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THE  
AMERICAN  
HOMEOPATHIST

AN EXPONENT OF MEDICAL PROGRESS.

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VOLUME XVIII

1892.

EDITOR:  
**FRANK KRAFT, M. D.**

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1891.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., EDITOR.

THE principal purpose of our change from monthly to semi-monthly is to bring the current medical *news* to the busy doctor a fortnight earlier than formerly ; and subordinately that this news shall be condensed to a small compass. It's a fair axiom of our school that the smallest dose that *will do the business* is the best. Why not apply this truth to the contents of a journal?

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IN the "good old times" a medical journal was given over wholly to the publication of learned papers prepared, with cyclopedic aid, by profound practitioners ; and the value was not sensibly marred by delay either of a month or a year.

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THERE has, however, been a renaissance ; to-day's journals may properly copy the daily-press features, incorporating condensed extracts and news items while they are yet news.

The Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College recently requested this journal to publish a notice of their proposed corner stone laying on September 24 last. At the time the September number was running through the printing press ; and manifestly October would be too late. By doubling the frequency of issue this difficulty is

reduced one-half ; and the adoption of new methods of collection and printing of medical news, in addition to the grist of learned papers, will be the object of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST. For the rest this issue speaks for itself.

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OUR next issue will contain a full sized reproduction of an autographic page of Hahnemann's proving of Borax. It is written in German of course and will be an unique remembrance of the founder of our school.

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AND now comes *The Medical Age* of Detroit and says :

The so-called bichloride of gold treatment of inebriety, for which so much has been claimed, and to which the newspaper press has given such prominence, proves to be a rank humbug. Bichloride of gold, though a chemical possibility, is impossible therapeutically, as the preparation reduces and becomes inert the moment the chemical bichloride transformation is effected.

This is the old, old story of the old school that aurum is an inert element, or, for that matter, that there is a condition inherent in material that is inert.

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WE have heard this dinned in our ears on the one hand by the allopaths and its diametric opposite is graven by experi-



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ence in our memories ; and gold, silver, mercury, silicea, alumina, lycopodium, and many other present-day efficient agents in the restoration of the sick, are a constant menace to the truth of the allopathic assumption of inertness.

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**B**UT this bichloride of gold treatment is not our quarrel. What amuses us is the attack on one of its number by a journal, in the old "don't believe it" style of argument. It does not take into account the hundreds and hundreds of cured dipsomaniacs ; with one wave of its delicately veined hand, this Podsnap puts the fact behind its own assumption. The world is not round, and it does not move.

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**S**O, also, it has proven in the rain compelling experiments in Ohio and the far Southwest ; notwithstanding the palpable fall of rain over vast miles of theretofore arid desert and burning waste-land ; notwithstanding the several times repeated and successful experimentation ; notwithstanding the presence and attestation of thousands of witnesses to the correctness of the fact, some governmental philosopher of pedagogic trend, who has not been within 1500 miles of the scene, writes learnedly to a current literary journal that the fall of rain as the result of bombardment is a physical impossibility and cannot be made to occur.

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**I**N short, instead of encouraging improvement in its practice of medicine, as the homeopaths do, the allopaths pillory every new idea—unless it come with the sanction of some German or French *savant*, and then only so long as there is a tidal wave of popularity. Who to-day so mean as to do reverence to Koch !

But there may be another reason for this condemnation, in the fact that the remedy—if such it be—is used in an infinitesimal quantity : in short, the practice smacks of homeopathy, hence the oburgatory editorial.

## OPEN COURT.

**A NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.**—The Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore, was dedicated recently with ceremonies of an auspicious character. In his able and eloquent address Dr. F. C. Drane rapidly reviewed the history, rise and spread of homeopathy : spoke of the intolerance and bigotry of the old school as the incentive which had made homeopathy strong and unified. He described how the Hahnemannian practice had modified the practice of the old school by rusting the lancet and the artificial leech. His picture of the beauties and comforts and conveniences of Baltimore was very graphic, and many times applauded by the large and intelligent audience. Ex-mayor Latrobe was very happy and humorous in his remarks ; congratulating the city upon having so fine a college and building and recommending that the city and state see to it that success crown the venture. Letters were read from prominent medical men. In the evening a banquet was laid at the St. James, where toasts were given and responded to and the exercises fitly and happily closed.

We take especial pride in saying a few pleasant words for the new college as it is now completed and perfected ; for we remember quite vividly that we championed the cause of the then proposed new college in 1886, when some of our contemporaries were throwing cold water on the proposition, and we have remained true to the

maxim then laid down, that a good, thorough medical college is always in order.

We congratulate Dr. Drane and his confrères for their tenacity in upholding an ideal college and fashioning the Southern after that pattern. The announcement clearly evidences a determination to teach homeopathy pure and simple, whereat we rejoice exceedingly. The homeopathic "idee" will be an accomplished fact under the ministrations of so good a homeopath and teacher as Elbridge C. Price and his associates.

—PARKER ON THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE HOMEOPATHIC EMPIRE.—Dr. Wm. W. Parker, of Richmond, Va., in the transactions of the Virginia Medical Society, 1890, treats of the rise and decline of homeopathy: "One short paragraph we desire to select from it, for the purpose of illustrating the happy way our author has of touching up the subjects of his choice. He says: 'It is very strange that Hahnemann did not see the defect in his new system, since it excluded surgery, the most brilliant and useful branch of the medical art. It is inseparable from the practice of medicine. No man can be a good surgeon who does not understand the action and use of drugs.'"

[Not by any means, Dr. Parker. In England a doctor is not a surgeon, and a surgeon is not a doctor. Hence it is not inseparable. But even if that were true, which it is not, it does not apply to homeopathy. Hahnemann did NOT exclude Surgery; one of the finest if not *the* finest surgeon in this country is a homeopath. Every large center of civilization has its one or more homeopathic surgeons who have no fear of their allopathic competitors. And next time, Dr. Parker, when you are describing the decline and fall of homeopathy, let your argument cluster about this golden text: "No man can be

a good doctor who does not understand the action and use of homeopathy!"—EDITOR.]

—THE DOCTOR'S HAND.—One of our exchanges speaks pointedly to the necessity of the doctor having a *warm* hand; and counsels him never to touch a patient with a cold hand. It gave the instance of one eminent medical man who never took his hand out of his pocket except to feel a pulse, having by inheritance a cold hand. We know of one surgeon who is justly proud of his small white hand, with his chubby tapering fingers, pink nails and ivory edges. So accustomed is this member to being introduced cone-fashion into small orifices that even in ordinary conversation the gesticulations are made with the hand closed cone-fashion. But Dr. Shrady at the post-graduate exercises in New York tells another kind of a doctor's Hand story: "I was telling this [first obstetrical] experience to a colleague in the hospital who had the misfortune of having an unusually large hand—so large that he used to sit on it for a cushion during lectures. He said: 'Shrady, I had an experience worse than that. I watched for a while, but made no examinations, and in due time the child came. I had to go for the placenta also, but the woman suffered more than when she had the child. After hard work I introduced my hand; she squealed and kicked, declaring that I was putting the child back!'"

—THE VALUE OF STATISTICS.—"I gave up long ago," said Dr. Robt. Abbe, "the extreme valuation for statistics which some men have, since a statistician proved that in the prisons seventy-five per cent. of male criminals were unmarried, which showed that that proportion of men preferred the penitentiary to matrimony. The number of students is not so important as the quality."

— PER CAPITA VS. PER POCKITA.— Our genial, wide-awake friend, Dr. Howard Crutcher of Chicago, has been delving, as a recreation, in political economy. His contributions to the *Atchison Champion* are quoted with favor by the *New York Post*. One quotation will serve to show the happy felicity possessed by brother Crutcher in explaining the difficult monetary problem.

Among other pointed sayings, he de-

molishes the "per capita" humbug in this way: "It is not a question of per capita, but a matter of per pockita. Not how much money is there in the country, but how much money is there in my pocket? Mr. Jay Gould and—well, myself, for instance—would between us be worth, say \$100,000,000. This is \$50,000,000 per capita, yet how much is it for me?"

Like the *Post*, "we hope that Dr. Crutcher will continue writing."



DR. T. Y. KINNE.

THEO. Y. KINNE, M. D.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
OF HOMEOPATHY.

**T**HOUGH born August 28, 1838, in New York—the banner State in homeopathy—yet the Fates decreed that the

subject of this sketch should be exiled and become an inhabitant of New Jersey at Paterson, where he has borne his lot with his characteristic fortitude and "patients" since 1866. Medicine he selected as his profession and the doctorate degree was



conferred in 1862 at an allopathic medical college, so that by education and circumstances he was caparisoned to engage as Assistant Army Surgeon during the last two years of the war—long enough for him to see the errors of his school, though his conversion to the True Faith was, Saul-of-Tarsus fashion, brought about by direct interposition of the Power—in our case, the Healing Power; for, closing his army experience, there had followed a physical break-down which baffled the best allopathic physicians, and but for the fortunate advent of Dr. Lyman Clary of our school the exile would never have been exiled.

Dr. Kinne is, and has been for many years, a familiar figure on the floor of the American Institute; his elegant diction, his charming manner, his exceedingly happy readiness in debate, added to the natural graces of orator, have made him one of the most popular of Institute members. This increasing regard in the National body crystallized when he was chosen its President in 1890 in order to fitly represent the twelve thousand and more of homeopathic physicians at the International Congress at Atlantic City; and his untiring efforts in their behalf, and the unequivocal success which attended the Congress, fully attest the wisdom of Dr. Kinne's election at so crucial a period in Institute presidencies. He is a member of the New Jersey Homeopathic State Medical Society, and Censor of the New York Homeopathic Medical College; and has been for some years, and is yet, President of the Paterson Board of Health.

The EDITOR, who is writing this sketch, desires for himself—and doubtlessly many others of our journalistic profession—to add a laurel leaf or two to the civic crown of this eminent homeopath, for his able and cheerful assistance in times past in

breaking down the old Institute rules touching the publication of papers before their appearance in the Transactions. Dr. Kinne has always been a friend of the reporters, no one of whom has ever approached him in vain for news or information. And it is with a special sense of gratification that we find ourselves in a position to give his portrait, and these few though earnest words to our readers. Dr. Kinne is also President of the Institute for 1892, and will preside at its session in Washington.

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—The following medical opinion upon an applicant for life insurance was received a few days ago by one of the New York companies from an out-of-town examiner (*Med. Record*): "I find the abdominal mustels relaxed, so much so they allow the bowls to fall low in the pelvis, and by so give preshure upon the womb, rectum and by the presher, impeded the free flow from the femeral vein &c &c now by this relaxation of the abdominal mustels of course the upper organs are unsupported aspetially on the right side such as liver and right lung. This giving an allgone feelling &c. I am speaking of Mrs. D—."

—INDIAN MIDWIFERY.—The favorite position with Indian women during labor is a kneeling one, the arms, chest, and head resting upon a support of some character, but by many the squatting position is preferred. The ease with which delivery is accomplished in these positions, and the simplicity of the whole procedure, is not without suggestiveness to those of us that are endeavoring to carry out the multitudinous details of modern antiseptic midwifery. The lying-in chamber and the lying-in bed, for the tribes that have had little contact with civilization, do not exist.—*Courier*.

## STERILITY.\*

By DE WITT G. WILCOX, M. D.

BY sterility is understood that conception has not taken place, not that it is impossible. So little is known of the physiology of normal conception that our considerations with regard to sterility must be mostly theoretical. We do not know at what time a Graafian follicle ruptures, which ovum is fertilized, how long the ovum takes to pass down the fallopian tube, at what point it is impregnated, what the circumstances are which diminish its vitality and lessen the probability of the impregnation.

The rarity of conception, although an ovum capable of fertilization is discharged at each monthly period during the whole time of sexual activity, shows that a great variety of conditions must be essential. Dr. Matthews Duncan has shown that three-fourths of married women have a child during the first year of their marriage, so it would be better for those who have no family at the end of that time and who are anxious for one, to let it be ascertained whether sterility depends on any remediable impediment; for the same observer has made out that, if women do not conceive during the first three years of their marriage, the chances are thirteen to one that they will remain sterile.

It is of the treatment directed to overcome this difficulty that I wish especially to speak, but before considering that I will briefly mention some of the more frequent causes of sterility.

*Temperature and climate.*—Every gardener knows full well how the fertility of plants is affected by change of locality, particularly if there be a change of temperature as well. We know that menstruation appears earlier in a woman's life in

hot than in cold climates, and while it is generally believed there is a greater tendency to fecundity in the former condition, yet I am unable to find any real facts to bear out that belief.

*Marriage of blood relations.*—Mr. A. H. Huth has especially combated the idea that such marriages entail either sterility or evil consequences in offspring. I find a record of 512 cases of marriage between blood relations (first cousins) where there were only nine cases of sterility; no greater a proportion than in ordinary marriages. Darwin found 14 sterile among 97 such marriages of blood relations, and 33 of 217 sterile in ordinary marriages. Here it might be mentioned that, while there may be no defect in the progeny of such unions, yet the frequency with which certain old families that have intermarried for years become extinct bears some weight against such unions.

Conditions of life seem to have some influence on fecundity. Many cases I find recorded where women were childless while living in affluence and plenty that bore children after being reduced to poverty.

Telt says: "Whether the liability to triplets occurs almost exclusively in the lower classes is a question, yet out of a list of thirty-three husbands whose wives had borne triplets, the one occupying the highest social position was a gunner."

In endeavoring to show the effect of social conditions upon fecundity, the great factor against any positive proof is the frequency with which artificial methods are employed toward a prevention of conception in this class.

*Effects of age.*—The tables of Matthews Duncan would show that many more women are sterile who marry between the ages of fifteen and twenty, than of those who marry between twenty and twenty-five. The statistics are thus: Only 300

\* Read before N. Y. State Homeopathic Medical Society at Buffalo, 1891.



out of 700 had borne children within the first two years of married life, when married between the ages of fifteen and twenty, while 1600 out of 1800 had borne children within the first year when married between twenty and twenty-five. We know well there takes place a senile atrophy of the ovaries as the fortieth year approaches, and at fifty the power of conception ceases, except in very rare instances. Notwithstanding the many remarkable cases we hear where women have borne children at an exceeding old age, yet I have the authority of Fordyce Barker that he has yet to find a single well authenticated case of a woman over fifty-five having given birth to a child.

There are many conditions and circumstances yet which play their part toward producing this barrenness. Obesity, which certainly does cause it in some cases, and is attributed to pressure on the ovaries from the superabundance of fat upon the abdomen; chlorosis, scrofula, and tuberculosis.

In the consideration of uterine discharges we find no doubt a fruitful cause of unfruitfulness. The natural secretion of the uterus is alkaline, which aids in preserving the life of the spermatozoid. If, however, the discharge becomes strongly acid the sperms are destroyed. Again, a plug of thick acid serum may completely occlude the cervical canal, acting as an effective barrier to all ingress of the fructifying elements. The treatment for this is simple and almost universally successful. The injections of alkaline solutions will in many such cases overcome the difficulty. I call to mind three cases of this nature:

CASE I.—Married four years. No abnormality of organs. First dilated the os, then cleared out the canal of mucus plug and gave prescription: water  $\frac{3}{4}$ x, soda

phos. 3ij, white of egg. Mix and use as a vaginal injection *ante coitum*. The woman was confined in ten months.

CASES II and III did not result so promptly, but both had children within eighteen months.

*Anteflexion of uterus*.—To my mind this is the most frequent cause of barrenness. Whether this depends upon the narrowing of the canal, adhesions of the ovary, or congestion of the mucous membrane, is difficult to determine, but certain it is that women with acute anteflexed uteri seldom have children. If this condition has existed long there is a gradual atrophy of that portion of the uterus under the flexure which must cause quite an occlusion of the os internum. This will also explain the dysmenorrhœa existing in such cases.

Allow me here to relate a few cases:

CASE I.—Lady whose youngest and only child was thirteen years old; had not been pregnant since. Did not consult me on account of supposed sterility, but for uterine troubles. Found acute anteflexion, but no adhesion of ovaries. Straightened up uterus by manual method, put in a Thomas anteflexion pessary. There was but one menstruous period after that treatment till a healthy child was born in due time.

CASE II.—Consulted me for sterility. Married three years; found same condition and applied same remedies, with same result.

To sum up, while there are psychological causes which we cannot discover, and if we could should not be able to overcome, yet there are many cause for this condition which are within reach of cure, and some so simple as giving an alkaline injection.

568 DELAWARE AVENUE,  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

## A SEQUELA OF LA GRIPPE.\*

By W. H. KIRKLAND, M. D.

H. Z., æt. fifty-six. In March, 1891, influenza of usual type, with addition of severe intercostal pain < by breathing or any movement affecting the muscles of the chest. Cough rendering necessary the application of a bandage very snugly secured around the body. Sticta pul. and Kali. c. were serviceable in tiding the patient over to a slow convalescence.

In May he suffered a relapse, with a remittent form, and characterized by a constant changing of symptoms; even acute pains shifting as to locality and intensity. A severe pain, as of neuralgia, often in region of the heart, caused much anxious suffering, and a sense of weight under sternum, to extent of dyspnœa, was a feature for weeks. Small areas of bronchitis would run a course of two or three days, as in children so affected, when a new focus would take on a similar condition. All through this condition the catarrhal features were marked and profuse, tenacious expectoration causing gagging or retching to get rid of the discharge. No hepatization apparent. Temp. seldom elevated, but the pulse usually high; not so much the effect of any inflammatory action as the result of an irritable, tobacco heart; the sudden withdrawal from which some years ago of its accustomed stimulus nearly proved fatal. Pulse intermittent, rate 95 to 120, always small, weak. Severe cramps, especially in lower legs, with considerable rheumatic pains. The stomach joined in the general *melée* with cramping, nausea, pains, clutching, extending up into chest, pains in abdomen of same nature. Usually the food was well borne, but appetite poor

for weeks. The catarrhal conditions also affected the stomach.

Prostration has often been excessive; long fits of coughing, and especially during the long heated term the dyspnœa was almost constant. Emaciation is progressive and loss of strength corresponding. A sick, sinking, despondent feeling prevails. The mind shares the general physical depression; at times irritable, peevish, to extent of weeping if it is impossible to comply with his wishes. Greatly magnifies his sufferings and dwells constantly on his condition. At night is often restless and at times seems unreasonable in the amount of attention required. If sleepless at night is apt to sleep well during the day. Bowels have been regular with two exceptional attacks of diarrhea, in which indigestion was a prominent symptom. Seemingly well indicated remedies were of no avail, while *Fer. arsen.* 6 x on each attack, was the perfect *similimum*. Urinary secretions have been normal. The weak heart has given no dropsical sign, while his mentality sympathizes with his flagging nervous system. In the exhibition of remedies, only palliative results have been attained.

MASILLON, O.

## BOILS AND CARBUNCLES.

THESE should be treated heroically; a crucial incision should be made under cocaine, and the wound packed with antiseptic gauze.—*Kansas Medical Journal*.

Before you do this try a better method. Give calomel until the fever is reduced and the digestive functions restored, then give tr. *Ferri mur.* in 20 drop doses every four hours, and see how your patient gets well.—*St. Joe Med. Herald*.

Don't do either one. Give *Hepar* or *Silicea* or *Natrum mur.* or whatever remedy is indicated, and apply locally a honey-plaster.

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\* Read before Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society, at Salem, 1891.

## LA GRIPPE—ITS ÆTIOLOGY.\*

By JOHN A. GANN, M. D.

It seems to be a combination of catarrhal fever plus muscular rheumatism. A cablegram in the daily papers from London is to the effect that the prominent physician, Sir Oscar Jennings, says that la grippe is a "bastard pulmonary rheumatism." We have ourselves been in the toils of la grippe, and we have evidence in favor of its being not only a bastard, but a dastard, pulmonary, cerebral, and universal rheumatism. If there was a single point in our anatomy which was not jumped upon by the aforesaid bastard it would have been difficult to find it.

We were sure that Mallock's problem—"Is life worth living?"—was solved in the negative. Our spinal cord made frantic efforts to climb up through its immediate environment and clasp hands with the Pachionian bodies in the most lofty territory of the cerebrum. The sciatic nerve seemed anxious to bathe its fevered brow in the secretion of the fourth ventricle. We were in doubt whether we would die or go crazy; and we did not care which.—*Medical Record*.

What is it? That which so far as the recent manifestation is concerned first showed itself in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1889, followed, largely, isothermal lines, visited the capital cities of Europe in cosmopolitan style, stopped at the houses of the poor and the castles of the rich, and having left the evidences of its presence in every city and village started on its way to visit Western shores.

Like Pollock's description of true happiness "it has no peculiar garb, no tones provincial," but makes itself at home under nearly all climes and among all peoples.

La grippe is the *f flirt* of all diseases—so variable, so capricious; hence the difficulty of determining its ætiology, or forming a conclusive theory as to its true character. Sometimes she touches us so lightly that she is laughed at and no med-

ical aid is summoned to meet her advances; but how often has this neglect to treat her with proper consideration been followed by regrets which months of suffering have not atoned for.

Notwithstanding this versatility of behavior, la grippe has manifested some preference as to localities visited; and in our country north of the Ohio River has witnessed the most serious results of its presence—sometimes striking directly the vital forces with irresistible power; sometimes showing the depth of its influence only in after months.

But what is its ætiology? Does pathology teach us? At times its most marked objective manifestations leave no trace that scalpel or microscope can discern; while at other times many a tissue furnishes evidence of pathological transformation.

Is it epidemic, endemic, or pandemic? To each of these we might say, yes; for under my own observation and by correspondence I have learned of vastly distant portions of our country being subject to its influence on the same day.

In its manifestation it may take the form of a catarrhal fever—this class embracing probably three-fourths of the cases. Or it may take another form and assume a type of secondary pneumonia—perhaps one-fourth as numerous as the former class. Or it may take a still rarer form—the enteric.

In nearly all cases the mucous membrane of the air passages *seems* to have been the central point of attack; presenting a specific catarrhal irritation, with in many cases profound nervous prostration—from involvement of the nervous centers—as revealed by the symptoms of depression and prostration which mark the period of convalescence.

It has been described as an influenza with protean manifestations, with a ten-

\* Read before Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society at Salem, 1891.

dency to pneumatic complications, and those of an adynamic type.

According to the Michigan Board of Health, nearly all the dangerous diseases increase in severity in proportion to the prevalence of la grippe. The witty editor of the *Medical Record* describes the disease : (see extract).

Pathogenically we might say of la grippe that while it acts primarily upon the mucous surfaces—especially the respiratory, its deeper operations are at the nervous centers—it acting especially upon the motor nervous system as a cerebro-spinal depressant. It seems to direct its attack against the nervous system, and through it almost every organ in the body.

In the central nervous system this is evidenced by all grades of nervous derangements, from slight mental depression and headache and general feeling of weariness to such complete prostration as to induce complete loss of mental balance, and prostration of the muscular respiratory and circulatory forces. In some cases the pneumogastric nerves may be either greatly irritated or depressed ; as is seen in adynamic pneumonia and heart failure. In many cases there is a marked difference between the high fever and low pulse rate.

Last year heart failure was probably the more frequent ; this year the lung complications seemed more marked ; though the type this year not primarily so severe as last year, yet the relapses were more frequent.

Such being the manifestation of the disease, we may ask what calls it forth. If it be a specific catarrh, as some believe, how is it that it flourishes under dissimilar climatic conditions and where catarrhs are not frequent ? Is it a form of malaria ? While possessing many of the characteris-

tics of that disease, it has flourished in sections where malaria is almost unknown.

Is it due to telluric disturbances, as mother earth rolls on in space ? If so it has not been proved.

Is it a poisoning of the nervous system through some infectious agent ? By some it is so believed ; as this theory accounts for many of its phenomena.

Many in our country claim its microphytic origin. The Vienna bacteriologists claim to have seen the la grippe bacillus ; and that its presence in the air, entering the respiratory and circulatory system, eventually produces the characteristic depressing effect upon the nervous system. They have not yet succeeded in cultivating it ; but word is sent out from the Illinois State University that they have discovered it, cultivated it, and even photographed it. A writer of considerable observation has said, however, that these germs differ from each other as greatly as do the various methods of treatment. He believes the germ influence has not been proved, but is inclined to place it among the nervous diseases, with its chief seat that of the vaso-motor system.

From a careful study of cases that have come under my observation, and the reports of others, the theory most tenable, it seems, is that it is of microphytic origin, poisoning the nervous centers by some (its own) peculiar zymotic power. Its zymotic character seems well established from the fact that revaccination when successfully accomplished effectually prevents an attack of la grippe ; and that the nearer the period of successful vaccination the less severe the attack.

This is possibly the reason the attacks are generally lighter in the young—the majority having been vaccinated ; or, possibly, because, like the reverse of scarlet fever, it prefers the adult to the child. La



grippe is most probably due to a specific infectious contagion of extreme diffusibility ; and like most zymoses, one genuine attack seldom being followed—so far as the past two years teach us—by another attack in the same individual ; though possibly leaving the individual more susceptible to catarrhal and malarial influences.

#### NIGHT COUGH A REFLEX COUGH.

NOTICE, please, that the cough is worse at night ; this is important from a diagnostic standpoint, for whenever you have cough which is more troublesome after the patient has retired, think of its being reflex in nature. By that I mean a cough which has as its cause not an irritation in the lungs, but at some distant point. As example, we have reflex coughs from ear disease, worms, indigestion, etc.—*From a lecture by Dr. O. P. Rex.*

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

THE chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica for the American Institute of Homeopathy, Dr. Edwin M. Hale, asks that the profession come to his assistance and make the Materia Medica Bureau an unqualified success. He suggests that the work for the next year consist of provings or clinical investigations of the following drugs :

1. The cactacæ (and the active principle cactina), continuing last year's study.
2. Natrum phos., also continued from 1890.
3. Galega officinalis, now of considerable repute in suppression, or agalactea.
4. Sabul serrulata, which appears to act specifically on the genito-urinary tract and the prostate gland.

Send all papers either to the chairman or to the secretary of the Bureau, Dr. Frank Kraft, Cleveland.

#### THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EASTERN OHIO.

THE Homeopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio held its thirty-seventh semi-annual meeting at the residence of Dr. Clark, in Salem, O., yesterday. The morning session was opened with an address by President A. S. Hayden, of Columbiana. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read by the secretary, Dr. T. T. Church.

Drs. J. M. Fawcett, of East Palestine, W. H. Blackburn and H. W. Thompson, were elected to membership.

Dr. Wm. Murdoch, of Akron, read a paper on the history of la grippe, and Dr. John A. Gann one on the ætiology of la grippe.

The therapeutics of la grippe were then discussed briefly by Drs. Kirkland, Garrigues, Sherwood, Warren and Murdoch.

The committee on the president's address, Drs. Kirkland, Brooks, and Sherwood, reported favorably, endorsing it in its entirety.

Drs. Sherwood, Murdoch, and Warren were appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Dr. Bierce, of Warren.

Dr. Millie J. Chapman, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Beckwith, of Cleveland, were elected honorary members of the society.

Dr. Murdoch invited the society to hold its next meeting at Akron, which was accepted.

The treasurer, R. B. Rush, read his report, showing a comfortable balance on hand.

The president made the following assignments : Chronic Rhinitis, Dr. Clark : Catarrhal Otitis, Dr. Sherwood.

The meeting was almost wholly occupied in the discussion of la grippe, and proved deeply interesting.

## TREATMENT OF TAPEWORMS.

THE Germans have discovered three articles of diet which are obnoxious to worms ; viz., onions, garlic, and herring; of these they make a salad.

Before giving any medicine for a tapeworm the patient should fast for twenty-four hours, only taking a little milk and water or a little broth, but just sufficient to sustain life. At the end of this period a mild laxative may be given, after which the vermifuge should be exhibited.

When treating a patient with a tapeworm, unless you succeed in removing the head, a cure will not result, for the segments grow from the head. Now, there are two ways of looking for the head in the passage : one is to pour some carbolic acid (to destroy the odor) and water into the vessel ; then do not stir with a stick, but merely shake ; allow to settle and pour off all but the sediment. Continue this until all fecal matter is removed, then examine the sediment for the head. Another way is to pour the passage into a piece of muslin. On this pour water, and continue doing so until all fecal matter is washed out, then examine residue for the head. If you do not find the head you cannot be safe that the worm will not return until three months have elapsed.

## COFFEE AS A CAUSE OF PRURITUS ANI.

A CORRESPONDENT thus relates a personal experience : "For many years I suffered from the most aggravated form of pruritus ani, which refused to yield to any of the many remedies applied for its relief ; nothing seemed to have the slightest effect in ameliorating the torture to which the intense itching subjected me. After exhausting the pharmacopœia I began to abstain from certain articles of food ; one after another was dropped from

my dietary for several weeks, but without effect until coffee was reached. An abstinence for a period of two or three weeks resulted in complete relief from the distressing symptoms. As a matter of experiment the use of coffee was resumed for several days with the effect of reproducing the pruritis ; the experiment was tried several times with the same result. A year without coffee has been to me a year without pruritis."

## BOOK REVIEWS.

THE CONCORDANCE REPERTORY OF DR. W. D. GENTRY, of which the last volume—the sixth—has reached our table, continued to the last its promise of completeness as a Dictionary of Symptoms. Looking at the volumes as they stand upon the shelf or cursorily examining any volume, in the uninitiated creates the impression that this is too voluminous a work to find ready acceptance with the busy doctor, he who has but little time to give to study, and on one occasion we heard this objection urged. If such doctors will give any one of the volumes a careful study for half an hour, using it as directed by the compiler, we warrant there will be no more plea of voluminousness. Dr. Gentry, in order to certainly run down an otherwise elusive symptom, has taken all the prominent suggestive words of a symptom and had the line repeated in various parts of the books in order that the student may not fail to find the symptom. Another difficulty sometimes experienced by the novice is in the expectation of finding the exact language of his symptom in every case. This is true not only of the Concordance, but also in prescribing ; instead of properly translating the language from a "same" to a "similar" much time and temper are squandered in looking through the pages of *Materia Medica* and of the Concordance.

Dr. Gentry cautions the reader not to do this and explains how this is overcome. The *Concordance Repertory* is aptly titled ; it is an invaluable assistant for the office, and a few incurable cases cured by its efficient aid will quickly establish its value. No other work in our library can take its place ; it occupies a field all to itself and occupies it fully.

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### GLOBULES.

—YEAST IN LUPUS.—A writer in the *Lancet* recommends this as a local application, either singly or in combination with enough hot soaked linseed oil to make a warm poultice, and to use continuously for days or weeks.

—JABORANDI AS A SERPENT VENOM ANTIDOTE.—Dr. H. C. Yarrow, curator of reptiles in the National Museum, believes that an efficient antidote is found in the fluid-extract jaborandi, made from the South American plant, *Pilocarpus pennatibifolius*, used as an injection.

—Do not fail to recall the value of caulophyllum “blue cohosh,” in rheumatism of the wrist and fingers—the articulation of the small joints anywhere : while Bryonia, you remember, has the large joints, the shoulder, the hip, etc., etc.

—COCOA FOR THE VOICE.—Cocoa is the most beneficial for singers. It should never be made too strong, and those cocoas are best that have been deprived of their oil. Avoid alcoholic beverages.

—He was running a pile driver at the base of a slipping hillside. Mose had heard of him as a most efficient man in his business, and meeting him in a saloon, said : “Boss, I’s troubled awful wid de piles ; what you charge to drive ’em away?”—*Gleaner*.

—MAN’S SUPERIORITY TO ANIMALS.—It takes four men to give an elephant castor oil, the dose being  $\frac{3}{4}$  cxxvii. We have known it to take three women and two men to give a small boy castor oil, dose only  $\frac{3}{4}$  j.—*Exchange*.

—THE PREVENTION OF PHTHISIS.—A French writer observes that the prophylaxis of tuberculosis may be summed up in five words : “Keep water in the spittoon.”—*St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*.

—Ergot should not be given before the womb is empty—because it is dangerous to mother and child ; and don’t give it after the womb is empty because then you don’t need it.

—“Pregnancy” is the rather bold title of a paper presented to the International Homeopathic Medical Congress by Dr. Emily V. Pardee, of South Norwalk, Conn., but the paper itself is anything but “bold.” It is, in fact, one of the best essays on the subject which has come to our notice for a number of years. Its chief charm is its underlying strata of good, hard, common sense, and its garnishments of wit and humor. There is no flaw in the logic—contrary to the usual acceptance that a woman has no logic—and composition is delightfully concise and yet readable. The paper appears in the October *Medical Era*, and those who have been misled by the title and the female signature to “skip it” for something more tangible and scientific will do well to look it up and carefully read it.

—VALUE OF MATERIA MEDICA.—I have often found myself giving indicated remedies faithlessly, and have marveled at the relief they brought.

The adherent stool of Aluminum, the fidgety feet of Zincum, the white tongue of Antimonium crudum, the brick sediment

of Lycopodium, the heart-burn and regurgitation of Phosphorus, are beacon lights and will not mislead you, and were I launching my craft on the sea of medicine to-day, instead of pulling for the shore to lie up for repairs, I would get my *Materia Medica* where I could use it without gas-light or spectacles.—*Emily V. Pardee, M. D.*

—TO BLEACH REDUNDANT HAIR.—Dr. C. D. Rich, Chicago, recommends the use (in the *Med. Era*) of peroxide of hydrogen as a local application to "Mary's mustache" or Julia's "side-burns." "It will not remove superfluous hair, nor render invisible a luxuriant growth, but it will make imperceptible a dark, downy growth on the face of a sensitive girl." "As a preliminary measure it is well to wash the growth with a solution of powdered borax in water, to remove the grease which adheres to every hair."

—ACCIDENTS TO BRAINS.—Dr. Wm. B. Clarke, Indianapolis, contributes his usual fine paper on "Accidents to Brains" to an Indianapolis daily paper, in which he debates, and successfully, that an injury to the brain is not necessarily fatal. He quotes the famous Vermont crowbar case, where an iron bar, three feet seven inches long, one and one-quarter inches in diameter, and weighing thirteen pounds, by a premature explosion of a blast, was driven clean through the man's head, and yet the man survived and lived to a good old age. Dr. Clarke writes a very readable paper.

—UNSUCCESSFUL GRAFTING WITH FROG-SKINS.—It is stated that the surgeons of the New York Hospital some little time since made an unsuccessful attempt at skin grafting with the skin of frogs in a case of extensive burn. Six dozen of the finest specimens to be had in the market were selected and fed and attended with the

greatest care, so as to have them in the best possible condition at the time of the operation. Some thirty grafts about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, taken from the backs of as many well-fattened frogs, were used at one time, and it seemed at first as if there was every prospect of success. The final result, however, was a total failure, as the grafts were not possessed of sufficient vitality for the desired purpose. Still, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and for some time the house staff luxuriated on the choicest frog legs.—*The Journal.*

—Prof. Parvin advocates the use of the ordinary male catheter, instead of the female, as by its greater length the bladder can be emptied without soiling the clothes or necessitating any exposure of the patient. It is passed into the bladder just as easily as the other kind.

—When an Esmarch's bandage has been applied and the muscles of the limb are thus bound down very tightly, the operator should be very careful about bending the limb, as there is great danger of tearing the muscles.

—It requires no effort at all to say that the *Homeopathic Envoy* continues a bright, "snappy" [*i. e.*, full of "snap"], homeopathic sheet. It is a relief to turn from some of our labored scientific exchanges to this thorough-going, plain-dealing homeopathic journal. Lookin' at you, Bro. Anshutz!

—Dr. B. F. Bell, of Bristol, Tenn., read a paper before the East Tennessee Medical Society, recently, describing the strange case of Miss Sara Neas, aged 71, of Caney Branch, in Cocke Co. This woman has been the victim of a disease termed exfoliation or shedding of the bones. The doctor's attention was first called to her



about twenty-one years ago, and in the interval over six hundred bones have been expelled from different parts of her body. The exfoliation takes place without pain or inflammation.

—The doctrine of “like cures like” is illustrated by the fact that, when people tire, the best thing they can do is to retire.—*Washington Star*.

—LATE SUPPERS.—Much has been said on this subject, but a recent consensus of opinion at a meeting of medical practitioners was the following: Brain workers should not go to bed supperless, but some nutritious, easily digested article should be eaten. A bowl of stale bread and milk, rice, or farinaceous food, with milk or hot soup, was highly recommended.

—POISONED BY THE CALF'S SALIVA.—William Stout, a farmer of Hamilton, N. J., who was reported to be dying of hydrophobia, is said to be suffering from blood poisoning. It was said that he had attended a sick calf and allowed the animal to lick his arms and hands, which had been scratched by vines. A little spot appeared near his right elbow. It grew rapidly in size, and his arm became inflamed and swollen. The pain was so severe he could not sleep. He became delirious and was with great difficulty held in bed. When the doctor was called, the swelling was about the size of the top of a coffee cup.

He weakened in mind and has lost considerable in weight, but is now able to be out.

—ETHER DRINKING.—A curious story comes from Ireland of the growth in that island of the habit of ether drinking. It is a strong stimulant and the immediate effects wear off more quickly than those of alcohol drinking. The practice on the whole is far more pernicious, however, as

the result is shattered nerves, completely deranged stomach, emaciation, and death. Habitual drunkards addicted to ether may hope for a shorter period of life than even the habitual alcohol drunkard. It is cheap, and by its means intoxication and recovery may take place many times in one day.

—Malnutrition is the key-note to many disorders of childhood. Not only such obvious forms of malnutrition as the marasmus of diarrhea and the wasting of phthisis should be noted, but also rickets in its frequently overlooked incipient forms, scurvy, and a host of troubles characterized by anæmia, flabbiness, inactivity, chorea, sweating, and other neuroses, should receive attention. Most of these yield to *proper* dietetic measures.

—TREATMENT FOR BALD HEADS.—Did you ever see a bald headed Indian? Why not? Because he uses sunlight baths. Hence the best treatment for bald heads is to wear a hat without a top.

[Yet, like Dickens's (Pickwick Papers) cure for black eye, it is d—odd to stand with your eye glued to a cold lamp post.]

—Every school district should employ a reputable physician to instruct the youth in the physiology and care of the generative organs. Ten lectures each year would be sufficient, and twenty-five dollars could not be more profitably spent.

—Do not burn gas, kerosene or a candle in your sleeping-room, first, because it fills the room with poisonous elements, and, second, because the light burns up the essential elements of health.

—Theodore Buckingham is the father of twins—a boy and a girl—came last Thursday night. Father and neighbors sick abed. Mother doing well.—*Buckeye State*.

—Be careful how you laugh. You may not suspect it, but the very moment you

are giving hearty vent to excited risibles some audacious student of character may be taking a mental negative of your disposition. According to an ingenious French savant, persons who laugh with the sound of "A" in "father" are frank and loyal, fond of noise and movement, and frequently of a versatile and changeable character. Those who laugh with the sound of "A" in "ape" are phlegmatic, with a turn toward melancholia. The laugh in "E" is that of children and adults who are simple, pliant, timid, and irresolute. The laugh of "O" signifies generosity and robust boldness. "Look-out," says the French observer, "for those who laugh in 'U,' because they are the misanthropes."

—The danger of conveying infection by lancet or needle having been pointed out, a French surgeon proposes vaccinating with ordinary steel pens, specially pointed. Being inexpensive, a fresh pen can be used for each operation.

[Why not use the ivory point, as we do in Ohio, direct from the vaccine farm, a separate and new point for each vaccination?—E.D.]

—The *Lancet*, published in Chicago, Ill., is something in medical journalism long wanted. It gives a résumé of the London *Lancet*, also of the other British journals, in a concise, readable form, and all for \$1. We recommend it as a good investment.

—HOW TO ADMINISTER CHLOROFORM.—When giving chloroform don't waste time and attention on the pulse, but concentrate it all upon the respiration. Note carefully every inspiration, and see that they are regular. A few short inspirations, or holding the breath a while, is sure to be followed by a full, deep inspiration, and right here is where the danger lies, for in the deep

inspiration an overdose may be taken. To guard against it is simple; one has only to watch for it, and when he sees it coming to withdraw the chloroform. Remember that the overdose does not consist in the quantity that they may be taken during the administration, but upon the quantity taken at any one inspiration, to the suddenness with which it is introduced into the blood, and the concentrated form in which it reaches the brain producing paralysis of the respiratory center.—*Courier Record of Med.*

—NOCTURNAL ENURESIS.—A correspondent of the *Lancet* advises for this trouble that the old-fashioned remedy of birch-rod be employed shortly before the boy is put to bed; six, not severe strokes, repeated two or three nights at the outside, will effect a cure. The birching should be regarded by all parties not as punishment for the past, but as treatment for the future—a very different thing. The *rationale*, he thinks, is, 1, that it wakes up a desire to avoid wetting the bed; 2, that it draws the blood to the surface for a few hours, and thus relieves the pelvic organs; 3, that it stimulates the lumbar center, controlling micturition through the nerves distributed to the upper gluteal region; and 4, that it prevents the patient lying on his back.—*Med. Rec.*

—Sunflower is recommended as an efficient remedy for asthma. The drug is given in whisky with iodide of potassium.—*Vaugh.*

—The sum of \$30,000 has been collected for the establishment of a children's hospital in Louisville, Ky., in commemoration of the destructive tornado which some time ago passed over that city. This is a very literal translation of the old proverb, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., EDITOR.

HOW could a State Society close a successful session (except in New York) without the scientific bray touching awe-sepsis and antie-sepsis? Germs, Microbes & Co. (not Limited), are wonderful fear inculcators. Yet what surgeon will to-day go from an infectious disease or its autopsy, or an erysipelas, or puerperal fever to an obstetrical case—all the sprays and washes and what-nots notwithstanding?

\* \* \*

AND if our class-meeting orator from Wayback should fail to air his lack of faith in the 30th, or the 200th, but, being thereto driven, admits his faith in the 2d and that faith based wholly on his success, how empty would be that meeting! And what logician would insist that it is *not* faith or belief which makes Homeopathy permanent, but recurrent successes which has caused the 200th to stay?

\* \* \*

THE "spirits of iron," spoken of in Dr. Dudgeon's letter, every intelligent reader—and we have none others—knew was a misprint for "spirits of wine." An unfortunate blunder, the circumstances being remembered. The gods are never prosy: Dr. Dudgeon could make no such statement. Instead of changing the water into wine, the thaumaturgical printer

turned the wine into iron. This is the Vulcan Age.

\* \* \*

FAIL not to read the Elaterium notes herewith printed from out most eminent practitioners. A drug not well known, little proved, but altogether too much used empirically in female troubles. As homeopaths "stick close to your desks and never go to sea," etc., give the homeopathically indicated remedy and it must, nay, it will cure, or ameliorate an incurable case.

\* \* \*

WE present in this issue the picture of E. H. Pratt, M. D., of Chicago, also the promised reproduction of a manuscript page of Hahnemann's handwriting.

## ELATERIUM NOTES.

*Question Propounded: Given a Case of Neurotic Dysmenorrhea, What Symptoms would Call for the Exhibition of Elaterium Third as a Constitutional Remedy?*

I.

I have never given elaterium for neurotic dysmenorrhea, and have never seen any provings which would justify such use of it on the homeopathic principle.—*Wm. H. Holcombe, New Orleans.*

## II.

I do not now remember ever having prescribed elaterium for dysmenorrhea.—*T. F. Allen, New York City.*

## III.

I cannot recollect ever using elaterium in dysmenorrhea. I recommended it in subinvolution of the uterus, and serous leucorrhœa. I cannot imagine it indicated for nervous or neuralgic dysmenorrhea. The third decimal trituration will not produce any characteristic symptoms, in my opinion, unless given frequently and for a long time.—*E. M. Hale, Chicago.*

## IV.

I have had no experience with the use of elaterium as a remedy for any form or symptoms of dysmenorrhea.—*R. Ludlam, Chicago.*

## V.

The provings of elaterium have not revealed the nature of the remedy sufficiently for me to know its image. There are no pathogenetic symptoms similar to ones found in dysmenorrhea. I have never used it in any sickness in other than the thirtieth potency. I do not know what the third would cure. I do know that it might make some unsuspecting mortal think himself or herself in Asia at cholera times if repeated often enough.—*James T. Kent, Philadelphia.*

## VI.

I have never yet prescribed elaterium in dysmenorrhea, nor do I think that painful menstruation lies within the sphere of its action. I certainly should not prescribe that, or any other remedy, because of some one, or *two*, or *three*, isolated symptoms. Dysmenorrhea is in itself only a symptom, dependent upon some one of many causes, and should be treated accordingly. Unless serious organic disease exists I consider, in

dealing with this symptom, the indicated remedy of the greatest utility; but so long as I have remedies like *cimicifuga*, *bella-donna*, *pulsatilla*, *magnesia phos.*, and a score of other which have done yeoman's service because of their special affinity for the genito-urinary sphere, to select from, I shall not hazard my reputation and my patient's comfort by falling back upon a remedy whose homeopathicity is as questionable, in the disease under consideration, as it is certain in some affections of the gastro-intestinal canal.—*James C. Wood, University of Michigan.*

## VII.

I have not, so far as I can now remember, used elaterium third internally for dysmenorrhea. Without such personal experience I am not competent to advise you. It is a remedy which deserves more attention than has been given to it. I am now experimenting with it and various combinations for local treatment, and hope good results will be obtained.—*G. R. Southwick, Boston.*

## VIII.

Elaterium is not a remedy I have ever used in a case of dysmenorrhea of any kind. The only symptom that seems to indicate influence over the uterine system is this: "Pain of a dull, aching, pressing kind over the crest of right ileum, round to the back, extending deep in the pelvis."—*J. P. Dake, Nashville.*

## IX.

I have concluded that the indications for the use of elaterium in dysmenorrhea are about as follows: In congenital dysmenorrhea occurring semi-occasionally, with great aggravation dependent on closing the left eye and wearing a tall hat.—*E. F. Storke, Editor Med. Current.*



- [illegible]

Symptome von Borax

- das Myosotis über pflanzende  
Gefäß und Urtierheit, 2. Tag zum  
Entkommen 1. 2. 3. Tag
- Anzeigen wie von Mücken in  
hinter Apr. 1. 2. 3. 4. Tag
- den fischen in den im Urtierheit  
zum fischen, obwohl 2. 3. 4. Tag  
Apr. 1. 2. 3. 4. Tag
- über den Mücken in Mücken fischen  
im fischen im fischen bild vorüber  
gegangen 1. 2. 3. 4. Tag
- fünf Urtierheit und Mücken zum fischen  
gegangen, nach den Mücken: fischen vor-  
ging 1. 2. 3. 4. Tag
- Mücken über den Mücken 1. 2. 3. 4. Tag
- das Mücken in den Mücken fischen  
gegangen 1. 2. 3. 4. Tag
- fischen in Mücken über den Mücken  
1. 2. 3. 4. Tag
- fischen in Mücken, fischen in Mücken  
1. 2. 3. 4. Tag
- Mücken vorüber, fischen, und  
in den fischen fischen
- Mücken über den Mücken in den  
fischen, mit fischen in Mücken ab-  
gegangen, so daß sie nicht blieben  
Gänge fischen, bild werden fischen  
den fischen in den fischen fischen  
fischen, fischen, fischen, fischen  
fischen, 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755.



E. H. PRATT, M. D.

### LA GRIPPE: ITS HISTORY.\*

WILLIAM MURDOCH, M. D.

**L**A GRIPPE, so called by French and German writers, but influenza by Italian writers. Of course, I can only give you in this paper a résumé of what any of you can read in our reliable works on Therapeutics.

The disease has been described by writers as far back at least as the tenth century. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries it occurred epidemically. We read that in 1311 there was a severe epidemic of la grippe in France, and again in 1403 it was so prevalent and fatal that law courts were closed.

Since the beginning of the sixteenth cen-

tury to the present time, literature furnishes concise records of various and widespread catarrhal epidemics of varying intensity, some being severe and fatal, others mild, some spreading over a large extent of territory, while others were more circumscribed. From the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries over 90 vast epidemics are recorded, and 80 of lesser severity, making over 170 in all, an average of over 50 to the century. The disorder seems quite impartial in its attacks, visiting rich as well as poor, the wise as well as the foolish, the good churchman as well as the worldling. The epidemic of 1580 is described by German, French, and Spanish authors; it is said that in Saxony it attacked four-fifths of the population, and that it caused the death of 9000 people in Rome. In 1658 an epidemic occurred in

\* Read before the Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society at Salem.

Great Britain, which was characterized by the suddenness of its onset and by a fatal form of epidemic fever which followed it. In 1675 occurred another epidemic, complicated with acute inflammation of the chest, and a French obstetrician said it very generally attacked pregnant women. An epidemic began in 1729 which continued through several years up to 1738, and was one of the most general and fatal recorded la grippe epidemics. It invaded every country of Europe, and spread to America. Three forms prevailed in Scotland, the encephalic, the thoracic, and the abdominalis.

The next of importance came in 1742-43, and in some places was the forerunner of a plague. It again appeared 1753, 1758, 1762, and 1767. That of 1753 was marked by complications of pleurisy and pneumonia. In 1775 occurred an epidemic which, like those of 1728 and 1732, was marked by a similar disease appearing among dogs and horses as an epizootic. It again appeared in 1782. Some mild epidemics occurred in 1788, 1790, and 1799 and 1800. Then a lapse of 27 years occurred. In 1830 it appeared in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and in 1831 in England, France, and Switzerland, also in East India and North America. Asiatic cholera followed this epidemic. Epidemics occurred in different parts of the world in 1835 and 1837, the latter being quite severe.

It appeared also in 1847, 1860, and 1874, and, as you all well know, in 1889-90 and 1891. In that of 1889-90 was very noticeable the three types described as prevailing in Scotland in the siege from 1729 to 1738, and this was true to some extent of the epidemic this year, though in my practice I found more tendency to bronchial and pneumonic complications.

AKRON, O.

## ANYTHING IN THIS?

W. IRVING THAYER, M. D., D. D. S.

SOME pretty sound advice was recently given in one of our journals, where the writer approved of specialists in the profession, but advised that a man go into regular practice for at least five years before he declared himself a specialist.

The advised reasoning seemed to be upon the fact that if a man was fairly versed in general practice he was better equipped to detect *all* of the symptoms that would develop in his speciality.

Really, is not that true?

Well! how on earth could such an experience help a dentist? There are quite a large number of men in the dental profession, who are regular medical graduates, but of the old school.

What a marvelous change there is in therapia to-day from what there was before Hahnemann discovered the Law of Cure!

Also, what a marvelous improvement there is in all the varied and complicated operations of dentistry since medical men took hold of this speciality—of the healing art.

As late as 1860, men who were well up in dental practice would "pull out" a tooth effected with pulpitis and periostitis. Did not conceive the idea that such a tooth could be saved. To day there are many steam mills run by nitrous oxide where there are thousands of very valuable teeth "yanked out," because the owner and operator are both alike, ignorant.

The general medical practitioner knows less about the care and preservation—curative treatment—of the teeth than he does about a lacerated cervix uteri, a colony of bacteria, or a prolapsed rectum, forgetting that one end of the digestive canal is quite as important as the other.

"Oh! we leave the dental part to the dentist."

Suppose the dentist don't know anything but a little mechanical dexterity, and the physician quite clearly understands how to eradicate abnormal symptoms by the aid of a well selected remedy, and has a pretty good knowledge of what is best to have done in his patient's mouth, and the two advantages combined in the dentist and physician, what then ?

Suppose for instance, the family physician should advise his patients not to have a full or partial denture made on red rubber, or, if they are wearing such plates to have them removed ; and if they must wear artificial teeth to have them bridged in or put upon a base that did not contain the red sulphuret of mercury—a mercurial compound used by physicians long years ago, when they wished to produce salivation on the double quick and more rapidly than could be brought about by other preparations of mercury.

*Vermilion is used to color these plates.*

It will be difficult to find a mouth where red rubber plates have been worn for any length of time in a healthy condition.

Thirty-six per cent. of what is called rubber in this class of plates is mercury, pure and simple ; twenty-four per cent. is sulphur : and *only* forty per cent., or less than half the whole mass, is rubber.

*Thirty-six per cent. of the red sulphuret of mercury !*

Beside all this, there have been found traces of arsenic, red lead, oxide of zinc, and other undesirable substances. To prove that there is *free* mercury in red rubber plates, scrape off a little rubber dust, put it on a glass slide under only a quarter inch objective, and one can distinctly see a large number of globules of mercury. Another proof is to burn a piece of this rubber, collecting the fumes upon glass, when one will have the oxide of mercury. Then wet a piece of cotton with

dilute nitric acid, and collect the oxide off the glass onto the cotton. Now, rub this cotton onto bright, clean brass or copper and one will coat these metals with metallic mercury.

Wearing such red rubber in the mouth will produce heat, redness, and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, sore throat, sponginess of the gums and roof of the mouth, and has caused necrosis of the hard palate, alveolar process, and even the maxillary bones.

Out of 1100 cases examined, 825 were found to be attacked with *rubber disease* to a greater or less extent. When hunting for the similimum and having found it, and found also that it will not work as it should, do, inquire of the mouth if there be red rubber there, large amalgam fillings, or badly decayed teeth.

Zylonite or celluloid for a low priced base, to put artificial teeth upon is free from the above objections.

According to the census of the United States, only *one* person in *eighty* have sound teeth. The writer does believe that there is a very much larger number of such persons.

Records show that one hundred years ago *one* person in every *twenty-five* had good teeth, while two hundred years ago the proportion was *one* to *five*.

What a sad, telling, and fearful comment on our boasted intelligence, our (?) civilization, our *hot breads, baking powders, grist mills*, and their DESTRUCTIVE BOLTING MACHINES !

The impurities from decayed teeth, exudations from Riggs' Disease, and pus discharges from pulpless teeth loads the breath with poisonous matter, and is a potent factor in causing consumption.

Dr. Sims says : Decayed teeth with pus exuding around them, are a means of producing more nervous disorders and serious



consequences to the general health than almost any other cause.

Dr. Hollace, of Boston remarks that the bad effects of a diseased and unclean mouth on the general health are of a more serious consequence than most physicians are aware of. In twenty-four hours we breathe twenty thousand times, and what a sad effect upon the delicate lung tissue from the filthy air breathed, being poisoned with the effluvia arising from decayed and ulcerated teeth.

A patient was pronounced to have "cancer of the stomach." Was advised to have his mouth put in order. The proposal was acted upon. The patient, who was gradually sinking from stomach troubles, improved, soon regained his health and digestive powers, and lived to the age of eighty years. A gain of twenty years.

Koch declares that insanity has been cured by removing diseased teeth.

Sexton claims that the teeth—speaking of school children—effects the sight and hearing, causes near-sightedness and deafness. Even progressive dementia has been arrested by repairing the teeth.

Thus we might add case after case to prove how injurious to health are diseased teeth; and, since the general practitioner very seldom makes that personal examination of the mouth that many cases call for, if he will accept these hints he will find that he will aid his similitum in a most remarkable degree, and will add to his fame as a most careful, interested, and successful physician.

23 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET,  
NEW YORK.

—The January number of *Scribner's Magazine* marks the beginning of the sixth year and eleventh volume of a periodical which has already attained a circulation of more than 140,000 copies monthly.

## SOCIETIES.

### THE DUNHAM MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D.

I REGRET that I am not able to send you a report of one of our Dunham Medical Society meetings. They are so full of good things that one hardly likes to attempt a condensed report of the proceedings.

Our platform is this: "A more certain, safe, and speedy method of healing the sick."

There is no class legislation in that; no prescription; no intolerance; no sectarianism. If an allopath desire to unite with us we would take him if he were prepared to help us study a better method of curing sick people. Our president, Dr. H. F. Smiley, is, like myself and some others, an unflinching prescriber of single remedies and high potencies, whereas Dr. Sparling, Dr. O'Neal, and Dr. Boettcher are users of the lower dilutions. Dr. Sparling informs me that he is *trying* the high remedies: this is precisely what he joined hands with us for—to find out a quicker way of curing his patients. Dr. Sparling is at least logical—he *tries first*, and expresses an opinion afterward; generally a thing is condemned and then tried—or perhaps not tried at all.

We talk very little of typhoid fever, diarrhea, pneumonia, scarlet fever, and other names of diseases, but we talk a great deal about Mr. Jane's case and *how*. Mr. Jane's case differs from Mr. Smith's case. In other words, our older heads try to impress upon the younger men the fact that it is men and women who are to be treated—that they are sick, more or less, perhaps sick in the lungs, or the stomach, or the kidneys, and that it is Jones, and Brown, and Thompson who are to be prescribed for.

And on what is a prescription for a man to be based? we are striving most earnestly to base cure on the *symptoms*, the indications showing *how much* our man is sick and how his case differs from some other man who is sick. Mr. A. is sick slightly in his colon and nux vomica is his remedy, perhaps; Mr. B. is a little more sick in his colon and his case calls for mercurius corrosivus.

This is what we are doing. We study some drug every meeting night, and each member tells of a man who was helped by this drug, and why he gave it and so forth. In this way we hope to find out when Mr. X. will be different enough from a well man to demand lachesis.

Ovariectomies, hip-joint amputations, craniotomies, and femoral ligations are rigidly excluded from the meetings, and the man who can cure a cold in the safest, surest, and speediest manner is sure of an election to the presidency.

CHICAGO, ILL.

#### THE SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE *Medical Current* devotes nineteen pages to one of the spiciest, breeziest reports we have ever read. It is the product of our genial pen-wielder of Indianapolis—Dr. William B. Clarke, who was present and entered into the spirit of the social as well as the medical “lay-out.” The Clarke report is valuable not so much for the information it conveys—for what is a society report except like Mark Twain’s Ocean diary: “Got up, washed, had breakfast, and went to bed”—but for the delicious way in which the raconteur tells how things went and happened. There was music in plenitude, not only in the interludes occupied by the ladies, but as well during the medical sessions. Bro. Pratt is carried down several times because of his

itching pile to speak his perennial piece; the Southern Homeopathic Medical College of Baltimore is repeatedly scored for its non-Southernness; the choking off process is pleasantly referred to; the germ theory was warmed up alike savagely and pleasantly; the speeches of the banquet were apostrophized in unique language, that of Prof. J. C. Sanders, in response to “Time Endorses the wisdom of Hahne-mann,” as “hyperæsthetically hifalutin, teeming with Tuscan blood and occult force. . . . but though way over the heads of the audience, seemed to be understood and appreciated by it, judging from the applause which followed, which came either because of the address or because it was finished;” but throughout these twenty pages, with all these grand homeopathic forces focused in this rival of the American Institute,\* we look in vain for anything specifically homeopathic. Oh, yes, the bureau was called, and our good friends Price and Dake, as they always do, presented fine papers on philosophical discussions of *materia medica*, dose and reliability, and so forth—the scaffolding of the structure—but where was the *materia medica*?

Perhaps it was congealed in “The Clinical Value of the Tissue Remedies,” but more likely the Re-visionary Committee gave the *coup de grace* not only to the bureau but also to the *materia medica*. Oh, yes; the *materia medica* must be revised! We want the *materia medica* compressed in such small compass that it will not interfere sensibly with the real labors of a scientific go-ahead physician, *i. e.*, to be learned in surgery, gynecology, pedology, otology, ophthalmology, nerve-ology, bug and germology, every other ology, in short, except that which simply *heals* the

\* If you will promise not to “bake this up” we will write another fine notice of *The Fabiola*.

sick but does not maim, or gouge, or saw off, or cauterize, or otherwise eternally destroy a part, if not a patient. By all means cut down the *materia medica*, for as you cut down on the means for curing the patient the more will be increased your opportunity to cut down into the patient. *Exeunt materia medica ! Enter the specialist !*

But as we remarked at the beginning, Bro. Clarke is a splendid reporter, and his report is the *pièce de resistance* of the current *Medical Current*.

And the *Southern Journal of Homeopathy* will now have grist enough for another year.

#### THE WESTBORO (MASS.) HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

THE Springfield *Republican* of a recent date, in an editorial leader pays its compliments to the successful management of this hospital. It details briefly but clearly the opposition met by the homeopaths—lay as well as professional—in their struggle for State recognition. When this was grudgingly given, Dr. N. E. Paine, in December, 1886, was called from Middletown, N. Y., where he had been assistant to the famous Talcott, and placed in charge of the Massachusetts venture. Being a young man, and, over and above all, a fearless homeopath, he was looked upon with distrust by the hospital superintendents of the various State institutions, and his struggle not alone for supremacy of his school, but for a bare existence, is of the usual kind so familiar to all progressive enthusiastic homeopaths everywhere.

"Well, five years have passed since this hospital was occupied, and what is its record?" asks the *Republican*. "It has steadily made more recoveries than the older hospitals, its recovered patients have

not relapsed any oftener, its attention to the needs of individual patients (which accounts for the increased recoveries) has been greater than elsewhere," etc.

After referring to statistical tables to prove the value of homeopathic over allopathic treatment, the editorial continues: "The most marked feature of the care at Westboro is the use of Dr. Weir Mitchell's 'rest treatment,' which was applied to 270 out of the first 1300 admissions. Of these 270, 120, or nearly one-half, recovered—44 from mania and 76 from melancholia. This treatment requires more individual care from the nurse than the ordinary treatment of insanity; and to this care must be ascribed the more numerous recoveries in this hospital."

—The Presidential Address of Dr. A. S. Hayden, of Columbiana, O., delivered before the Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Society at Salem, recently, is a splendidly prepared document and deserving of several readings.

—During pregnancy hypertrophy and dilatation of heart are common, but transitory; the flow from kidneys become more profuse, especially the watery portions, and sometimes in latter part of pregnancy a little albumen appears in urine; a little sugar need not cause alarm if there be no real disturbance.

—We should always look on the bright side of things, and if there is no bright side we may take the advice given by someone and rub up the dark side till it becomes bright. Sidney Smith wrote to a friend: "I have gout, asthma, and seven other maladies; otherwise I am very well." In such cases the "otherwise" may be hard to find, but it is worth seeking.—*Young People's Union*.

## CIRCUMCISION.

IN the *Archives of Surgery* Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson sums up his experience in regard to the sanitary advantages of the rite of circumcision. After premising that it is not needful to go on a search for any recondite motive for the origin of the practice, he says, "No one who has seen the superior cleanliness of a Hebrew penis can have avoided a very strong impression in favor of the removal of the foreskin. If not removed, it constitutes a harbor for filth, and is, in many persons, a constant source of irritation. It conduces to masturbation, and adds to the difficulties of sexual continence. It increases the risk of syphilis in early life and of cancer in the aged. I have never seen cancer of the penis in a Jew, and chances are rare."—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

[The editor was recently called to a boy of four years, in which case a *lady* doctor had advised amputation of a redundant prepuce. As the redundancy was the result of an early stricture and adhesions, binding the penis in a restricted sheath, and obstructing mechanically its growth, it is a pertinent question to ask what a removal of the prepuce would have entailed upon the liberated penis, as it continued to develop?]

## ACONITE, SPONGIA, AND HEPAR IN CROUP.

FARRINGTON recommends in croup, whether catarrhal or membranous, to give aconite when the trouble has arisen from exposure to dry, cold, northwest winds; the patient is aroused from sleep with long suffocative attacks; the cough is of a hard, dry, barking character, and may be heard all over the house; there is a great difficulty in breathing, anxiety, and high fever.

Spongia should be given if aconite fails to relieve and the cough grows worse, is

dry, harsh, rasping, the breathing becomes "sawing," or if malignant features present themselves a few hours after the attack commences and the cough has a hollow sound, less resonant; hoarseness increases approaching aphonia, dyspnœa is more marked. There is always this characteristic difference in aconite and sporgia. Aconite has the hoarse cough and loud breathing during *expiration* and not much wheezing or snoring in breathing. Spongia always during the *inspiration* and the breathing is always whistling, sawing, rasping. Aconite also has greater restlessness and anxiety than sporgia. In the stage of invasion aconite is often discontinued *too soon*. It is safer to continue it until the acute catarrhal symptoms have subsided, even if you use it in alternation with some other remedy, than to leave it off too soon and get a return of the catarrhal symptoms in an intensified form; for then the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea is almost sure to take on a fibrinous exudation and the patient is lost. The sporgia patient is worse before midnight; aconite, after midnight.

Hepar sulphur symptoms are worse after midnight and toward morning. Hepar sulphur is indicated when the respiration is almost unembarrassed. The cough has the same harsh, wheezy, croupy sound as sporgia, but there is a great deal of moisture with it, rattling as if the air-passages were clogged with mucus. The child chokes with every coughing spell, is extremely sensitive to cold air; so much so that the least exposure, even uncovering an arm or a foot, excites a spell of coughing. Hepar is especially indicated if in addition the cough is worse toward morning. The cough has a metallic sound and respiration may become difficult from the accumulation of mucus in the air-passages, or formation of the membrane, so that the



child throws its head far back, or wants to sit up in order to breathe. There is the same anxiety that we find in Aconite, but the cough is always *moist*, while the cough of aconite is always *dry*.—*Dr. R. B. House, Hom. Med. Soc. of Ohio.*

### SOME DEFINITIONS IN RECTAL PATHOLOGY.

**P**ÆDERASTY is an unnatural desire of one male for another male.

Sapphism is an unnatural desire of one female for another female.

Masturbation per rectum is an unnatural desire of an impotent individual, especially in old age.

Buggery is the unnatural desire of a male for the lower animal.

Sodomy includes them all under a general name as an unnatural sexual process.

All of these nasty, abominable practices may produce the various deformities of the anus, and all of the usual diseases of the rectum you may come in contact with in your daily experiences, excepting tuberculosis and cancer; possibly they might be brought about by the immoral act.—*From Sodomy as a Cause of Diseases of the Rectum, by W. H. Richter, M. D., Topeka, Kan.*

### INVERSION METHOD IN CHLOROFORM ACCIDENTS.

**O**N December 10, 1890, I administered chloroform to a lad fourteen years old, for the purpose of cauterizing a chronic ulcer. The boy was vigorous and healthy and took the anæsthetic kindly, and all was effected without a ripple of difficulty. While the dressing was being applied, and after the chloroform had been entirely removed, he suddenly ceased to breathe.

I had seen arrest of respiration many times in my experience and that of my

father, and simply proceeded to roll the patient according to the method of Marshall Hall. I rolled him for several minutes, how many I cannot tell, to no effect. Still I rolled. I dared not change this for any expedient in which I had less faith, so I continued to an unknown period, while the hands became cold and the lips purple. I was filled with a painful realization that unless something radically different was done in a very few minutes a dead boy would be on my hands. Sims's account of Nélaton's method suddenly entered my mind, and in a moment the boy's ankles were in my grasp, and a moment later his knees were flexed over my shoulders and his head and arms were dangling toward the floor.

Without stopping for classical preparation, he was subjected to a double-quick motion around the operating room, and after about three minutes my ears experienced the welcome sounds of restored respiration. At first air was heard to enter at considerable intervals, which became shorter until it was deemed safe to place the child again on the table. No sooner was this done than the breathing again became arrested, and a resort was a second time had to the suspension, which was followed very soon again by restored respiration.

Each step was taken with a springy motion by which the weight of the intestines resting upon the diaphragm would be alternately applied and removed with the tread, the effect of which would be calculated to stimulate the heart and force the blood along its channels, while the air was simultaneously changed in the lungs. Besides this, the head being in the most pendent position, the arteries of the brain were necessarily mechanically dilated and furnished with the largest amount of the best blood, in harmony with the mechan-

ical fact that the pressure, and hence the increase of caliber, must be greatest at the most pendent part. The brain would therefore receive a disproportionately large amount of the acquired oxygen. Besides, the motion cannot otherwise than transmit numerous shocks to all parts of the dangling body, thus acting as a stimulant to the nervous system.—*A. E. Prince, M. D.*

#### THE EPIGLOTTIS IN CHLOROFORM ACCIDENTS.

AS an illustration of the uncertain knowledge which exists upon the subject may be cited the belief that drawing out the tongue will raise the epiglottis, and thus open the airway to the lungs. This belief exists in the minds of a large proportion of the profession, and the procedure is employed and recommended by many leading surgeons. By way of correcting the error, reference is here given to a demonstration, by Benjamin Howard, before the Royal College of Surgeons, England (*Braithwaite*, lxxiv, from the *Lancet*, October 27, 1889, page 819), the conclusions drawn from which are: First, contrary to the universal belief, traction of the tongue cannot raise the epiglottis; second, by sufficient extension of the head and neck, whether by volition, instinct, reflex action, or by effort of another, whether in the healthy, in the dying, or in the dead, the epiglottis is instantly and beyond prevention made completely erect; third, by a complete extension of the head and neck, the tongue and velum, as respiratory obstructions, are removed simultaneously with the epiglottis, and without a moment's delay the entire airway may be straightened and made free throughout by the nearest person.—*A. E. Prince, M. D., N. Y. Med. Jour.*

#### TARANTULA CUBENSIS.

**J.** K., age fifty-five, dark complexion and hair, while away from his home was attacked with what his doctor called erysipelas. It was a swelling located just above the ankle-joint. It was extensively swollen was very painful, and for a time it was feared he would lose his leg if not his life. Under the care of his physician there he improved slowly until he was able to come home. He tried to hobble about on crutches and perform his duties as night-watchman in a factory, but was soon taken worse and was laid up entirely. The swelling increased, suppurated, and when it finally discharged I found quite an extensive caries of the tibia, near the lower end. The swelling and induration of the tissues had extended down over the joint and top of the foot, rendering motion almost impossible. The usual remedies, such as hepar, silicea, and several others that I do not remember now, brought no improvement. On account of the intense and persistent burning pains, and the blue appearance of the skin around the sore, I now put him upon *tarentula cubensis* 6th. The effect was magical. The burning ceased immediately, and the ulcer healed, caries and all, and he has had perfect use of his limb ever since, now three years.

Mary N., maiden lady, short, stout built, had a felon upon the first joint of left thumb. With poultices applied before she came to me she walked the floor in agony, especially nights, the pain was so severe. Under belladonna, hepar, and silicea, as they seemed to me indicated, the case went on to suppuration. The discharge of pus brought no relief of the pain, but the effect seemed to extend to the palm of the hand, which swelled and pointed as if about to break there. "It seems as though my hand is on fire," she said, "and worse nights; cannot sleep a wink." She was

very weak. I gave her arsenicum; no relief. The skin as well as the sore was dark bluish except where the poultices had bleached it. I ought to have been ashamed of myself after my experience with tarantula, but that was some time before. Now I thought of it, and gave it in the sixth. Patient went home and slept for the first night in two weeks, and slept every night after it. The thumb looked as though it must come off at the first joint anyway; but it did not, and she soon had a good hand.—*Nash.*

#### SCRAPINGS OF HORN TO SUBDUE PAIN.

A PHYSICIAN writes as follows to an American paper: "The fine scrapings of any common cattle's horn steeped in vinegar, and bound as hot as can be borne upon a wound, will subdue pain almost instantly, and effectually subdue lock-jaw. I have often used this remedy, and have never had a failure. In wounds torn and lacerated, as, for example, where a nail has been stepped on, penetrating the sole of the foot, and the patient wild with pain, countenance livid, teeth chattering, limbs trembling, and lock-jaw seeming inevitable, with this remedy I have produced perfect quiet, relaxation of muscles and freedom from pain, and even from soreness of the wound, in the space of fifteen minutes. I was called in haste to see a youth of fifteen years who had stepped on a nail. I found him almost in spasms, and had no remedies with me. In the house I found a powderhorn, and with a piece of glass took to scraping. As soon as I had a common thimbleful, I barely covered it with vinegar and heated it as hot as could be borne, and setting others to scraping, I applied it to the wound, changed as often as cool, adding the scrapings accumulated. With this treatment I had the boy out of danger in fifteen minutes.

#### CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

A ST. PETERSBURG PHYSICIAN in the *Bull. Gen. de Thera.* has recently made an elaborate study of this old American remedy, with the following results:

1. Aqueous extracts of hydrastis, even in large doses, are not poisonous to warm-blooded animals.

2. Hydrastis always produces cardiac depression and consequent reduction of arterial tension.

3. It always produces uterine contractions. The aqueous extract is to be preferred for this purpose. The contractions of the pregnant uterus near term are most powerful, those of the virgin uterus weakest.

4. Large doses of hydrastis may induce premature labor after the fourth month.

The author sums up the clinical uses of hydrastis as follows:

1. Hydrastis is an excellent remedy for uterine hemorrhages due to inflammations or misplacements of this organ; also for profuse hemorrhages occurring about the menopause.

2. The uterine contractions produced by hydrastis are weaker than those produced by ergot.

3. The use of this drug is followed by no untoward symptoms. It produces no gastro-intestinal disturbance, but, on the contrary, will frequently relieve dyspepsia.

—Dr. S. Powell Burdick died December 19 in Oakland, Cal. He was a native of New York State, and a physician for many years in that city. He was professor of obstetrics for several years in the New York Homeopathic College. He leaves a widow, who is also a physician, and one son by a former marriage.

## GOLD AND TOBACCO.

CHLORIDE of Gold in Chronic Tobacco Poisoning," was the subject of a paper read by Dr. E. M. Hale, before the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, at a meeting held some few weeks since.

Dr. Keeley was referred to, his remedies were spoken of as having been the cause of a renewal of the interest in the gold cure by both the general public and the medical profession.

"There is a great difference of opinion," said Dr. Hale, "regarding gold in materia medica. Some physicians lauded it as a panacea equaled only by mercury in certain diseases. In the time of Hahnemann it fell into disuse, but it has since been successfully used in many cases of nervous and mental disorders. Dr. Keeley, of bichloride of gold notoriety, has lately aroused an interest in it. I do not believe, however, that gold plays any part in Keeley's mixture, which is used internally, and I have never heard of any cures resulting from his home treatment or by taking his pretended gold prescriptions."

Dr. Hale then illustrated the case of a man forty-five years old, who had been treated by he himself for tobacco poisoning. He described all the symptoms of the disease, and the cure by the use of chloride of gold.

## THE WHITE OF AN EGG IN THE TREATMENT OF SORE NIPPLES.

I WISH to present a remedy which in my hands has been most successful in that distressing complaint, the sore nipples of nursing women. It is the painting of the nipples several times a day with the white of egg. This soothing albuminous covering

forms a delicate film over the abraded nipple, and the surface is soon, within a few hours, except in severe cases, entirely healed.

I believe there is no necessity for excoriations or cracks to occur on the nipples of nursing women if the first tender feeling is met promptly by this application. It is a remedy which can be had at a moment's notice in any household and easily applied with a camel's-hair brush or a feather.—*Ex.*

## ASTHMA TREATMENT DONT'S.

DR. THOMAS J. MAYES, of Philadelphia, in an article published in the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* says :

Don't consider that one mode of treatment will suit all classes of asthma.

Don't forget that asthma is a reflex manifestation, and that its cause, which may reside anywhere in the body, must be sought, and an effort made to remove it.

Don't omit to look for the possible cause in the nasal passages, the bronchial surface, stomach, liver, bowels, uterus, ovaries, or in some rheumatic or gouty dyscrasia, or some specific cachexia.

Don't fail to realize that, as a rule, asthma is more rapidly amenable to treatment in men than in women.

Don't lose sight of the fact that nothing is more conducive to a cure in severe cases of asthma than perfect physical rest ; this is of primary importance.

(Medical treatment omitted.)

Don't overlook the fact that asthma depends on a depraved condition of the nervous system, that simultaneous disease in other organs depends on the same source, and that by building up the nervous system, which should be the ultimate aim of all remedial efforts, the attendant complications will also be removed.



## GLOBULES.

—Dr. Alonza Boothby and Dr. Frank C. Richardson have established an institution under the name of the Boothby Hospital, at Nos. 1 and 3 Worcester Square, Boston.

—Boericke & Tafel have a fine steel engraving of Constantine Hering from a painting by Ellen R. Warren, and engraved by Emily Sartain, which might well be in the office of every homeopath who uses the Condensed or the Guiding Symptoms. Send for a copy, frame it handsomely, place it in a conspicuous place of your working-office, and see how much easier it will seem to read "Hering," and prescribe on his indications.

—Dr. Chas. M. Thomas, of Philadelphia, announces that he has relinquished the practice of general surgery, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to the diseases of the eye and ear.

NEW METHOD OF TREATING ABSCESSSES.  
—Instead of the time-honored free incision of the most dependent part, Dr. Piéchaud, of Bordeaux, aspirates the abscess, after which he injects a solution of 1-1000 of corrosive sublimate. For the past ten months he has invariably adopted this method in his practice, with marked success. Even if the skin over the seat of the abscess be thin and undermined, this is no bar to the procedure, for which he claims as advantages that it is less painful, leads to more rapid healing, and leaves no traces of scar.—*The London Lancet*.

—There is a doctor by the name of Miller in nearly every town in Missouri.

—If proper care be taken in conducting the third stage of labor, and the accoucheur be satisfied of firm contraction of the uterus before leaving the patient, post-partum hemorrhage will become as rare as it is now frequent.

A NEW VAGINAL SPECULUM.—It has somehow passed into an unwritten maxim that no gynecologist can be truly great until he has invented a vaginal speculum. Dr. Wm. O. Stillman, of Albany, N. Y., presented a new pattern of this instrument to the Albany County Medical Society which presents undoubted advantages. He overcomes by a very simple mechanism the difficulty experienced in the use of speculum in virgins, and in matrons of very small vulvar orifices, by causing the blades to separate from an initial point within the vagina, and not at the vulvar opening.

—Dr. A. O. Pitcher, formerly of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., has removed to Roanoke, Va.

—The *Post-Graduate Journal*, of New York, which has heretofore been issued quarterly, commenced the year 1892 as a monthly, and although more frequently published, contains all its attractive features as of old.

—The New York Commissioners of Lunacy have ordered: That all persons committed to any institution for the care, custody, or treatment of the insane must, at the time of admission, be informed by the receiving medical officer of the character of the institution and the cause of detention.

—To asepticise silk ligatures, boil in covered vessels half an hour and keep wrapped up in gutta percha tissue until ready to use, then put in ordinary solution of corrosive sublimate, 1-1000.

—Dr. Emdee—Don't talk to me about young doctors being as good as old ones; I tell you it is practice that makes perfect.

Mrs. Sitanchin—Yes, and that old Dr. Duckwitz came mighty near making my old man "perfect."

—Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, who has recently died, left \$5000 to each of the following institutions: New York Ophthalmic Hospital, the Western Dispensary, and the dispensary of the Homeopathic Medical College.

—A new remedy for tuberculosis, Koch's lymph, purified by Professor E. Klebs, in Zurich, has arrived in this country, and will be applied at St. Mark's Hospital as soon as the shipment has passed the Custom House. Professor E. Klebs declares that he has eliminated the deleterious ingredients from Koch's lymph, and claims highly satisfactory results with it.

—During this month the following will be on duty at the Homeopathic Hospital, Reading, Pa., L. A. Schollenberger, M. D., physician; E. R. Scholl, M. D., surgeon. The above with J. B. Fricker and Thomas D. Bausher, of the board of trustees, and Mrs. W. W. Light, and Mrs. Annie Shearer, of the Ladies' Auxiliary, constitute the administration committee for the month. C. B. Jennings, M. D., is on duty at the Home for friendless Children.

—A meeting of the Lowell Hahnemann Club was held at the office of Dr. E. B. Holt last month. After a short discussion a paper on the curative virtues of arsenic was read by Dr. Holt.

—Dr. John H. Clarke, editor of the *Homeopathic World*, London, has removed to 30 Clarges Street, W., Piccadilly, with office hours 11 to 1.

—As the guests of Dr. S. H. Talcott, the Board of Trustees of the Middletown Hospital, with Assemblyman Thornton and McCormick, recently inspected the New York institution.

—The superintendent of the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, is much

pleased over the mortuary report of that institution for the month of December. The total number of deaths was five, and of these four were from accidents and the other from general debility coupled with old age. One hundred patients are being cared for.

—The State Board of Homeopathic Medical Examiners will meet in Jacksonville, Fla., on the 29th inst., to examine applicants for license to practice medicine.

—It is so seldom that we hear of a centenarian undergoing a surgical operation that the fact deserves to be recorded that a man of 102 has submitted himself at the York County hospital to an operation for a growth on the upper lip. The old man was not chloroformed. A glass of brandy before the operation was all he got, and he never winced or showed a sign of pain. He made a good recovery.

—A case is reported of a patient who went forty-five days without bowel movement.

—Dr. Casper Bruchhausen, a physician and surgeon, and the pioneer of our school in central New York, died at Norwich, December 30, of the grip. He was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on August 25, 1806, and educated at the Frankfort University. He came to this country in 1839, and studied medicine under Dr. Fred Hoffendal, of Philadelphia.

—An effort is being made to abolish the title of doctor, and have physicians called Mr., the same as they are in Europe.

—The Japanese for centuries have eaten largely of fish and other products of the sea, and iodized sea-weed, consequently, they have most beautiful and well formed teeth, and a perfect bony structure. Rachitis, and other diseases of the bones, is unknown in Japan.



GEO. B. PECK, M. D.,  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

*Supplement to*  
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,  
February 1, 1892.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE report of the State Homeopathic Hospital contains many suggestions from the Board of Trustees and the Medical Superintendent which are well worthy of public attention and consideration ; but, after all, none of the suggestions made are more practical, or more practicable than that in which both trustees and superintendent unite for the purchase and utilization by the State of the best of the county asylums as sub-retreats for the care of the chronic insane—"the driftwood of chronicity," as Dr. Talcott puts it—who need not a physician's care and medicine, but simply food, raiment, watchfulness, and shelter.

\* \*

I AM a Doctor for Revenue Only. Such confessee is very shortsighted. Medicine is not a money-making business. In fact, it is not a business. It is a profession. And only gentlemen engage in the professions. The big G doctor—"cures guaranteed in three days"—is one of the Revenue doctors. So, also, is he who resorts to all means for impressing his patient—a jack at all schools, master of none. Put money in thy purse, but not in medicine.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER incubus on the body medical is he who pays no bills. May stand high professionally and socially ; he gets the necessities, books and journals,

and, by small trickery, manages to escape the legal demand. A prominent medical book firm in the East is preparing a blacklist. It will scorch several eminent professors in college, but it cannot reform them.

\* \*

SAVE and defend us also from that other leech, male or female, who explains his rival's practice ; "His medicines are of the highest potency—beware !" Potency means power. Highest potency means highest power. *Ergo*, concentrated poison. "I found that you prescribed tartar emetic 200th power for my boy, and I was afraid it would kill him. Yes, the doctor around the corner told me."

\* \*

THEN we also have that hysterical male practitioner, who weeps when his female patients are in pain ; who kisses them, as a father, in a platonic way ; who has had every disease of his patients except twins ; who makes long prayers on the street corner, while inwardly he is a sarcophagus.

\* \*

THERE is also the gilded liar, whom we have with us always ; who finds every cervical laceration a prodrome of cancer ; every sore throat a diphtheria ; every aching ovary a menace to sanity, if not promptly ripped out, to swell our record of laparoto-



mies. And when the nurse forgets the drafts of the ward the patient dies—because of the draft! The operation was eminently successful!

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\* \*

MANY requests have been made that we print separately the portraits which accompany each issue of the HOMEOPATHIST, and they will hereafter so appear. We present herewith Geo. B. Peck, M. D., of Providence, R. I.

### ELATERIUM NOTES.

*Question Propounded: Given a Case of Neurotic Dysmenorrhea, What Symptoms would Call for the Exhibition of Elaterium Third as a Constitutional Remedy?*

(Continued from page 26.)

#### X.

Elaterium is useful in dysmenorrhea where there are rheumatic complications, where there are stomach complications, with vomiting a fluid looking like serum, and in the membranous variety of dysmenorrhea where the membrane comes away in shreds, accompanied by a watery sanguinolent discharge.—*Wm. E. Richardson, Hom. Med. Coll., St. Louis.*

#### XI.

I do not use it constitutionally. Three days before the period, done up in cacao-butter, placed against the os, and kept in place with a small tampon. Remove in two days and after a copious injection of hot water, repeat, leaving in a day.—*W. B. Clarke, Indianapolis.*

#### XII.

Elaterium is not among the remedies with which I have had much experience,

so I can give you nothing worth quoting.—*F. H. Orme, Atlanta.*

#### XIII.

For a case of dysmenorrhea I might give elaterium where there were neuralgic pains, especially going around loins, or perhaps reflex neuralgic pains in distant parts, especially in extremities. I would most certainly give elaterium if the woman had profuse, watery diarrhea, and a tendency to chilliness and urticaria along with the uterine pains. I have never used the medicine for dysmenorrhea.—*Charles Mohr, Hahnemann of Philadelphia.*

#### XIV.

I have never used elaterium in any form of dysmenorrhea. There is nothing in its pathogenesis or clinical history that warrants such a use.—*A. C. Cowperthwaite, University of Iowa.*

#### XV.

*Re elaterium*, I never use it in dysmenorrhea. I should think of it if there were periodic cutting pains in abdomen, bilious vomiting, and green stools.—*John. H. Clarke, London.*

#### XVI.

When would I give elaterium 3d constitutionally for neurotic dysmenorrhea? Not until its provings warrant it. In neither Allen, Hughes and Dake, or Hering (Guiding Symptoms) do I find the first indication that this drug affects the reproductive system. We have so many better tried remedies that do act upon the female generative organ, and that have a more defined "constitutional" action, that I should—in the light of my present knowledge—be inclined to consider any such application of elaterium as empirical.—*John L. Moffatt, Brooklyn.*

## TREATMENT OF GRIPPE; A SUGGESTION.

By G. C. BUCHANAN, M. D.

GET down the *Materia Medica*s, especially Hering and Allen, and read up the pathogenesis of *ailanthus*.

Having reasons for believing that grippe was going to be epidemic for a third time, I made a study of the *Materia Medica* during the summer, having in my mind a picture of the disease made up of the prominent features of all types of cases. Nothing corresponded to it better than *ailanthus*. I laid in a stock and waited.

I have now tried it on several cases, giving it as a general remedy, as soon as I made the diagnosis of grippe, and using in some cases other remedies also, but in some *ailanthus* alone. I have had in all instances relief follow its use. It alone has seemed to cure 2 or 3 cases so far; one lady told me that 2 or 3 doses had cut short the whole trouble. The potencies used were  $\theta$ , 3x, 12x, and 30x and on the whole  $\theta$  and 3x and both combined gave the best results.

I do not consider the use of *ailanthus* to be an attained conclusion, but a hypothesis or suggestion awaiting proof.

HENNING, MINN.

## WHAT IS A GOOD DOCTOR?

ANSWERED by a Toledo paper from interviews substantially as follows:

If any of the laity is asked, who is a good doctor? the family physician is usually held up as a model doctor, or the one being the happy possessor of an abundance of this world's goods, whether inherited or acquired by marriage or by hard work and fortunate investments, is mentioned as a good doctor. While the public have their choice, they do not

always select the one best qualified in every respect to minister to the diseased body.

"The essentials of a good physician are knowledge, readiness, moral courage, gentleness, and a good digestion. These and twenty years of active professional ups and downs, and you have a good physician."

In the main these summaries of the qualities of a good physician are true, for without knowledge and good health, no man is prepared to promptly relieve suffering. But to say no physician can be said to be a good one until he has been engaged in active practice for twenty years is a slur upon the many thousand young men doing yeoman service in behalf of mankind.

"He ought to be first of all a *gentleman*; kind and considerate toward his patients, and *mindful of the rights of his professional brethren*."

This, with the necessary skill, love for work and for the practice of medicine, constitutes our *beau ideal* doctor; to this should be added another attribute as expressed in the views entertained by one of the interviewed:

"The good physician must be a good business man, if he desires to reap the just reward for labors performed. He should not be ashamed to send his bill for services and insist upon its liquidation as well as any merchant or banker."

—Prof. Keen said that a very excellent treatment for bedsores was by the alternate application of cold and hot poultices. Apply a cold flaxseed poultice in which have been placed small pieces of cracked ice; let this remain ten minutes and then apply a hot flaxseed poultice. After two hours apply another cold poultice and then another hot one.

## A PECULIAR EYE-REMEDY.

A GENTLEMAN who had for years been treated unsuccessfully for an obstinate catarrh of the eyes, and latterly pronounced incurable, while at Cairo in Egypt, was asked by his fellah—servant and interpreter—for permission to cure the eye trouble. To the astonishment of the gentleman the fellah's remedy consisted entirely of a total abstinence from the application of water in any form or temperature to the eyes or lids. "You must use a glass in washing the face, and be very careful not to permit the wet sponge to touch the eye or the parts in the immediate vicinity. Continue this for six months." On the principle of *in dubio abstine* (when in doubt, don't) the gentleman began at once to carry out the directions, using a bit of absorbent cotton to gather up the purulent discharges. Improvement was perceptible within one week, and in three months a complete cure. —*Dr. G. Proell, in Leipziger Populäre Zeitschrift für Homöopathie.*

## COAL OIL IN INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

TWO articles from different correspondents have appeared in the *Medical World* advising the use of coal oil (not crude petroleum, but the refined oil used for illuminating purposes) in the treatment of intestinal obstruction. One of the writers describes a case of intussusception which came under his care recently, and in which, after having exhausted all ordinary means, without the least particle of benefit, he resolved to use the coal oil, though with very little hope of any beneficial result. He first injected four ounces of coal oil through a long rectal tube, and followed the oil with about one-half pint of warm water, at the same time holding the child's hips well up, with his head low. In about

ten minutes the injection came away as clear as it went in—no flatus, no fæces. In a short time the injection was repeated, but this time the hips were kept well elevated for at least twenty minutes before laying him down, and in a short time he expressed a wish to evacuate the bowels, and it was surprising the amount of flatus, accompanied by a large quantity of mucus, that came away. The pain at once subsided, and the child made a rapid recovery.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DID IT.

CAPTAIN W. G. HALL, a wealthy ship-builder, of 'Frisco, has been sent to a private asylum. He is about fifty-five, a bachelor, and an esteemed business man. Some eighteen months ago he commenced to visit meetings held by the scientists. Gradually his interest in their doctrines and their work grew, and as the time passed he became not only an ardent believer in all their teachings, but also a regular attendant at all meetings.

The captain became more and more infatuated with his new religion, thinking of it and talking about it continually, until it seemed to take entire possession of his mind. Finally about a week ago he gave signs that his mind had broken down under its self-imposed strain. His relatives were summoned, and after examination he was sent to the asylum. He is in the prime of life, and before the infatuation was a very sensible man.

—A curious instance of one poison killing another is reported from Victoria, where strychnine cured a snake bite. A solution of nitrate of strychnine in 240 parts of water, mixed with a little glycerine, was prepared, and 20 minims injected hypodermically at intervals of 10 to 20 minutes with good results.

## THE SYMPATHETIC NERVE.

THE governing impulse of all vital processes is through the sympathetic nervous system. The gastric, hepatic, pancreatic, reproductive functions, as well as the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys, are furnished with this vegetative nervous supply. Every artery has its sympathetic twig, and the brain is to a great extent under its influence.

A pathological lesion may not have for its basis primarily any part of the nerve tissue, but the intimate relationship of nerve to all other structures is of such a character that when any part suffers the nerves suffer; so that a given disease will produce arrest of secretion, impaired digestion, imperfect nutrition, or accelerated circulation; and hence we may influence the primary pathological lesion by influencing the sympathetic nervous system.

## CHIRONIAN NOTES.

—Even in a superficial burn where a great many papillary bodies are injured, death by shock may occur.—*Helmuth.*

—In hip joint disease we never get a sudden loss of power of a limb, while in Pott's disease this is a characteristic symptom.—*Helmuth.*

—When a person has received a burn on the body, great care must be taken in the removal of the clothing not to remove the epidermis.—*Helmuth.*

—When extirpating diseased glands of the axilla contiguous to the axillary artery, it is better to cut the covering of the gland and work it out with your finger.—*Helmuth.*

—A superficial burn often exhausts the patient more than one extending to the bone. The pain is also greater in a superficial burn, although the shock may be less.—*Helmuth.*

—The best treatment of synovitis of the elbow joint with effusion resulting from a fall, with stiffening, is to bind up the well arm and so compel use of the injured one.—*Helmuth.*

—For indigestion brought on by eating hot bread, or from the inordinate use of tea, with the symptoms of palpitation of the heart, pains in the extremities, acrid eructations, etc., natrum carb. is well indicated.—*Allen.*

—It was formerly considered dangerous to anæsthetize a patient suffering from organic disease of the heart; but it is now known that danger does not come from simple organic disease, but from a weak heart.—*Helmuth.*

—In the second stage of hip joint disease the pressure downward on the popliteal space causes the arching of the spine, an act of nature to relieve the pain that would be caused by the pressure of the head of the femur against the acetabulum.—*Wilcox.*

—The headache of calcarea phos. is a feeling as if there was ice on top of the head, with the sensation of weight and pressure. It is often indicated in the headache of weakly children with an entire absence of eye trouble. It is a good remedy for acne in growing girls, although they may be menstruating regularly.—*Allen.*

—In hip joint diseases we find that by flexing the leg on the thigh and the thigh on the abdomen, that when the thigh is about one-third flexed a spasmodic contraction occurs, and further flexion is impossible. This is nature's method of relieving the pain that would be caused by forcing the head of the femur against the acetabulum.—*Helmuth.*

—One of the methods used by Professor Wilcox in making an examination for Pott's disease of the spine is to place the patient

in a horizontal position, dorsal surface upward, so that the abdomen rests on the doctor's knees, situated at first closely together. This usually makes the patient cry, on account of the pain produced by forcing the bodies of the vertebræ together. This pressure is relieved, and, consequently, the pain, by separating the knees.

—According to *Science*, in an experimental observation of thirty-eight boys of all classes of society, and of average health, who had been using tobacco for periods ranging from two months to two years, twenty-seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty-two showed the existence of irregularities in the heart's action, disordered stomach, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months' time, one-half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year.

—A PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST INFLUENZA.—Every indication points toward a return of a severe pandemic of influenza. On the 24th of December, 1889, after numbering thousands of victims abroad, it suddenly appeared in the United States, and cost more lives than many epidemics of cholera.

The nature of the affection, the marked debility induced by it, and its sequelæ, all point to a remarkable depression of the general system. During its presence in the country, the prevalence and severity of other acute diseases were largely increased and the mortality from all other causes augmented. This condition of affairs continued for some time after the subsidence of the epidemic.

The value of coca as a tonic to antagonize any tendency to adynamia is too well

known to require elaboration here. Its therapeutical effects tend to build up precisely what influenza tends to destroy—a fact instanced by the use made of coca leaves by the natives of Bolivia and Peru, which renders them capable of undergoing the greatest possible physical strain, and that frequently with sparse nourishment. This remarkable tonic action of coca in medical therapeutics has further been attested by Brown-Sequard, Dujardin-Beaumetz, Ball, Bouchut, A. McLane Hamilton, A. E. Macdonald, H. M. Lyman, J. N. Danforth, P. S. Connor, and many other eminent physicians, too numerous to mention in the space at our disposal.

The coca wine made by Mr. Mariani of Paris, and termed Vin Mariani, is a preparation based on a scientific study of the individual virtues of the several varieties of the plant, conducted with a view to extract from them the most potent components, giving rise to tonic effect. The wine employed as an excipient is also selected with the same idea in mind, its fineness and purity giving the Vin Mariani the agreeable aroma which is peculiar to it. It is not only indicated as a prophylactic against influenza by the strongest inferences of experimental therapeutics, but its use meets the approval of pure common sense. A wineglassful should be administered three times a day after meals, or about half an hour before each meal.—*Editorial by Charles E. Sajous, M. D. The Satellite of the Annual of the Medical Sciences, January, 1892.*

—Prof. Hare says that for fainting, as a rapidly acting stimulant, give alcohol, hot and concentrated. The hot alcohol acts much more quickly than cold, because the cold alcohol, before it could be absorbed, must be heated up to the temperature of the body.



## WATCH THE PUPILS IN ANÆSTHETICS.

In using chloroform it is advisable, after the patient has become apparently insensible, to watch the pupils, as a guide to the state of the medulla produced by the anæsthetic. After complete anæsthesia is produced the pupils, which were previously contracted, begin to dilate. This dilatation is the danger sign. It indicates that the cardiac respirator centers are beginning to be inhibited, or probably paralyzed, by the medicament, and warns the operator to suspend for a while the inhalation. I have often seen cases in which chloroform was being administered to produce anæsthesia, and in which all the limbs were apparently flaccid, and, when raised and let fall, dropped to the table as if dead, retain consciousness of pain. In such cases the pupils were well contracted; a few moments after the contraction they would begin to dilate, and then all sense of pain was abolished. At this stage the danger of chloroform, and, I may say, of ether, is, indeed, considerable, if the anæsthetic is carried too far; for then the protective living wakefulness of the medulla is being dangerously overcome.

## MEDICAL MEN AND SALOONKEEPERS.

ANOTHER outgrowth of foreign institutions and an evil that is on the increase, is the giving of free medical service to saloon and innkeepers, so that they will be the agent of the physician. The physician and saloonkeeper being so dovetailed together that each becomes a steerer for the other. A noble profession and an ignoble occupation working hand in hand, can be for no other than selfish motives. A member of the most honorable profession playing second fiddle to the devil's emissary. The idea that a physician is so degraded, so lost to self-respect, as to be

guilty of such acts! It is not at all surprising that quackery will, and does abound as long as men pretending for honors from the profession will prostitute themselves and the profession by deeds like these. These mawkish acts are deserving of notice, and the publicity given them by opposition is only the duty of all honest men; the system is perversive of public morals, and a robbery of the profession; as such it must be combated until it is abated

## PHYSICAL TRAINING REMEDIAL OF PSYCHICAL OBLIQUITIES.

AT the Red Hill Reformatory, England, exists an institution, the aim of which is to improve the mentality and moral sense of young offenders by correcting their physical defects, and is known as "The Criminal Reform Athletic School." A recent report makes a claim that ninety-four per cent. of the cases, retained a reasonable length of time, are recorded as cured. If the gymnastic reformation of the depraved is to be the treatment of the future, it will do away with the necessity of the remarkable suggestion, recently presented in the *Revue Scientifique*, as being the conception of a Californian physician. He proposes that those cases of mental insufficiency that lead to criminality shall have, by legal enactment, to pay the penalty of castration. He does not dwell much upon the direct or deterrent effects of this penal operation upon the criminal himself; the object to be gained is the prevention of transmitted hereditary defects. In other words, the criminally minded should not be allowed to propagate after their kind. The "moral," or fear-inspiring, effect upon that class of scoundrels who contemplate and deliberately plan the rape of children, the beat-

ing of their wives, bigamy, and the misleading of the weaker sex—not to specify other nearly equal repugnant forms of cowardly vice—ought to be very marked. Imprisonment has no fears for many of these wretches who come up, time after time, for trial regarding repetitions of the same offense. The *Press and Circular*, in an editorial comment, seems to favor the extension of castration as a punishment upon housebreakers, but is not in favor of having the morning papers adopting the term “castration,” because the police reports therein printed would scarcely be “polite reading for the ladies at the family breakfast table.” For example, that journal supposes, if Bill Sykes were to come up for sentence, and the verdict might be “that ‘the prisoner be sentenced to ten years’ penal servitude, and to be immediately castrated.’ This would not do at all; some new word would have to be found for expressing the latter part of the judgment on the irrepressible gentleman who disturbs our households at night.”—*The Journal*.

#### ANOTHER DEFINITION OF HOMEOPATHY.

PROF. JOS. RODES BUCHANAN says that the *antagonism* of homeopathy and eclecticism exists only in narrow minds that look to details rather than to principles. They are both successful methods of ascertaining a correct therapeutics. The eclectic method, which I prefer, is to ascertain by simple, direct experiment what is the effect of a drug—what morbid condition it will promptly and satisfactorily relieve. The homeopath aims at the same result by a more tedious and complicated method, based upon the unquestionable law that, if a medicine operates upon any organ or function in a stimulating or invigorating manner, the excessive or prolonged use of that medicine will

injure or destroy that which it benefits in the first instance. Consequently the pathogenic effects of remedies used injuriously are a guide to the physiological effects which they produce in beneficial doses. But this method involves a long and disagreeable course of pathogenetic experiments which I don’t believe absolutely necessary, as the same results can be reached promptly and pleasantly without pathogenesis.—*The Medical Tribune*.

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—INSANITY.—Dr. Orpheus Everts, of Cincinnati, read before the American Medical Association at Washington, last May, a paper on *Insanity as Related to Civilization*. He interrogates a number of pretended witnesses for a reason for insanity, and in their pretended answers he shows the fallacy of their definitions. Then he gives his own definition as follows:

“Civilization, by its extensive and intricate co-operative combinations and activities—its arts, sciences, inventions, ethical perceptions, and consequent benefactions, not only rescues from otherwise inevitable dissolution, but nurtures, matures, and enables them to multiply by reproduction, multitudes of organically defective individuals, of the human species, in whose structure inhere certain potentialities, not common to the race, but essential to the manifestation of the phenomena of insanity, under any given combination of circumstances.”

“This answer,” says the erector of the above literary pile, “is both explicit and comprehensive, and harmonizes.” We would like to have watched his audience while he read that paragraph.

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—In France for many years a tax has been levied on doors and windows, but this has now been abolished in the interests of hygiene.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY. For the Use of Students of Medicine. Containing Ten Thousand Words, including all the essential Terms used in Medicine and the allied Sciences. By CH. GATCHELL, M. D., Professor in the University of Michigan. Chicago: Era Publishing Co., 1891.

A handsome pocketbook, ample for all student purposes, printed in large type and so far as examined containing all the nomenclature with which the student is likely to come in contact. The definitions are freed of scholasticism, direct and to the point. We admire the little book very much and have no hesitation in recommending it.

—The twenty-first annual report of the State Homeopathic Hospital at Middletown has been presented to the Legislature by the Board of Trustees. The publication covers a brief but interesting historical sketch of the hospital and the record of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1891, together with a number of suggestions and recommendations likely to prove beneficial to the interests of the hospital and its inmates.

The last Legislature set apart \$110,000 for the erection of new buildings at Middletown for the accommodation of patients sent to the State Hospital from county asylums. This amount provided for the construction of two detached cottages, built on the slow combustion plan, of wood, for patients of the quiet class, who do not require daily hospital treatment; a new laundry, new boilers for steam-heating purposes, the introduction of an electric light plant, and the erection of a one-story structure known as Library Hall, designed in imitation of the Greek Parthenon. The trustees suggest an ad-

dition to the number of cottages already attached to the hospital establishment and ask for appropriations to carry on and amplify the work in progress in the institutions, inclusive of the cost of new buildings absolutely required, \$115,000.

The Superintendent's report shows that the capacity of the institution which is given as 675 patients, was largely overtaxed during the year just closed, the average number of inmates being 709. There were admitted during the year 176 men and 179 women, the whole number under treatment being 498 men and 463 women, or a total of 961. Of this number 113—55 men and 58 women—were discharged as cured.

—*The Climatologist*, edited by Drs. John M. Keating, Frederick A. Packard, and Charles F. Gardner, and published by W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, appears on our table in its second monthly number. The journal is well prepared, and equally well made up and printed. We welcome any output from the enterprising and reliable house of Saunders, of Philadelphia; and with so well-known a pen as Keating's directing it editorially, *The Climatologist* is assured of a permanent place in the profession. We extend it a hearty welcome.

—*The Conglomerate* is the name of a little weekly paper, edited and published by the patients in the State Homeopathic Hospital for the insane at Middletown. There is in it nothing to indicate that those who prepare it are afflicted with mental disorder. Some of the articles are crude, and the attempts at witticism are mostly insipid, but those are faults to be found in many publications that are issued by persons who are nominally quite sane. There is something pathetic in the introduction to one of the articles in the latest issue. It shows that the writer is perfectly con-

scious of his affliction, yet bears up under it with resignation and even cheerfulness. He says :

"I suppose some people may have looked in vain for these reminiscences in the last two issues of *The Conglomerate*. I suppose they may. The *Judge* says so. Well, for two weeks the writer has been lost on a sea of illusions, his frail bark tossed about by the angry waves of mental disorder, but now that a 'lucid interval' again intervenes, we will resume. Still I warn the readers that storms are liable to occur most opportunely, or inopportunely, as the case may be, at almost any time, so that interruptions are liable to occur. We may, however, expect to finish this diary in time—a remarkable expectation, as your humble servant is quite likely to spend the remainder of his days encompassed by bolted doors and barred windows—plenty of time—too much of it, in fact."

#### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

—The Shawnee County Homeopathic Medical Society met in regular session at the office of Dr. J. M. Curtis, Topeka, Kan., January 5. After the usual routine business was disposed of, a paper was read by Dr. Menninger on "Neuralgia" and one on "La Grippe," followed by discussions thereon. The president announced the following bureaus for the ensuing year :

Materia Medica—Dr. Menninger.

Surgery—Dr. Roby.

Obstetrics and Gyn.—Dr. Stewart.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Swift.

Chemistry, Proving and New Remedies—Dr. Blakeslee.

Diseases of Children—Dr. Ingersoll.

Theory and Practice—Dr. Sturgis.

Sanitary Science and Hygiene—Dr. Curtis.

—The Central Iowa Homeopathic As-

sociation met January 6, at Iowa City, Ia., Dr. A. J. Murch, of Belle Plaine, president, in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting read by Dr. Walters, secretary.

Dr. Leora Johnson and Dr. Mary Whiting were elected members of the society.

The morning was given over principally to a discussion of the grippe epidemic, participated in by nearly all the members present, followed by a short discussion of obstetrics.

The museum and library of the university were visited, and on gathering at the place of meeting again a paper on convulsions in children was read by Dr. Busenbach, of Marion. Dr. W. A. Hubbard of Cedar Rapids was elected delegate to the American Institute of Homeopathy ; and Dr. A. J. Murch, delegate to the Homeopathic State convention. The routine business was dispatched, closing with a vote of thanks to the homeopathic medical faculty, to which Dr. Gilchrist responded. The next session will be in Cedar Rapids in July.

—The forty-second annual meeting of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Society was held in the parlors of the Narragansett Hotel, January 9. Dr. Charles A. Barnard presided and was re-elected president of the organization. A resolution was proposed by Dr. Peck and adopted, commending the work done by Dr. Barnard in behalf of the Homeopathic Hospital. Dr. Whitmarsh was re-elected vice president; Dr. Lippitt, secretary; Dr. Peck, treasurer; Robert Hall, Charles L. Greene, and Charles Hayes, censors. The report of the treasurer showed a balance on hand of \$50.18.

This closed the business session. The first paper was by Dr. G. R. Southwick of Boston, who spoke of "New Applications in Gynecology," discussing the subject in an able and satisfactory manner.



Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Boston read a paper on the "Future of Homeopathy."

A paper on "Puerperal Mortality" was read by Dr. George B. Peck, after which President Barnard delivered his annual address. "Between truth and error," he said, "there has ever been a conflict. An old Bible teacher once said to me that he thought a great deal of sin had been committed simply and solely because the commandments said, 'Thou shalt not.'" The idea meant to be conveyed was there is an element in human nature that rebels against the restraint that law and order naturally entails. Only upon actual demonstration has the world been willing to receive the truth.

"Up to the year 1796, you observe the world has been medicated by means little short of barbarous.

"Has the truth prevailed? Let us take a brief retrospect."

The speaker told of the success of homeopathy in Germany, France, England and the United States. The greatest gain has been in the latter.

The result of this growth he said has been, that in certain European cities the records kept in the homeopathic hospitals show an average mortality of 4.22 per cent. against 12.01 per cent. under the allopathic treatment.

—The Boston Homeopathic Medical Society held their annual meeting and dinner January 8. There was a good attendance of members at the business meeting, which took place at six o'clock.

Dr. G. R. Southwick presided, and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. Henry E. Spaulding; vice president, Dr. Harriet E. Cobb; secretary, Dr. Martha E. Mann; treasurer, Dr. Maurice W. Turner; censors, Dr. H. W. White, Dr. A. A. Powers, and Dr. W. J. Winn.

Dinner was served at seven o'clock, and at the head of the table were the guests, Dr. T. M. Strong, Dr. N. Emmons Paine, and Dr. G. B. Rice. The after-dinner exercises included remarks by the guests and by Dr. I. T. Talbot, Dr. J. Heber Smith and Dr. J. W. Clapp.

—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of Kings was held in Brooklyn January 12. The room was well filled. Secretary W. S. Rink read his report which showed that eleven members had been added to the roll during the year, and that two members had died and three had resigned. There are now 116 members. Treasurer Alton G. Warner submitted his report. The society expended \$189.97, during the year and has \$334.46 left.

The election of officers was the next thing in order. The following named persons were chosen: W. M. Butler, president; W. B. Winchell, vice president; W. S. Rink, secretary; Alton G. Warner, treasurer; F. E. Risley, necrologist; E. Chapin, W. W. Blackman, J. L. Moffat, H. D. Schenck and Dr. Harrison Willis, censors.

President H. D. Schenck read his annual report. He briefly sketched the society from its organization on November 12, 1857, when it boasted only twenty-two members. Of this membership only four remain. He said that the materia medica should receive more attention from the disciples of Hahnemann, for it was originally the most important feature of their school. He made a number of suggestions which met the approbation of the members present, and a committee was appointed to take action concerning them.

Among the things which the committee advised was a committee on sanitation, whose duty it will be to visit the hospitals



and co-operate with health authorities in matters coming within their province.

A memorial service for the late P. P. Wells of the Eastern District closed the meeting. R. K. Valentine read a sketch of the career of the dead member, and R. C. Moffat, B. Fincke and a number of others delivered short eulogies. So many members paid tribute to the memory of Dr. Wells that it was considerably past the usual hour for adjournment when the meeting closed.

—The annual meeting of the Monroe County Homeopathic Medical Society was held at the Hospital cottage, Rochester, N. Y., January 19. Papers were read and discussions led as follows: Colds and their Treatment, Dr. N. M. Collins, discussion opened by Dr. F. C. Proctor; Pneumonia, Dr. George M. Hayward, discussion opened by Dr. M. E. Sherman; Nephrorrhaphy and Nephrotomy, Dr. F. M. Lee, discussion opened by Dr. T. D. Spencer; address by president, Dr. C. E. Walker. Annual election of officers.

—The quarterly meeting of the Oneida County Homeopathic Society was held at Dr. Clara Barrus' office, in Utica, N. Y., Tuesday, January 19. The subject for discussion was "Chronic Cervicitis," and the essayist Dr. R. F. Tousley, of Rome.

—The Forty-first Annual meeting of the New York State Society will be held in Albany, February 9 to 10. All are invited. It will be an important meeting.

—The Washington Homeopathic Medical Society has elected officers as follows: Dr. L. B. Swormstedt, president; Dr. F. A. Gardner, vice president; Dr. Z. B. Babbitt, secretary; Dr. Margaret Hislop, treasurer; Dr. G. W. N. Curtis, Dr. Rufus Choate, and Dr. S. S. Stearns, board of censors.

—The annual meeting of the Erie

County Homeopathic Medical Society was held at Buffalo, N. Y., January 13, with a full attendance. Thirteen new names were added to the membership roll.

The result of the election of officers for the ensuing year was the choice of the following; President, Dr. N. Osborne; vice president, Dr. J. S. Halbert; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Jessie Shepard; board of censors, Drs. B. J. Maycock, G. T. Moseley, J. T. Cook, L. A. Bull, and F. P. Lewis; delegates to State Society, Drs. N. Osborne, H. Baethig, G. R. Stearns, C. F. Buck, and B. J. Maycock.

"Bright's Disease of the Kidneys" was the subject for discussion for the evening, and papers were presented by Dr. Wilcox on its pathology, Dr. Hadley on the attendant condition of the eyes, and Dr. Osborne on the treatment and management.

—The Minneapolis Homeopathic Society met on the evening of January 13. Papers were presented by Drs. H. W. Brazie and A. S. Hutchinson.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, was held January 14, at the Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. William H. Keim presiding.

The report of the Bureau of Ophthalmology was presented, which included a paper on "The Ocular Symptoms accompanying La Grippe," by Dr. William A. Bigler, and one entitled "A Tannic Acid Case," by Dr. Horace F. Ivins. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the papers.

—The New York City Homeopathic Medical Society met January 14 in the reception room of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. The annual address was delivered by the retiring president, Dr. T. J. O'Connor. An address was also made by his successor, Dr. Malcolm Leal.

The other officers for the year are vice president, Dr. Charles Deady ; secretary, Dr. H. Worthington Paige ; treasurer, Dr. C. S. Macy ; librarian, Dr. C. H. Helfrich ; censors, Dr. H. M. Dearborn, Dr. C. C. Boyle, Dr. O. G. Hunt, Dr. T. J. O'Connor and Dr. S. H. Vehslage.

—The Homeopathic Hospital dispensary staff, Brooklyn, at its annual meeting elected Alton G. Warren, M. D., president and W. S. Rink, M. D., secretary. Reports submitted showed that 10,563 patients had been treated and 25,749 prescriptions had been filled last year.

—The General Board of State Medical Examiners, composed of the boards of Allopathic, Homeopathic, and Eclectic physicians met January 15, at Albany, and discussed perplexing complications that have arisen since the State Medical Examination law went into effect last September.

—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the corporation of the Homeopathic Medical Dispensary was held, January 13, in the new dispensary building, No. 750 Harrison avenue, Boston, Mass. President Chester Gould presided. The chairman of the building committee, F. A. Dewson, presented the final report of that committee showing that the new building had been constructed at a total cost of \$61,916.45, that there had been received from all sources, including \$10,550.23, the proceeds of the fair held in Horticultural Hall last April—\$53,966.76, leaving a debt on the new building of \$7949.69.

The secretary, Dr. I. T. Talbot, presented his report, in which he gave a brief history of the dispensary from the time of its incorporation in 1856. During the past year, he stated, 15,108 patients had been treated, and 47,990 prescriptions provided.

The treasurer, Dr. J. W. Clapp, reported

the receipts for the year, aside from those for building purposes, \$2183.02. The expenses including three months in the new building, \$2054.13, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$128.89.

The superintendent, Dr. A. L. Kennedy, made a detailed statement of the work of the dispensary in its various departments, and the prospects of the dispensary were discussed.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year :

President, F. A. Dewson ; vice presidents, L. G. Lowe and H. P. Stanwood ; treasurer, J. W. Clapp ; secretary, I. T. Talbot ; trustees, Chester Gould, George Henry Quincy, Charles G. Chase, H. C. Clapp, Alonzo Boothby, D. G. Woodvine, A. L. Kennedy, J. P. Sutherland, S. H. Blodgett.

—The graduating exercises of the first class of nurses of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital took place on Tuesday evening, January 26. The interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced by an address from Dr. Selden H. Talcott, of Middletown.

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## OBITUARY.

JOHN WILLIAM DOWLING, M. D.

JOHN WILLIAM DOWLING, M. D., one of the leading and best-known physicians in this city, died January 14, in Dr. Seward's sanitarium, at Goshen, N. Y. He was born in this city, August 11, 1837. His father was the Rev. Dr. John Dowling, an English clergyman of distinction, best known as author of Dowling's "History of Romanism," a standard theological work. Dr. Dowling was educated at the Lewisburg College, Pennsylvania, and in his sixteenth year entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadel-

phia and was graduated there in 1857, delivering, as President of the Hahnemannian Society, the valedictory address to his class. After taking his degree he began practice in partnership with Dr. S. S. Lungen at Hagerstown, Md.

In 1858 he left the South to become associated with the venerable Dr. Abraham D. Wilson of New York, one of the pioneers of the then new school of homeopathy. The connection thus formed lasted five years and was only broken by the death of Dr. Wilson, to whose practice Dr. Dowling succeeded. In 1870 he was appointed to the Chair of Theory and Practice in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and in the following year was elected Registrar, Dr. Carroll Dunham then being Dean. On the retirement in 1872 of Dr. Dunham, Dr. Dowling succeeded him as Dean, holding the office till 1884.

When, in 1879, the Special Chair of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs was created, his great skill as a diagnostician pointed him out as the man to fill it, and he was elected. He was known all through the country as a lucid lecturer, and was renowned for the subtlety of his pathological analyses. In 1880, at the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, he was unanimously elected president, a fitting recognition of his services to the cause of homeopathy when, in 1871, he personally went before the Legislature, and, in the teeth of much opposition secured the charter for the New York Homeopathic Surgical College.

Dr. Dowling, besides being an ex-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy and a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the County Association, was also consulting physician to the Hahnemann, the Ward's Island, and the Flower hospital. He was a member of the Union League

and an honorary member of several other clubs.

Dr. Dowling was married three times, his third wife survives him. He also leaves two sons, both physicians—J. W. Dowling, Jr., of this city and George B. Dowling of South Orange, N. J. A third child is Miss Jennie Dowling.

—Dr. Henry Ingersoll Bowditch died at his home in Boston yesterday. He was eighty-four years old. Dr. Bowditch was Professor of Clinical Medicine at Harvard from 1859 to 1867, Chairman of the State Board of Health from 1869 to 1879, a member of the National Board in the latter year, Surgeon of Enrollment during the Civil War, President of the American Medical Association in 1877, and physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital and at Boston City Hospital from 1868 to 1872. To Dr. Bowditch is due the discovery of the law of soil moisture as a potent cause of consumption in New York. He was the author of several medical publications.

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#### GLOBULES.

—Coculus Indicus on heart threatening failure, acts like martial music on an old war-horse.—*J. Heber Smith.*

—Prof. Parvin believes that endometritis has more to do with miscarriages than any other cause.

—Prof. Keen thinks the best treatment for conjunctivitis is by the use of hot-water fomentations.

—Prof. Keen considered ichthyol one of the best sorbefacients. It should be used with lanoline, which is absorbed better than vegetable oils.

—Prof. Parvin says that a patient will know whether a pessary has been properly applied or not by the comfort it gives. A pessary should never be uncomfortable.

—After the application of the galvanocautery for enlargement of the tonsils, Prof. Cohen directed that the patient use a gargle composed of hydrogen peroxide, one part, to water, three parts.

—The grip is no respecter of persons, even physicians cannot elude it. Dr. S. H. Talcott is one of the latest victims.—*Midletown paper*, January 12.

—J. M. Patterson, M. D., has removed from Augusta, Ky., to Poxton, Ill.

—The Homeopathic Dispensary, Camden, N. J., reports new cases for December 45; previously reported 130; total 185. Prescriptions for December 170; previously reported 446; total 616.

—ALVARENGA PRIZE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The next award of the Alvarenga Prize, being the income for one year of the bequest of the late Señor Alvarenga, and amounting to about \$180, will be made on July 14, 1892. Essays intended for competition may be upon any subject in medicine, and must be received by the secretary of the college on or before May 1, 1892. It is a condition of competition that the successful essay, or a copy of it, shall remain in possession of the college. Dr. Charles W. Dulles is the secretary.

—There are altogether in the United States and Canada forty-seven faculties of medicine which receive students of both sexes, and nine devoted to the medical education of women exclusively.

—So many people are like the firecracker; they can only make a big splurge and noise in the world at the expense of being hopelessly busted.—*Atchison Globe*.

—It is said of a certain literary woman that she is never at a loss for a reply, and never misses an opportunity to say a bright thing. One day a friend was describing

to her a noted artist, about whom her curiosity had been greatly aroused, but whom she had never seen. "To begin with," remarked the friend, "he has a perfect Niagara of a forehead!" "What?" said the other. "Do you mean to tell me the poor man has a cataract over both eyes?"

—The Drevel Manufacturing Company have removed their laboratory to 28 Prince Street, New York.

—The will of the late Dr. Buckminster Brown, of Boston, bequeaths \$40,000 to Harvard, to found a professorship of orthopedic surgery, \$5000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for the purchase of pictures, and other amounts to various institutions. All legacies must await the death of the widow.

—A French physician claims to have cured twelve cases of consumption by placing the patients for two or three hours every day in a compartment filled with compressed air containing the vapors of creosote mixed with eucalyptus.

—AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.—Better results from the first or second decimal, no response from the thirtieth repeatedly tried on some cases in which lower dilutions relieved. Here are the symptoms cured by the lower potencies: Twitching and trembling of the eyelids; itching, redness, and burning of the eyes; nervous twitching of the eyeballs.—*Thos. M. Stewart, M. D.*

—According to *Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.*, November 19, the present duty of twelve dollars a pound on opium is such an inducement to smugglers that they are taking every sort of risk on the Canadian frontier, and are spreading demoralization among the United States agents by the big bribes which they are able to offer to get it through. It is believed that an attempt



will be made as soon as Congress meets to reduce the duty to perhaps two dollars.

—From Blondeau et Cie we have received samples of Vinolia Soap and Powder, which they claim to be unequaled as applications to the skin, the soap being free from alkalies and non-irritating substances.

—For washing the hands previous to making vaginal examinations, Prof. Parvin uses and very strongly recommends *sapo viridis* and sand. The *sapo viridis* gives a good lather, and the sand by mechanical action leaves the skin of the hands soft and in excellent condition for making the examination.

This method is in general use in Germany, and since its introduction, midwives have been required to wash their hands in this manner, and the mortality in obstetrical practice has been considerably reduced.

—For simple cardiac hypertrophy, in a young man, caused by over-indulgence in tobacco and excessive venery, Prof. Da Costa prescribed the long-continued use of tincture of aconite, gtt. iij, twice a day, with a short intermission in about a month. Also that the diet be nourishing, but not stimulating, chiefly of milk, not much meat, no tea, no coffee, no tobacco, and by quiet exercise and by taking long breaths to endeavor to expand the lungs.

—Cseri (*Rev. de Thérap.*) employs massage in the treatment of gastric dyspepsia. Two or three hours after a full meal the patient is placed on his back, with thighs flexed and the mouth open. The gastric region is first very lightly stroked, the force then being gradually increased to a kneading, always in a direction toward the pylorus. The whole process should last about ten minutes. A short massage of the large intestine should end the séance. The only contra-indication is the existence

of complications, such as ulcer or other conditions which may cause hemorrhage. This treatment is said to be followed by a pleasant sense of relief and often by refreshing sleep.

—The method of raising children in bran was proposed by M. Pue at the Société Normande d'Hygiène Pratique. It consists of a cradle which has the wooden bottom taken out, and is then lined with a strong cloth. In this is placed sterilized bran to nearly half a yard in depth. A hair pillow is used. The baby has only a short flannel shirt on and is naked from the navel downward. It is covered with a woolen blanket, and a wool-lined dress is kept to put it in when taken up for nursing. It has thus full liberty of movement in all its limbs, while its dejections pass at once into the pure bran, keeping the child dry and clean, even if there is diarrhea. This method is a cheap one, the bran not costing as much as diapers.

—Try cranberries for malaria. Try ginger ale for stomach cramps. Try a sun bath for rheumatism. Try swallowing saliva when troubled with indigestion. Try a wet towel on the back of your neck when sleepless. Try a hot, dry flannel over the seat of neuralgia pain and renew it frequently.

—The rôle of microbes in the world is necessary and complex, though some are injurious. They act as scavengers; return to the air and water the organizable elements abstracted daily by the vegetables of the globe and indirectly by animals, as indispensable to life. The bacteria that invade living organisms which happen to be fit for their nourishment and growth, are in a sense parasites just as much as a tape worm.





C. H. VILAS, M. D.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

*Supplement to*  
THE AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIST.  
February 15, 1892.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

IN a volume of the *North American Homeopathic Journal* of August, 1858, then edited by Drs. Peters and Marcy of New York, and published by William Radde, I find an article on influenza epidemic, read before the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine by Otto Fullgraff, M. D., on influenza, Russischer-catarrh, grippe, etc. In it, after tracing catarrhal epidemics as far back as 1510, Dr. Fullgraff describes the then reigning epidemic, whose indicia are identical with those which are stirring the nations of the earth to-day. The wide scope of the disease is nothing new, for, as Fullgraff says, "at times the largest portion of the inhabitants of a city are suddenly seized with an extraordinary degree of exhaustion," and so on, giving the symptoms characteristic to-day of this dominating annoyance.

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REMEMBER that *materia medica* means homeopathy; and that it requires a great deal more study and aptitude to prescribe accurately than it does to "do" a "grand" operation. Heal, not maim, means homeopathy.

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THE Homeopathic Medical Society has joined the crusade against illegal medical practitioners in New York city, hitherto waged by the Old School Society. This determination was arrived at at the

last meeting of the society, and the sinews of war will for a time come from voluntary contributions of members and others; the constitution forbids assessments for that purpose.

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FISHER of San Antonio made a splendid toastmaster at Nashville. The profession joys in his versatility. The child of his loins—the twins, in good sooth, *i. e.*, the Southern Homeopathic Association and the *Southern Journal*, are healthy and bright. But, dear brother, choke off some of the college wrangles; looks too much like an English fair, a market in which colleges hope to find recruits for their dusty benches.

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COLLEGE quarrels interest only the disputants. The Cleveland "pistols-and-coffee for two" is become quiet. Where formerly but one blade of grass had a doubtful foothold, now two full-grown blades luxuriate and thrive—so say they. The "Southern" was poorly received at Nashville. "Pulte" claims priority of title as THE Southern; so does the St. Louis School, and each sues for Interference of Patent by the others. Three endowed, salary-paid homeopathic colleges for the U. S. is the answer of Oedipus to the Medical Sphinx.

GIVE the journalist room to swing a cat—especially when it is our neighbor's Tommy. Reference is had to the Inconsistency proved by the *Medical News* against the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. There must be variety. Gould can no more interest his readers with constant harping on allopathic discoveries than Bartlett or Van Lennep can charm their patrons with frequent iteration of The Law of Cure or The Totality of Symptoms.

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ACCOMPANYING this issue will be found the portrait of a distinguished member of our school, Dr. C. H. Vilas, of Chicago, Ill.

#### ELATERIUM NOTES.

*Question Propounded: Given a Case of Neurotic Dysmenorrhea, What Symptoms would Call for the Exhibition of Elaterium Third as a Constitutional Remedy?*

(Continued from page 42.)

#### XVII.

I have had no personal experience with the drug named in the condition mentioned, and therefore any report from me would simply be stolen observation, a too common method of showing wisdom.—*M. O. Terry, Utica.*

#### XVIII.

I cannot answer your inquiry intelligently, as elaterium is a remedy which I have used but a very few times.—*Sheldon Leavitt, Chicago.*

#### XIX.

Have never had occasion to exhibit elaterium for any form of dysmenorrhea. Might consider it for "pain of a dull, aching, pressing kind over the crest of the ilium, round to the back, extending deep

into the pelvis," but the probabilities are that I would choose some other remedy.—*H. M. Dayfoot, Rochester.*

#### XX.

I have never prescribed elaterium, hence I am unable to answer your question.—*J. E. Lilienthal, San Francisco.*

#### XXI.

I can see nothing in the pathogenesis of elaterium which should lead to its use, under any circumstances, in dysmenorrhea.—*Richard Hughes, London.*

#### XXII.

I have prescribed elaterium only three times, and never for neurotic dysmenorrhea.—*J. P. Sutherland, Boston.*

#### XXIII.

I should not be apt to give elaterium with a view to helping a patient in respect to dysmenorrhea. I have confidence in no specific pathogenetic effects of elaterium, other than those manifested in the alimentary canal and its accessory organs. A patient with disease effects similar to these might, perhaps, by the 3d attenuation of elaterium be benefited in respect to a co-existing dysmenorrhea, but I doubt it.—*Chas. S. Mack, Ann Arbor.*

#### XXIV.

Elaterium 3d may be used to advantage in dysmenorrhea which has associated with the uterine pain, nausea, constipation, colic, aching in legs, a sense of fullness as if the skin was too tight; eyes have a drawn feeling, patient acts every month as though she suffered from a malarial attack. I use it in solution as injection, *not* at period, and during the interim apply as suppository to cervix, the latter plan suggested by Gentry.—*Julia Holmes Smith, Chicago.*

## THE THERAPEUTICS OF LA GRIPPE.

By J. W. LE SEUR.

WE have no therapeutics of la grippe. I know of no volume which gives a treatise upon the therapeutics of any given disease, *per se*. But, though we treat symptoms rather than diseases, we also treat aggregations of symptoms, and these are what some would call diseases. It is evident then, that, if we would treat these "aggregations of symptoms" with any success, we need therapeutics of diseases, or, if you please, a classification of remedies according to their demonstrated usefulness in treating given symptoms. There is a vast amount of therapeutic information that has never been and never will be written by those who hold it. If we can know what remedies the oldest and busiest and most successful practitioners have found most promptly effective in the treatment of a given aggregation of symptoms, it is what we want. From the very nature of our scientific law of cure our therapeutics must necessarily differ from that of the old school. It requires a much more close, careful, and comprehensive examination of the objective symptoms and the pathological conditions in any given case. Again, experience in observing is necessary to determine the relative value of symptoms. Having carefully observed, compared and estimated the significance of symptoms, we select a suitable remedy.

Now the information, the result of experience, is what we want to gain, each from the other. The remedies I have found most useful, in treating the pathological conditions we call "la grippe," in the order of their importance, are:

First of all are gelsemium, a nervous and arterial sedative, useful in that almost universal loss of muscular power, excessive prostration, incapacity for mental work,

that vertigo, headache, chilliness, soreness, profuse sweating, heat, great and general languor which are found in so large a proportion of our cases of the grip.

Next, for the bone pains which make a patient dread to use his limbs, I use eupatorium perfoliatum.

Third—Kali phos. For weakness and depression in elderly patients, particularly those who have passed active life, I have found this remedy very useful.

Fourth—Kali bichromicum. For inflammation of mucous surfaces catarrhal conditions (mucus stringy), some nausea in the morning.

Fifth—Causticum. For the rough hoarseness and tearing feeling so frequently found I have used causticum most effectively.

Sixth—Phosphorus. For the prolonged cough that comes from the very bottom of the patient's throat and seems to shake the chest and head, I have found phosphorus most satisfactory.

BATAVIA, N. Y.

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—ANTISEPTIC AND ASEPTIC.—The splendid results obtained in abdominal surgery by Tait, Bantock, and Joseph Price, all working without antiseptics, have not been surpassed—I do not believe equaled—by any three operators employing these agents. A faithful and intelligent asepsis will generally render antisepsis superfluous, and it is in case we cannot secure the former that we resort to the latter. The nail-brush, soap, and hot water are of more importance than corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid in prophylaxis.—*Dr. Theophilus Parvin.*

—Dr. R. W. Lee, physician to the King of Siam, now twenty-eight years of age, was driving an express wagon in Springfield, O., four years ago.



"OLD LIGHTS NEWLY SNUFFED."

By A. S. HAYDEN, M. D.

Presidential address before the Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society at Salem, September, 1891.

THE custom which places upon each successive president of this society the obligation to prepare a resume of the year's advancement in Homeopathy, is to my mind open to two objections: 1st. It is a work of supererogation; the data are accessible to all. 2d. It begets a delusive sense of security and acts as a sedative to our aggressiveness. As far as this occasion is concerned it shall be a custom "More honored in the breach than in the observance," since homeopathy has become crystallized into respectability and assumed proportions which breaths of revilement and puffs of ridicule cannot affect; the dangers by which it is surrounded and the enemies which confront it are changing respectively in character and in position of assault.

The arena of medical polemics has recently been shifted from personal vituperation and the fields of journalistic execration to the theater of legislation, and the anathema of law is now being invoked for its crucifixion.

"Magna est veritas et prævalebit." And it behooves us as almoners of one of God's verities to men, to panoply ourselves by the acquisition of whatever supplemental knowledge may increase our armamentarium of effectual advocacy of truth, being not afraid to follow facts and principles, whithersoever they may lead—not afraid that truth may prove at last deceptive and leave us on the brinks of yawning chasms to which we may have been blindly led, not afraid to incur either the vituperation or calumny of men, for upon any other basis than that of self defense, or the welfare of

society, it is the acme of egotistic presumption on the part of any man to enter into judgment with his neighbor respecting whatever he may believe, think, or do.

Many of the things received into the belief and faith of men—things relating to the heart of the individual and the life of society—demand that they shall never be submitted to the combats and conclusions of reason on a common ground with error.

The "law of cure," discovered by Hahnemann, we believe to be divine in origin and immutable in character. Philosophically studied, such conclusion is irresistible. It is folly to argue as to its correctness, for by consenting for a moment that the question admits of discussion we yield ground that is impregnable, place ourselves on a common level with our antagonists, and damage both ourselves and our cause.

Since Hahnemann's promulgation of homeopathy new discoveries in natural science have overthrown many of the theories and hypotheses of the old school, while on the other hand these progressive discoveries have been in every instance in harmony with the homeopathic law, and have explained clearly the correctness of its principles and teachings. Homeopathy has saved the healing art from the humiliating declaration that the mechanic arts have understood better how to utilize new scientific discoveries for the benefit of mankind than the so-called scientific medical men.

The contempt which these men have shown to homeopathy and its powerful remedies, which they have termed mere nothings, will rebound upon them with redoubled severity, and the ignorance they have shown will only be longer remembered.

Mahomet will yet come to the mountain, for who can fail to see that an undercurrent

of opinion is beginning to have a marked influence among our old school brethren concerning the necessity of considering each patient as a sick individual and not as a mere collection of unrelated morbid processes, or even of diseased organs. Dr. Koch's remedy, we are told, is a ptomaine, and is said to be made from a product of consumption, in which the bacillus tuberculosis is found.

Shade of Hahnemann! Tuberculosis and kindred diseases cured by a preparation made from a product of the disease itself, and this recommended by an allopath; again we assert, "truth is mighty and will prevail."

What a good homeopathist Prof. Koch would make, as he has shown by courageously proving the poison on himself.

It is worthy of note that all allopathic writers who have plagiarized from homeopathy have shown that they knew they were partaking of forbidden fruit, for they invariably expend much effort in trying to prove that the practice they recommend, and which is apparently homeopathic, is in reality not homeopathy at all.

But facts are stubborn things and will not down; neither do they need theoretical explanations of their existence in order to keep them alive.

Man is a slow student, and does not take kindly to the lessons God would teach him. Fortunate indeed is he who has even a moderate estimate of "what a forge, and what a heat" are necessary to the best results in life. Paul was an innovator, writing his Epistles nearly 1900 years ago; Galileo, at a later date, astounded the world with innovations upon the accepted physical sciences of this day; Harvey was an innovator, uttering new truths which conflicted with the physiological teachings of the seventeenth century.

Jenner, in 1785, offended the profes-

sional dignity of his confrères, by an innovation of a prophylactic nature that has since been accepted as truth by nearly the whole world. And later Hahnemann shocked the medical world by promulgating a law of cure—these, with others that might be cited, were all innovations upon established opinions made sacred by usage, while their authors met with that coldness, persecution, and malediction meted out to all mature opinions and truths contrary to the mental platitudes that popular will has been accepting as law. All victory and all progress are to be gained only along the battle lines of brawn and brain and spirit; the physical, mental, or spiritual shirk makes a sad failure. We have need to guard against professional stagnation if we would preserve intact in its purity the heritage of truth which has been bequeathed to us. We may not all be pioneers in scientific and literary fields; but we need not be merely gleaners in fields which pioneers have cut. Mental life begets mental life and decay induces decay wherever there is contact. When one ceases to be a student, he is no longer a teacher. No one can deal with borrowed wisdom in that masterly, honest, enthusiastic way which will enable him to present the conscious progeny of his own brain. I take it the true physician is a teacher, not, it is true, at the desk, on the rostrum, or the platform, but in the ministrations of daily life—and it is a law of our being, that we have but half possession of truth until we have bestowed faithful, independent labor upon it, and wrought it into new forms, which the faculties of our own minds may assimilate. Our art deals with all that is vital in the stupendous mysteries that surround us, molded of all the elements glowing from the forge, the wonder and the paragon of nature. Do we see the exquisite senses at fault and the body lan-

guishing? If we would come to the rescue we must be quick about it, and to be of seemly haste we must be assured of the quality and applicability of our means of relief.

If a fairly competent physician gains the confidence of a community, secures a respectable clientele, and settles down in a financial security of unlimited lease of power, he may pass as rapidly into a fossil state as any other dead animal.

But what of all this? It is probable that I am carrying coals to Newcastle; but I plead for a renewal of consecration and enthusiasm in our work, for a sounding of the depths about us by the plummet-line of present knowledge, that we may gain a higher altitude of vision and a correspondingly widened expanse of horizon.

We are one in purpose. Shall we not unify our thoughts and our efforts, that the bond of our union may be longer and stronger? Fellowship in such a service makes us half-brothers. Finally:

As Ruth of old wrought in her kinsman's field,  
And from the uneven stubble patiently gathered the grain  
Full hands had lavished free.

So may we gleam these fields of bounteous fruitage, and gather sustenance for nobler service.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I declare the present session of this association prepared to consider whatever may pertain to its interest or enhance its welfare.

SALEM, October 14, 1891.

—Louis Bauman, of Paterson, N. J., has started a gastric savings bank. He put a fifty-cent piece in his mouth, and then laughed heartily. Down went the coin into his throat. In trying to get it out he succeeded in getting it into his stomach.

## CASE OF ORIFICIAL SURGERY.\*

By DR. H. F. STEVENS.

CASE I.—September 18. I was consulted by Mr. A. V., aged forty-five, of nervous temperament and delicate appearance. He was unable to sleep well, poorly nourished, very constipated, and had almost constant occipital and vertical headache. Although in easy financial circumstances, he was constantly worrying about impending poverty and disaster, financial and physical. A rectal examination disclosed very tight sphincters, intense venous congestion of the hemorrhoidal inch, and numerous pockets and fringes. I prescribed remedies to relieve the urgent head symptoms and constipation, and to prepare him for operation as soon as possible. Four days later, at the patient's home in a neighboring suburb, I did Pratt's operation for the relief of these symptoms. The day following he, by mistake in carrying out my directions, presented himself at my office, and insisted he already felt much relieved, as he expressed it, "as if a great load had been lifted from him." As I suspected malarial complications in the case, a month or two's sojourn in the mountains was advised. At the end of a month, he wrote me he had gained fifteen pounds, was free from pain and constipation, the nervous symptoms were entirely relieved, and he could sleep eight hours uninterruptedly.

PORTLAND, ORE.

## PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.

By W. S. MULLINS, M. D.

I AM glad to be informed by letters received that "our people," take an interest in current medical events, showing a determination to keep abreast of the times.

\* Read before the Multnomah County Homeopathic Society.

As still further light on what I consider the best germicide extant, I append the following, written by Dr. P. Miquel. The line of experimentation pursued had the following aim: to determine the quantity of various substances, commonly used as germicides, which, added to a quart of beef tea, would prevent decomposition. Among a long list of substances used, only two were more powerful than hydrogen peroxide. The following table shows the relative strength, according to his experiments:

Binioidide Mercury. ....	0.025 grain.
Binioidide Silver. ....	0.03 "
Hydrogen Peroxide. ....	0.05 "
Bichloride Mercury. ....	0.07 "

The results thus obtained place hydrogen peroxide ahead of bichloride mercury as a germicide, with the advantage, also, of being absolutely void of any toxic action, while the corrosive sublimate is a most virulent poison.

HENDERSON, Ky.

#### TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM.\*

WE may say without exception there must be *entire* abandonment of liquors. Various ways are tried. For some the strong mental effort of keeping a pledge is sufficient. The majority will need medical treatment.

All physicians agree that a tonic must be given to restore the stomach to as near a normal condition as possible. Dr. J. Heber Smith recommends nux 2x.

Dr. Albert Day, of the Washingtonian Home, mentions nux and strychnine tincture, both of which we know to be excellent in strengthening the nervous system. Large quantities of beef tea and milk are given, as the stomach will tolerate them. Milk is prescribed to be drunk a pint at a

time, instead of water. For delirium tremens Dr. Day gives to produce the sleep of the secondary stage.

R Paraldehyd. . . . . ʒ i  
Syr. Simp. . . . . ʒ i  
Aqu. Pin q. s. Misce.

This is given for one dose. The paraldehyd he considers far superior to chloral hydrate, for it acts as a heart stimulant rather than depressant. Occasionally patients will not yield to this; then he follows it by sub-cutaneous injection of morphine  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Large doses of pot. brom., with a little opii tinct. may be given to produce sleep, which must be obtained in some way.

Dr. Smith would give ars. 3x for coldness of extremities. Opium 3x, or one to two drops of the tincture in a half glass of water, to produce sleep. Here our homeopathic principles work well, for *large* doses of opium will increase the delirium. Sulphonah also, 15 grs. once in four hours, might be given for the cerebral excitement. Dr. Smith approves of a narcotic during the primary stage. Dr. Day awaits the secondary.

#### LYNN (MASS.) AND HOMEOPATHY.

LYNN has a good public hospital, says the editor of the *Press* of that city. Limbs and even lives are often saved by the prompt attention which the hospital furnishes. In addition, disease is deprived of half its terrors and torments when the patient is placed in one of the comfortable wards and surrounded with comforts which the home cannot supply. Moreover, a corps of trained nurses are reared at the hospital, ready, to go whenever their services are required.

Much more might be said in praise of the hospital and its management. There is one point, however, which is open to

\* Condensed from the *Student*.



criticism. Professional jealousy excludes from the hospital a large class of physicians who, in spite of the many difficulties thrown in their way by their opponents, have secured a large share of public confidence and built up a reputation founded upon a long record of successful cases. We refer to the homeopaths. With the technical merits of their system or with those of their rivals the public has very little concern. If one school cures as well as the other, and undoubtedly it does, their disputes may be abandoned to specialists. But why in a public institution should one school be discriminated against in favor of another when both have an equal claim upon the public?

Give the homeopaths fair play, not because we are particularly in favor of that school, but because fair play should be the rule in all public concerns. When a patient dies at the hospital and spiritual consolation is required no one thinks of discriminating against the clergymen of any sect or creed. A patient in a public hospital should have the privilege of choosing his school of medicine as well as his school of divinity, and should be allowed to select the person who is to be his preserver, or his executioner, as fate may will it.

#### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL COLLEGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE eighth annual commencement exercises were held December 10, 1891. Eleven students received the diploma of the institution; they were:

Harvey Saburo Hayashi, M. D., Aomori, Japan; Huldah Spencer, M. D., Portsmouth, O; Jane Mason Bowen, M. D., San Jose; Herbert Nevins, Selma; Ella Gertrude Pease, M. D., San Francisco; Mary Kathe Telson, San Diego; Milton

Harris Atkins, San Francisco; Clara Hill Case, Los Angeles; Rachel Alice Jaffa, San Francisco; Alice Bush, San Francisco; Geo. W. Pleasants, Modoc.

The exercises consisted of an address by the dean, Prof. G. E. Davis; the conferring of the degrees by President Waterhouse, and an address to the graduates by Dr. William Simpson, of San Jose.

Prof. Charles L. Tisdale awarded the prizes, which were: a buggy case for the best general average during the three years course to Dr. Ella G. Pease; a pocket case of instruments for the best examination in surgery, also awarded to Dr. Pease; for the best examination in obstetrics, to Dr. M. H. Atkins; for the best examination in materia medica, to Dr. Alice Bush.

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#### CLASS ROOM NOTES.\*

—Gels. is one of the foremost drugs in the treatment of post-diphtheritic paralysis.—*Shelton*.

—Nux vom. acts especially on the spinal cord and produces opisthotonus and other nervous conditions; so, homeopathically, it is often indicated as a tonic in nervous disorders arising in the spinal cord. If given when contra-indicated, it is a marked depressant of the nervous system.—*Shelton*.

—The use of chloroform and chloral hydrate is not only permissible but advisable in certain cases during the first stage of labor. Where the patient is extremely nervous and the cervix does not dilate as readily as it should, they not only relieve the intense suffering, but aid in the dilatation of the cervix, and the patient is much better able to pass through the trying ordeal of the second stage.—*Danforth*.

—Nux vom. is often indicated in cystitis, following urethritis brought on by use of the catheter. There is constant urging

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\* From the *Chironian Student and College Clinic*.



with strangury. The urine is hot, and there is a feeling of pressure downward. This will frequently do more good than cantharides, and should be given as high as the sixth potency. *Nux* may be said to *clear up the medical atmosphere*, and so is called for after much strong medication.—*Shelton*.

—The headache of *gels.* is principally occipital. The pain may extend down to the shoulders and up over the head. The muscles of the neck are sore. Marked vertigo almost always accompanies the headache of *gels.*, and relief is obtained by profuse urination. The headache of *cimicifuga* is also occipital, with pain extending up to the vertex and shooting down the spine. There is a pressure in the head outward and upward, as if the top of the head would be blown off. Both *gels.* and *cimicifuga* are good remedies in a headache of a nervous origin, especially arising from some menstrual disorder. In *cimicifuga* there is an aggravation in the afternoon and evening. The silica headache begins in the occiput and works up over the head, settling over the eyes. It is of a nervous origin, and relief is obtained by warm applications.—*Shelton*.

—Prof. Cohen says that after the removal of polypi from the nasal cavity by forceps or snare, the injection of distilled witch-hazel, one part to water four parts, three or four times a day, is much better than the application of the galvano-cautery.

—For a local anæsthetic, in minor surgical operations, Dr. W. Joseph Hearn recommended the following freezing mixture as a very excellent one :

℞ Menthol ..... f ʒ j  
 Chloroformi ..... f ʒ ss  
 Etheris ..... f ʒ j  
 M. Sig.—Spray over the part.

—Prof Parvin said that for the treatment of vaginismus the use of a six per

cent. solution of cocaine, penciled on the part before coition, usually is sufficient to cure the condition.

—Prof. Keen said that he has almost entirely abandoned subcutaneous operations, as by the modern methods of aseptic and antiseptic surgery the open operation is as safe, or safer, for the reason that the surgeon is able to see what he is doing.

—Do not use styptics to control hemorrhage, and above all do not use Monsel's solution (sulphate of iron), as in case an operation is necessary it obscures the field of operation. The use of hot water is very much better.—*Prof. Keen*.

## ABORTION—SUMMARY.

1st. An abortion is a pathological process, involving the premature expulsion of the fetus and membranes from the uterine cavity, which, normally, have an existence of nine months before they shall have completed their physiological intention.

2d. That such expulsion is generally incomplete when left to nature, thus exposing the patient to subsequent pathological conditions or possibly death.

3d. That every case should receive a careful examination by the use of the blunt curette in preference to the finger, as it is safer, easier of introduction, and more effective.

4th. Complete removal of all membranes, maternal and fetal, offers the greatest protection and safety to the patient.

5th. Perfect asepsis and drainage is a necessary supplement to the curette.

6th. Ergot has little or no effect in the treatment of cases of abortion. If used at all it should be in the late stages to assist involution.—*Med. News*.

## OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN A. McVICKAR died January 29, of old age, at his apartments in the Westmoreland, 100 East Seventeenth Street, New York. Dr. McVickar was born seventy-nine years ago in Schenectady, and spent his early life in Constableville, where the family still has an estate. He studied medicine in this city and for a few years practiced as an allopathic physician, but in the early days of the homeopathic movement he allied himself with that school and for a half a century enjoyed an extensive practice as a homeopathist. He was once President of the Hahnemann Medical Association, and was a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society. On account of his advanced years he gave up his practice more than ten years ago. Dr. McVickar was a man of unusual size and fine appearance. He was a nephew of John McVickar, a former professor in Columbia College.

## IN RE LILIENTHAL.

SAMUEL A. JONES, M. D.

AND now time has no mystery for him. A thousand years are but as a day, and the wife's face is not worn with pain, and the parting is as a dream that has faded. O, Death, whose is the victory! Blessed be God, that every stroke which makes the world poorer for us who linger, makes eternity the richer. The eye grows dim, the hand forgets its cunning, the memory falters, the tinsel of Vanity Fair grows tawdry, the illimitable boundary of the Unknown maketh the wise man become as a little child, and the years press heavily as a burden, and the City of God shineth in our nightly dreams with ineffable beauty, and the heart is filled with longings unutterable; and lo! the messenger cometh, bringing the peace unspeakable.—*Hom. Recorder.*

—The structure of the feminine knee constitutes in itself a permanent disability for many masculine pursuits. The knee-joint in women is a sexual characteristic, as Dr. Ely Van De Warker long ago pointed out. Viewed in front and extended, the joint in but slight degree intercepts the gradual taper into the leg. Viewed in a semi-flexed position, the joint forms a smooth, ovate spheroid. The reason of this lies in the smallness of the patella in front and the narrowness of the articular surfaces of the tibia and femur, and which in man form the lateral prominences, and this is much more perfect as a part of a sustaining column. Muscles designed to keep the body fixed upon the thighs in an erect position labor under the disadvantage of shortness of purchase, owing to the short distance—compared to that of man—between the crest of the ilium and the great trochanter. A man has a much longer purchase in the leverage existing between the trunk and extremities than a woman. The feminine foot, comparatively speaking, is less able to sustain weight than that of man, owing to its shortness and the more delicate structure of the tarsus and the metatarsus. Women are not well constructed to stand many hours consecutively and every day. It is safe to affirm that they have instinctively avoided certain fields of skilled labor on purely anatomical grounds, in which the smaller quantity of brain substance proves less an adverse factor than the shallow pelvis, the peculiarity of the knee, and the delicate nature of the foot. These, as parts of a sustaining column, undeniably leave something to be desired. Even the right to vote would not confer on womankind the right to be soldiers. Equality, it appears, is quite as much an affair of the knee as of brains.

## FIVE HUNDRED LABORS WITHOUT INTERNAL DISINFECTION.

MERMANN completes his account of a series of 500 labors without an internal disinfection, in the *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, No. 20, 1891. In the 500 cases there occurred no death from sepsis or its complications. In the last 200 cases a vaginal douche was given once, in a case of placenta prævia which had been tamponed before admission to the hospital. The complications of pregnancy and labor are all fairly represented in the series, and with surprisingly good results. The only precaution taken against ophthalmia was irrigating the eyes with distilled water; but one case, and that a mild one, occurred.

Mermann employs scrupulous cleanliness and antisepsis externally, but none internally, and limits vaginal examinations to the least possible number.

## HOMEOPATHIC SARCASM.

THE reader of the average homeopathic journal ought to feel as though he had been fooled as easy as falling off a house. It seems funny to have "Similia Similibus Curantor" sticking out in great print on the cover, and then, turning it over, commences one of the greatest arrays of patent medicine advertisements known—everything that can be imagined, and the cures are always from one case, when they have been used from some disciple of Hahnemann. There is no doubt but what most of the remedies used by homeopathic physicians are patents, and such as they know but very little about. Not long ago we saw some pills that were advertised to do wonderful things, which were absolutely worthless. Nothing could be found about their contents.—*Myer Brothers' Druggist*.

To which we believe the following extract is intimately related :

"When the King of Siam was shown that the water he drank was alive with animalcules, he stamped the microscope under his heel, as if he would thus get rid of the evidence. If a physician know nothing of gynecology, let him deny existence of any such branch of medical practice. Mrs. Partington once traveled fifty miles from Boston, yet discovered nothing to prove that the world was round—she observed it to be generally flat!"

## AMERICAN DOCTORS IN ENGLAND.

M<sup>R</sup>. GEORGE W. SMALLEY, the well-known London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writes as follows in a recent letter: "It may be convenient for American doctors to know that in this free country an American diploma of medicine does not entitle its possessor to call himself M. D. If he does he may be prosecuted. A doctor has actually been prosecuted for this offense and convicted, and upon the application to quash the conviction the Lord Chief Justice of England expressed the opinion that within the meaning of the law of England, our countryman had falsely pretended to be a Doctor of Medicine, having 'only an American degree,' said Lord Coleridge. 'His appeal was dismissed, and he will now have the pleasure of paying into the Treasury of the Queen the sum of one hundred dollars for using in England a title to which in America he has a legal right.'"

## CREMATION AT PITTSBURGH.

WHAT is said to be the first columbarium for human ashes erected since the time of Ancient Greece and Rome, is now in process of construction at Pittsburgh, Pa. It is built on a hillside and will be completed in a few months. It is fifty feet

long and fifteen wide, and is constructed of granite with beautiful bronze gates. The interior is finished in terra cotta and will contain 100 cells for the reception of urns. A dome ornamented with stained glass will furnish light. As Pittsburgh contains a crematory at which more bodies have been cremated than at any other in the United States, it is believed that this columbarium will soon be found inadequate and that a larger one will have to be provided.

It is said that a crematory will be erected near Berlin in a few months, and the Society for the Cremation of the Dead has petitioned the Government asking for cheaper railway fares for corpses.

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#### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

—A quarterly meeting of the Western New York Society was held in Rochester, January 22. In the absence of Dr. John S. Reed, Dr. O. S. Bamber acted as secretary. Two essays, "The Treatment of Subinvolution," by Dr. M. E. Graham of Rochester, and "The Prevention of Subinvolution," by Dr. T. J. Thurber of Rochester, were read and discussed at the afternoon session.

The essays read at the evening session, were: "Therapeutics of La Grippe," by Dr. J. W. Le Seur of Batavia; "a Radical cure for Retroflexion," by F. F. Lehman of Rochester, and "Diseases of the Ear," by Dr. F. Park Lewis of Buffalo.

Dr. Lewis's lecture was illustrated by sections of the ear and skull, and was one of the ablest and most instructive of the meeting. The object of Dr. Lewis was to impress upon physicians who have not given diseases of the ear especial consideration, the necessity of not treating seemingly simple discharges of the ear with only passing care.

He demonstrated by the citations of cures which have come to his notice, that

what may at first appear to be a swelling and consequent discharge of the ear common in medical practice, is likely to develop into not only a serious disease of the ear and its parts, but may also extend to the brain. This affection of the aural organs he said is not an infrequent follower of severe attacks of the grip, and should be treated with care. He said that the mere cleansing of the outer portions of the cavity and the introduction of soothing washes was insufficient, and that the seat of the trouble should at once be determined, and prompt and efficacious action be taken to prevent a more serious development of the case. The physicians present were: Dr. A. W. Dods, Fredonia; Dr. E. J. Bissell, Dr. M. E. Graham, Dr. O. S. Bamber, Dr. George M. Haywood, Dr. T. J. Thurber, Dr. Julia F. Haywood, Dr. J. M. Lee, Dr. N. M. Collins, Dr. R. A. Van Allen, Dr. L. B. Hawley, Dr. Sarah I. Lee, Dr. L. F. Chamberlain, Dr. W. S. Rambo, Dr. T. D. Spencer, Dr. C. R. Sumner, Dr. E. H. Wolcott, Dr. W. B. Carman, Dr. E. W. Earle, all of Rochester; Dr. F. P. Warner, Canandaigua; Dr. Slaughter, Warsaw; Dr. G. H. W. Doane, Pittsford; Dr. Ives, Fargo, Dak.; Dr. F. Park Lewis, Buffalo; Dr. J. W. Le Seur, Batavia; Dr. C. E. Walker, West Henrietta.

The officers of the society are: President, Dr. A. Wilson Dods; vice president, Dr. E. J. Bissell; secretary, Dr. John S. Reed; executive committee, Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox, Dr. George M. Haywood, and Dr. J. W. Seymour. The next meeting, which will be the annual one, will be held in Buffalo on April 10.

—The quarterly meeting of the Oneida County Homeopathic Medical Society was held in Utica, N. Y., January 20, at the office of Dr. Barrus. There was a good attendance from Utica and the surrounding towns.



Dr. S. Osborne, of this city, was elected a member of the society. The bureau on prevailing epidemics, represented by Dr. Denning, of Clayville, gave a full report, the discussion being continued by Drs. White, Tousley, Osborne, Kern, Henessey, MacMaster, and others. Dr. Henessey reported a case of spinal irritation; Dr. White, a case for diagnosis, and Dr. Kern, of Herkimer, a case of gastric ulcer. Dr. Tousley, of Rome, read a paper on "Chronic Cervical Endometritis," after the reading of which a general discussion followed.

—The annual meeting of the members of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital Association was held January 20. Reports were received from the various officers, indicating a high degree of prosperity in the affairs of the management.

The following extract from the annual report of the medical and surgical staff, of which Dr. E. J. Bissell is secretary, is of interest :

The number of operations performed in the eye and ear department was 40. Three hundred and fifty-one operations were performed in the surgical department. Of these 56 involved the opening of the abdomen. The operations included 33 ovariectomies, 6 cases of removal of the uterus through the vagina, four cases of removal of the uterus through the abdomen for large fibroids, 11 cases of amputation of the breast and clearing of the axillary space and 2 cases of extra-uterine pregnancy. Out of the number included in the last five modes of operation only one death resulted, that being from removal of the uterus through the abdomen.

—The Monroe County Homeopathic Society held its annual meeting at the Homeopathic Hospital Cottage, Rochester, N. Y., January 19. Dr. C. E. Walker of

West Henrietta, the president, occupied the chair, and delivered the annual address.

Papers were read and discussions led as follows : "Colds and Their Treatment," Dr. N. M. Collins ; discussion opened by Dr. J. C. Proctor. "Pneumonia," Dr. George M. Haywood ; discussion opened by Dr. M. E. Sherman. "Nephrorrhaphy and Nephrotomy," Dr. F. M. Lee ; discussion opened by Dr. T. D. Spencer.

The secretary reported that six meetings had been held during the year. Twelve members had been received and two had died, leaving a membership of fifty-two. The following physicians were elected to membership in the society : Dr. Mary Moore Hoyt, Dr. Herbert W. Hoyt, and Dr. J. Grant Lyman.

Officers were chosen as follows for the ensuing year : President, Dr. W. B. Carman ; vice president, Dr. George M. Haywood ; secretary, Dr. M. E. Sherman ; treasurer, Dr. Thomas D. Spencer ; censors, Dr. J. C. Proctor, Dr. L. B. Hawley, Dr. M. E. Graham. President Carman named Drs. T. J. Thurber, J. T. Cox, and L. B. Hawley as members of the executive board.

On motion of Dr. J. M. Lee a committee was appointed to search the registrar of vital statistics and ascertain what proportion of deaths from pneumonia had occurred in the practice of the two leading schools of physicians during the prevalence of the grip.

—The Essex County Homeopathic Medical Society held its regular monthly meeting at the residence of Dr. S. M. Perkins, Lynn, Mass., January 27. The following physicians were present : Dr. G. W. Worcester and Dr. D. Foss of Newburyport ; Dr. N. R. Morse, Dr. K. G. Mudge, Dr. C. W. Morse, Dr. A. B. Ferguson of Salem ; Dr.



J. S. Deveraux of Marblehead ; Dr. M. J. Flanders, Dr. C. R. Brown, Dr. I. P. Haywood, Dr. H. W. Johnson, Dr. William Watters, Dr. S. M. Perkins, and Dr. G. W. Haywood of Lynn. The scientific session was in charge of Dr. A. B. Ferguson, chairman of committee on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics. The subject of the clinical session was "La Grippe and Its Sequelæ, with Treatment." The officers for the ensuing year are : President, Dr. G. W. Worcester of Newburyport ; vice president, Dr. D. Foss of Newburyport ; secretary and treasurer, Dr. G. W. Haywood of Lynn ; Censors, Dr. Foss, Dr. Flanders, and Dr. Gardner. The next meeting is to be held at Salem in April, when "Surgery and Diseases of Children," will be the subject for consideration. A committee of three was appointed to frame resolutions in regard to the death of Dr. O. E. Wright, formerly a member of this society.

—Attention is called to the next meeting of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy in St. Louis, April 12, 13, and 14. The secretary, W. P. Cutler, M. D., says : "We have sufficient promises to encourage us in the belief that the next will be a Red-Letter one."

#### GLOBULES.

—The modern craze over bacteria and antiseptic surgery will most likely resolve itself finally into a scientific reason for *absolute cleanliness*. Already the best surgeons, like Professor Tait, have abandoned antiseptics like the mercury bichl., and admit that, beyond a thorough cleansing, and scrupulous care in having everything, even to their own finger nails, absolutely clean, there is little, if anything, to be derived or even desired. Filth breeds infection and pestilence.—*J. D. Buck, M. D.*

—Sugar made from coal oil is 300 times sweeter than ordinary cane sugar, but it costs \$10 a pound.

—The facsimile of Hahnemann's handwriting published in our January 15 issue, was taken from the original, kindly loaned us by Prof. James A. Campbell, M. D., of St. Louis, Mo., who received this memento while at Paris in 1878, from the hands of Mme. Bönninghausen, one month after the death of Mme. Hahnemann.

—Dr. Geo. B. Peck, Providence, R. I. has been elected President of the Soldiers and Sailors Historical Society of Rhode Island. Dr. Peck is an indefatigable worker, and his statistical report on Antisepsis and Asepsis in Obstetrics to the American Institute will be a fine bit of work.

—The Reading Homeopathic Hospital last month received donation of four hundred dollars from a Mr. Bertolet, in memory of his deceased son, who was treated in the institution.

—Waterloo, N. Y., now has no homeopathic physician and the field is open for a good young physician with plenty of push.

—The Transactions of the Fourth Quinquennial Homeopathic Congress and of the Forty-fourth Session of the American Institute of Homeopathy has been issued. It is a single volume of some 1150 pages, octavo, and handsomely bound in cloth, similar in style to the recent publications of the Institute. The delay in issuing the work was due to the unusual amount of editorial and mechanical labor involved.

After retaining copies sufficient to supply the Institute membership, etc., there will be some twenty-five or fifty copies left over. These, the Executive Committee will offer for sale at seven dollars each. Purchasers will please remit the amount to the

Treasurer, Dr. T. Franklin Smith, 264 Lenox Avenue, New York, and the book will be forwarded by mail, postage free. Pemberton Dudley, M. D., General Secretary, Philadelphia, Pa.

—Dr. J. Ely of Waynesburg, Pa. met with a serious accident recently, his carriage was demolished by being run into by a rapidly moving train and he himself barely escaped losing his life.

—There are 813 patients in the State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, of which 412 were males and 401 females.

—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital Corporation, Charles R. Codman was elected president; S. W. Richardson, treasurer; George W. Jackson, secretary. The trustees were mostly re-elected. Dr. May, the resident physician, has resigned, and Dr. T. M. Strong, formerly of Ward's Island Hospital, New York city, has been chosen as his successor. There were 745 patients treated during the year, against 691 the year previous. The death rate was less than four per cent.

—The gentlemen whose names are appended announce that they are no longer connected with the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary of their city, Reading, Pa.: E. Z. Schmucker, M. D., president; William A. Haman, secretary and treasurer; W. F. Marks, M. D., J. G. Gross, M. D., Charles R. Haman, M. D., A. C. Stewart, M. D., L. J. Knerr, M. D.

—E. C. Peck M. D., has moved from Bradford to North Brookfield, Mass.

—The following gentlemen were elected trustees of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital to serve one year: Frederick Harris, F. E. Griswold, James W. Cox, jr., J. H. Ten Eyck, George W. Gibbons, Anthony N. Brady, James H. Manning, E. DeL.

Palmer, E. W. Murphy, Edward A. Durant, Jr., J. Irving Wendell.

—I consider it no more than our duty to give to the Caulocorea Mfg. Co. our thanks and appreciation for their labors to aid us in the treatment of a troublesome affection. They should be esteemed as one who had by their labors given to us a valuable agent in the treatment of prolapsus, versions, erosions, ulcerations, leucorrhœa, and congestive difficulties. And I hope the profession may give this remedy a thorough trial.—*Elias Wildman, M. D., D. D. S. Yardley, Pa.*

—TOBACCO IN COLLEGE.—The classes in Yale College are sub-graded according to scholarship, and it is found that in the first or best grade only 22 per cent. use tobacco; in the second grade, 48 per cent.; in the third grade, 70 per cent., and in the fourth or lowest, 85 per cent.

—Samuel K. Royall contributes to the *New York Times* a never-failing preventive of the grip. "It is simply to wear a salted undershirt. Take a summer undershirt and soak it in brine made with, say, a half-pint of ordinary salt to about a quart of water, and put out to dry. Wear this shirt next to the body. It is not unpleasant to wear, and will, I am sure, keep off grip and bad colds, and, I firmly believe, consumption."

—Dr. Hensley, a young English physician, died recently of diphtheria from the bite of a child suffering from the disease, whom he was attending.

—Sprained ankle has been cured in an hour by showering with hot water poured from a height of a few feet.

—Warts, says Dr. Romer, of Austin, Tex., are curable by the fresh flowers of the common weed, mullein, rubbed smartly on the excrescence.

—A man saw for the first time a school-girl going through her gymnastic exercises for the amusement of the little ones at home. After gazing at her with looks of interest and commiseration for a while, he asked a boy near by if that girl had fits. "No," replied the boy, "them's gymnastics." "Oh, 'tis, hey?" said the man. "How long's she had 'em?"

—I have devised the following plan for carrying my gynecological instruments: I keep them in a metal box, which, when taken apart, furnishes me with two metal pans, very convenient for the antiseptic solutions used in preparing the instruments for operation. In private practice, the most convenient antiseptic fluid is boiling water, which I use as an antiseptic whenever practicable.—*Hirsch*.

—It has been determined by a noted scientist that a tablespoonful of milk contains, two hours after being obtained from the cow, 9000 germs, and in twenty-four hours the number increased to over 5,000,000, the number enormously increasing if the receptacle containing the milk is kept in a warm room. These microbes are harmless, and are considered to assist digestion.

—For stale oysters use lycopodium. But better take an emetic first and relieve the stomach, instead of spreading the poisonous acid of the oyster over thirty-six feet of absorbing surface. If, however, the oysters have passed the stomach and the lycopodium bloating has not yet appeared, use *carbo. veg.*, not in small doses, but *eat* it, as a chemical antidote to the oyster acid.—*J. Heber Smith*.

—"In my opinion every person, at least everyone that is not afflicted with organic trouble, or who has not neglected too long the observance of the laws of nature," says Shepard Homans, the insurance actuary,

"has within himself the power to prolong his own existence, as well as to improve and to secure his own good health. In life insurance we find that the best risks are not the most robust men, nor the athletes, but the men who, without organic trouble or inherited tendencies to disease, are yet obliged to take care of themselves."

—Heart disease is noticeably on the increase. So is beer-drinking. The connection between the two is indicated by the unparalleled prevalence of both in Munich, the great producing and guzzling center of Bavarian beer.

—Albert Fatterson, of Philadelphia, has had his neck broken three times, and he never committed a capital crime or was lynched. It is a way that his neck has. Once in about so often his dorsal vertebræ get loose, and then he spends several months in the hospital. The surgeons have now devised a special apparatus for holding his head in place.

—BATHING IN PREGNANCY.—Many pregnant women do not bathe much oftener than the Queen of Madagascar, and stay indoors during the last few weeks as closely and religiously as the Zenana women of India. They need oxygen internally and  $H_2O$  externally.—*Dr. E. V. Pardee*.

—"Diseases become fashionable just like styles of dress. Look, for instance, at the remarkable run that malaria has had. About two dozen distinct ailments, not one of which is due to bad air (malaria), now go by that name. Then take heart failure. A few years ago there was no such thing as heart failure. There is no such thing now outside the newspapers. To speak more accurately, every death is due to heart failure; that is to the inability of the heart to work any longer." The Illinois Health Board will not accept a death certificate bearing the words heart failure.

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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AND Dowling was there !

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WITH no attempt at heroics, we revert to the death of our good friend and brother, Prof. Dr. John William Dowling, who crossed the Styx on January 14, 1892, at Dr. Seward's sanitarium at Goshen, N. Y.

\* \*

PARALYSIS of the heart and lungs, so it reads. But to a few of us his sudden sequestration a year or more ago was fraught with keenest apprehensiveness and sorrow. For the pitiless diagnosis was cruelly fatal, and has proved correct. In the prime of life—fifty-five years old.

\* \*

HE was a stalwart, a noble Roman. He had earned the title of Warwick of the American Institute. He was almost an ideal man, physically, mentally, professionally, and socially. With his professional record we concern ourselves not. It is known. Other and abler pens will descant thereupon.

\* \*

HENCEFORWARD, like the star of unmeasured magnitude that he was, his name will appear in our hearts and records graced with the \*. One by one

the giant oaks of homeopathy bend and break before the ruthless storm of Time. But, thank God! the lighted torch of homeopathy is not diminished in brightness. It shines for all. Vale, old friend! Your chair at the Diet of Life will not soon be filled.

\* \*

AND Dowling is THERE !!

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WE present our patrons with this issue the picture of J. W. Anderson of Denver, Col.

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HERE is an opinion printed in the Sunday issue of a New York daily of prominence :

"It should be interesting to a young person contemplating the study and practice of medicine to note that the two branches of the profession—the homeopathic and the so-called allopathic—have had a very wholesome effect, the one upon the other. They have been distinct and apart from each other, but now they are becoming less and less so every year. I doubt if to-day there is a single homeopath who practices exclusively the Hahnemann theory as promulgated by its discoverer.

CYRUS EDSON, M. D.



## LA GRIPPE.

*Question propounded : In the present epidemic of La Grippe, what have been the specially characteristic symptoms of your locality? What remedies have proven curative? What sequelæ, if any?*

BY VARIOUS WRITERS.

## I.

IN the matter of epidemic influenza, I would say that it presents an almost endless variety of symptoms. Even when occurring in the same family in the same house at the same time. There may be widely different symptoms in each case. While suddenness of attack cannot be considered a positive symptom of influenza, its abrupt onset is usual. The prodrome in the cases I have seen this year are singularly like those of smallpox, and I understand that in Paris cases of smallpox have been mistaken for influenza until the rash has broken out. I have seen cases which had been diagnosed as grippe turn out to be measles or scarlatina; but then one does see queer things in this world. I recently saw a case of herpes zoster which had been treated for two days solely with hypodermic injections of morphine, by a well-known homeopathic physician, who is a well-known expounder of the truth as he sees it. This may be good homeopathic treatment, but it is hardly Hahnemannian.

As it is almost impossible to mention any bodily symptom which does not sometimes accompany the condition classed by us as epidemic influenza, I am inclined to think it is a disease like purpura, which has no real individuality of its own, but is really an *influence* that combines with various series of bodily states to make a sickness, and which for want of a better name we call influence (influenza). It differs, however, from purpura in being epidemic, but like purpura it has no remedy which it can

call its own. I rarely give the same remedy to two consecutive cases, though kali muriaticum has been used oftener than others.

Some cases after about twenty-four hours of severe headache and backache develop into a gastro-intestinal catarrh. These patients may have a sudden attack of hemorrhoids, though they never had anal troubles before. Muriatic acid 30 and baptisia 12 have proven useful. Other cases with violent coryza and sneezing have been cured magically by cepa 6. For the after-debility picric acid 3 is better than cinchona, it seems to me. My own impression is that influenza yields readily to the proper homeopathic remedy, even severe cases being convalescent forty-eight hours after treatment was begun; but then this is offset by the fact that some who have had no treatment, or allopathic treatment, recover in two or three days, and have no special sequelæ.

The influenza is a very unsatisfactory disease to the physician because of the unavoidable debility which lingers on for weeks and months. Just as in cholera times many cases of diarrhea are classed as cholera without being such, so when influenza is epidemic, the word grippe is in everybody's mouth. But in all cases which are truly under the *influence*, no matter how nicely the similia is adjusted to the symptoms then present, there remains a negative state, a lack of tension in the nervous system, which persists for weeks, and for which I do not know the remedy. Picric acid seems to have done most for me, but it is not a specific. It would seem as if the neural tissue had suffered a deterioration of organizing force which time alone could remedy.

The pneumonia of influenza has usually a great deal of expectoration; much more than the ordinary pneumonia. When a



case of pneumonia follows influenza, either as an immediate component of the disease, or after a week or two, and there is very little expectoration in proportion to the severity of the other local symptoms. The prognosis is grave.

G. W. WINTERBURN, M. D.,  
New York.

## II.

La grippe, in this locality, has not varied much from the usual course of the disease. The characteristics at the beginning are fever, general aching, with sense of much prostration, more apt to be followed by than accompanied by, catarrhal symptoms, which are principally in the form of cough and chest symptoms. The sequelæ, if so they may be termed, are the cough, which is often long continued, and the sense of weakness of entire nervous system, which exhibits itself for a number of weeks, after more acute symptoms have subsided, generally in a vaguely defined form.

The remedies that I use at the onset of the disease are bapt., bry., gels., eup., bell., which often cause an amelioration of the more violent symptoms in a very short time. The cough I often find slow to yield and influenced largely by the tendencies of the patient, in that direction. For the cough I am frequently obliged to use a large number of remedies according to indications, but find bry., sang., c. veg., hep., amm. mur., and others useful.

Very truly yours,

T. V. SMITH, M. D.,  
Westfield, N. J.

## III.

I am not disposed to call cases of influenza (more or less severe) *grippe*. I have had a great many patients and large numbers have seemed to be desirous to as-

sert that they have, or have had, la grippe.

La grippe cases (as I have found some instances) have *generally* been troubled with a constriction of the chest, and distress about the loins, with *debility*, more or less severe, besides the symptoms of lungs or head that might accompany a cold. It differs from a threatened attack of typhoid fever—as I frequently encounter them—in not having so much fever and *tired* feeling. I can hardly describe on paper the difference and diagnostic symptoms, but I have seldom any difficulty in determining what the case is when brought face to face with it any more than diphtheria and tonsillitis or other allied troubles.

I have received more benefit from baptisia 3d, bryonia 3d, and cimicifuga 3d (Actea), and later arsenicum 6th, than other remedies which are sometimes indicated.

The sequel most to be feared, and which has proved fatal with some old people, is a want of reaction, even under the influence of arsenicum and other tonics.

I am a *homeopathist*, and *have not given quinine* or compound remedies.

EDW. P. SCALES, M. D.,  
Newton, Mass.

## IV.

My experience of three epidemics has convinced me that influenza is a specific primary fever, catarrhal localizations being secondary and incidental only. For this fever I find aconite, belladonna, or gelsemium—according to their respective indications—amply sufficient as remedies. They must not, however, be expected to act here as they would with an ordinary feverish cold; but give them time and scope, and within three days—if there be no chest complications—the patient will be feverless, and will convalesce speedily. This I have seen

over and over again, and I deprecated any introduction of the old-school antipyretics into our safe and simple treatment. I have lost only four cases since the commencement, all over sixty; and these had serious chest complications. When the pains in back and limbs were severe, the good effect of *eupatorium perfoliatum*, given alternately with the remedy for the fever, cannot be too highly commended.

RICHARD HUGHES, M. D.,  
Brighton, Eng.

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### ELATERIUM NOTES.

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*Question Propounded: Given a Case of Neurotic Dysmenorrhea, What Symptoms would Call for the Exhibition of Elaterium Third as a Constitutional Remedy?*

(Continued from page 58.)

#### XXV.

There is no pathogenetic evidence that elaterium has any influence over the generative organs in either man or woman, nor can I find evidence of its clinical use in nervous dysmenorrhea or any other generative organ affection in the records of the homeopathic, the "orthodox," or the eclectic school; and further, I have never seen a case of nervous dysmenorrhea in which I have considered the drug indicated, nor can I imagine such a case.—*Eldridge C. Price, Baltimore.*

#### XXVI.

Taking cold from sitting or standing on cold stones or damp ground just before or during menstruation. Violent cutting, cramping, tearing pains in stomach and abdomen; knees drawn up to chest; vomiting and purging, a dysenteric diarrhea with copious olive green dis-

charges and constant urging to stool. Urine extremely painful, frequent urging with heat, and burning at neck of bladder.—*H. C. Allen, Chicago.*

#### XXVII.

We have not a very extensive proving of this drug, but sufficient to indicate the sphere and general character of its action. I have not been able to find in these provings the record of any symptoms that would indicate its use in the difficulty you mention. In fact I cannot see that it affects in any way the menstrual function. Consequently if used at all in such affections it must be purely empirical.—*H. H. Baxter, Cleveland.*

#### XXVIII.

It would appear that all of the provers of elaterium had been deprived of their sexual organs before the provings commenced, and therefore they *could not*, or *did not* furnish us any basis for the detection of these cases made and provided. Elaterium expends its energy chiefly upon the nerves of organic life and the tissues (non-striated) of the organism. Hence it effects the mucous membranes, serous membranes, and all secreting surfaces and structures composed of non-striated tissue or muscle. Therefore we have dull, heavy head, confusion of mind, melancholy, sharp-cutting pains in hypogastric region, with *great increase in flow of urine*, and *watery diarrhea* attending the dysmenorrhea.—*Wm. Owens, Cincinnati.*

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—Forty new patients were received, and forty-two patients were discharged at the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital last month. Forty-one patients were in the hospital February 1.

## THE REVISED ORGANON OF HEALING.

RE-TRANSLATED BY FRANK KRAFT, M. D.,  
CLEVELAND.

§ 1. The physician's highest and *only* calling is to be a pathologist, which is called Science. [1]

§ 2. The highest aim of scientific *homeopathy* is the speedy, accurate, and learned diagnosing of Disease, or the amelioration of pain with opiates or electricity, in the shortest, most scientific, and allopathic manner, according to the latest eclectic reasons.

§ 3. The physician should distinctly understand the following conditions: what is discernible in Diseases in general, and in each pathological division in particular; that is, the recognition of Disease (*indication*). He should clearly comprehend what drugs he may use in general, and what organ or group of organs fall especially within their physiological range; that is, he should possess a perfect chemical, botanical, geological, and scientific knowledge of medicinal materials. He should be governed, however, by distinct pathological reasons, in order to insure recovery, by adopting and adapting the latest allopathic and eclectic pharmaceutical preparations to what he has recognized as undoubtedly pathological in a patient; that is to say, he should adapt it so that the Disease is met by a drug or heroic measure well-matched with regard to the kind of effect desired, the number of volts, the kinds of hypodermic, the proper dissolving menstruum, the proper time of repetition, and the shape of the poultice. Finally, when the physician knows in each Disease the obstacles in the way of such *ADVANCED* and *SCIENTIFIC* treatment, and how to remove them, he is prepared to act thoroughly, and to the purpose, as a true

master of the Scientific Art of Prescribing pathologically.

§ 4. He is at the same time a preserver of health when he is enabled to say on post-mortem section what killed the patient, whether a streptococci, a pneumococci, a gonococci, or a simple, plain, untitled cockeye.

§ 5. The physician in treating Disease derives assistance from Pathology concerning the most *probable cause* of the Disease, as well as from a studious perusal of Old School literature and pharmaceutical advertisements; aided by such scientific knowledge, he is enabled to discover the *primary cause* of all Disease to be a microbe. In connection with this the bodily constitution of a patient (particularly if he he has a well-conceived or scientifically guessed at pathological lesion), the character of his mind and temperament, his occupation, his mode of living and habits, his social and domestic relations, his age and sexual function, etc., (unlike what *homeopathy* teaches), have nothing to do with the case.

§ 6. The scientific observer, though of unequalled sagacity, impressed with the futility of a simple *homeopathic* prescription, observes in each individual Disease only what his study of Pathology has taught him, namely, supposed changes in the structure of non-get-at-able organs or tissues of the body. In other words, he observes only deviations from his preconceived notions of pathological Disease. All these guessed-at conditions together represent the disease in its full extent; that is, they constitute together the true and only conceivable form of Disease [2].

§ 7. In a Disease presenting no pathological, exciting, or maintaining cause (*causa occasionalis*) for removal [3] nothing is to be treated. These alone (with a bare

possibility though no probability of the existence of symptoms *à la* Hahnemann, for a curative prescription, § 5) must constitute the medium through which the Disease demands and points out its pathological (*i. e.* scientific) sensation-destroying, pain-deadening, diarrhea-compelling and chill-banishing drug. Hence, the treating of one anatomical part or function, to the rigid or ignorant exclusion of all the remainder, must be the chief or only means of diagnosing and treating a disease, and the only means of determining ante-autopsically what ails and what will cure the patient. In short, the totality of the symptoms must be regarded by all Scientific and Advanced homeopathic physicians as necessarily cumbersome, because antiquated, and difficult of performance; hence, a resort to physiological druggage, in low potency, or in no potency, in alternations or mixed together in one crystal goblet is the *p. s. c.* [4].

[*To be continued—perhaps.*]

[1] Sometimes also called Liberal—because evincing a desire to erase the word homeopathy from our title.

[2] It cannot be too frequently iterated and emphasized that a proper and prompt Diagnosis of Disease is the prime essential in making a homeopathic prescription.

[3] If the liver be at fault prescribe some liver medicine; if the stomach, the bowels, the uterus, etc., prescribe a drug especially for that special anatomical part.

[4] The translator begs to say that these initials are difficult of rendering into English; he believes himself justified in indicating their solution as "proper scientific caper."

#### PHONOGRAPH FOR DEAFNESS.—INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS OF A DISCOVERY MADE BY PROFESSOR H. F. GARY.

AT the Southern Homeopathic Medical College, a public demonstration was given yesterday of the uses of the phonograph for the cure of deafness, a discovery made by Dr. H. F. Gary, professor in the eye and ear division of the college. Seated at a phonograph, with rubber tubes in their ears, were a number of persons of both sexes.

An exposition of the principles of the treatment was given. It is the massage of those parts of the ear which transmit sound into the brain. The phonograph produces the result by giving continuous and successive vibrations at regular intervals. This it does with certain degrees of intensity and frequency according to the exigencies of the case under treatment.

In bad cases a series of intensified shocks, at the rate of one to the second, is produced against the membranous tympanum or drum. In cases of not over five years' standing the vibrations are given with more frequency and less intensity.

The noises or thumps so made are given by means of depressions made with a stylus at regular intervals in the wax surface of the phonographic cylinders. Thus they may be varied, and they originate in the phonograph itself, and are not introduced from any exterior source.

Every depression causes the little transmitting needle in the instrument to strike the diaphragm connected with the phonograph and to reproduce the same distressing noises which a deaf person continually hears within his brain. The intensity of the noises is regulated by the way that the depressions are made in the cylinder and the frequency by the number of revolutions per minute given the latter. All

—The West Jersey Homeopathic Dispensary and Hospital Association has assumed control of the Camden Homeopathic work, succeeding the old Camden Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association.



patients who are under treatment for deafness at the college reported that they are greatly benefited.

#### DR. HELMUTH'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.—HE SPEAKS TO THE FRIENDS OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE students of the Homeopathic Medical College and their friends gathered in the lecture hall of the college building, Sunday, February 14, to listen to the annual Sunday lecture of Dr. Wm. T. Helmuth.

The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises were opened with singing by the students. Dr. Helmuth then went upon the platform. He spoke on the subject of the changeableness of therapeutics, and later talked with much warmth on the patriotism of American physicians and surgeons. After touching on the subjects of the many recent alleged discoveries in medicine, and roundly scoring Dr. Koch's "lymph," the Doctor said :

"An important subject for consideration now arises. With all these improvements in medicine and the collateral sciences, has mankind been benefited in proportion? Do all these branches of medical education, now considered necessary for the study of the student and the understanding of the medical practitioner, prevent disease, ameliorate suffering, and save life, or did the old-fashioned systems, and the lack of facilities for obtaining information which of late years have become so numerous, produce as beneficial results upon humanity as our more advanced methods?

"Here are some figures which can answer the question definitely, and which are well worthy of serious consideration, as well as gratifying to those who are foremost in adopting all the newer methods of prevent-

ing and curing disease, even at the risk of being considered Utopian: In 1889 the death-rate of England was 17.9 per 1000. From 1881 to 1889, a period of nine years, the mortality was less than at any previous period. From the year 1871 to 1880 the death-rate was 21.4 per 1000. Taking the last nine years and comparing the death-rate within the previous decade, the statistics show that there has been a saving of 2.5 in every thousand, or according to the English Registrar-General, there are now 600,000 more people alive in England and Wales than would have been if the previous mortality had continued the same during the last nine years."

#### OBITUARY.

CHARLES MORRILL, M. D.

ON Saturday night, February 6, 1892, at his residence in Cleveland, O., Dr. Charles Morrill died of cancer of the pylorus. Dr. Morrill had reached the ripe age of 71, and up to within a few months made no stint to work as hard and patiently as of yore. Latterly, however, many recurring attacks of "indigestion" caused him to be less ready for his professional duties, though he continued in his accustomed rounds until 48 hours before his death, at which time he fainted in a street car and was taken home to die. Dr. Morrill was graduated in 1855 in Cleveland, but had practiced several years before that. He had practiced his profession in Warrensburg and Norwalk before coming to Cleveland. He was one of that rare class of men of whom no one could speak aught but kindly. He was conscientious, daringly upright and honest, and an old-fashioned homeopath and gentleman. In his last illness, since his evident break down, his son Dr. E. C. Morrill has attended him. The profession of Cleveland as a unit met



at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and passed resolutions of respect and regret.

DR. SAMUEL ALVORD.

Dr. Samuel Alvord, 79 years of age, died suddenly at his home at Chicopee Falls, to-day, of heart failure.

He was born at West Springfield, was at one time principal of Chicopee Falls high school, studied medicine in New York city and with Dr. Swazy of this city, and went into practice at Chicopee Falls 40 years ago.

He was a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He leaves a widow.

DR. JACOB R. STRONG.

Dr. Jacob R. Strong, who was graduated twelve years ago from the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College in New York, is dead at Matteawan, aged thirty-eight years.

# HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE Forty-first Annual Meeting was held in the Common Council room, City Hall, Albany, February 9 and 10, 1892, with the eyes, not of twenty centuries, but of Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill, Horatio Seymour, Reuben E. Fenton, Wm. H. Seward, Martin Van Buren, DeWitt Clinton, and other good men and true, looking down on them from the walls of the room. The convention was tardy in assembling, Secretary Moffatt being the first to appear. However, when President Dr. Parke Lewis called to order, the routine business was rapidly dispatched. The Rev. McLeod was introduced, led in prayer, and was followed by a scholarly President's address, which discussed in part the tenets of homeopathy, deploring the irrational position of the old school. He referred to the

position occupied by the homeopathists in the broad field of medical practice, and said that the aim of a true scientist is not the strengthening of any doctrine at expense of truth. The spirit of investigation has marked for its own every department of thought to-day, and a physician cannot be in the advance of progress unless he be receptive of modern ideas. Medical practice of to-day differs from that of decades ago. In these days a physician's knowledge is greatly considered. By our own fireside here we may be permitted to speak freely to each other.

Referring to the laws of human life, the president said that in these days of progression hygiene and sanitation should be used as against drug giving when possible, and that the aim of a physician should be to prevent disease. When this is done the standard of medicine is raised. The advancement in surgery was alluded to and commended. Physicians of both beliefs stand much in common on the question of progression. It was a great advance in medical progress when medical licenses were put under state control. The manner in which examinations are held for admission to the profession was reviewed. The speech closed with a greeting to the members.

When the address had been read and received with applause the president reported the appointment of these committees :

Committee on Attendance—Drs. Gorham, Hasbrouck, and Van Denburgh.

On President's Address—Drs. Fiske, Wright, and Lee.

Auditing Committee—Drs. Townsend, Bull, and Norton.

Tellers—Drs. Butler and Greenleaf.

State Medical Board—Drs. Graham and Osborne.

Some changes were made in the by-laws

striking out the initiation fee, making the giving of a certificate optional, and creating the bureau of Laryngology and Rhinology.

As the chairman of the Bureau of Public Health is in Egypt, and no other member present, Laryngology was called.

Dr. L. A. Bull read a paper on Intubation, with fatal issue, owing to circumstances not within his control—he having been merely consultant, and the parents of the child not very efficient or helpful.

A paper by Dr. J. B. Garrison entitled "A Plea for Accurate Symptom Prescribing in Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Lungs," evoked much discussion and criticism. Dr. Winterburn heartily seconded the efforts and plea of the writer, and recommended the giving of more time to each dispensary case, and one patient at a time only.

Dr. Van Denburg believed that if our materia medica were reliable that more accurate prescriptions might be expected; but in its present heterogeneous condition it is not always the prescriber's fault if he fails of his expected effect.

Dr. Teets deplored the tendency to charge a specialist with infidelity to homeopathy if he operated on special parts of the body.

Dr. Paige's "Rhinitis Membranosa" drew a good deal of fire, especially when it began to take on the diphtheritic phase in the discussion. Diphtheria is the Apple of Discord in any medical society. Allopathic expedients were referred to and spoken of.

Dr. Deady, in the Bureau of O. & O., did not fully agree with Dr. Moffatt on the value of hyoscyamine-hydrobromate, in that he had seen violent vertigo follow its application, as well as vomiting.

In "Insanity as the ground for Divorce" Dr. Greenleaf takes the ground that it ought to be a good cause for a severance of

the legal tie. The paper was well prepared and closely argued. Dr. Butler took the opposite ground, however, in the plea that no one is capable of saying absolutely that a pronounced incurably insane person cannot recover. The instances of recovery are far too numerous.

The applause accorded Dr. F. Perry Jenks at the conclusion of his paper on "Sulphonal Homeopathically Considered" was mainly because of his plea for honest homeopathy.

Dr. Wolcott's "Obstetrical Annoyances," Dr. Graham's "Three Cases of Hour Glass Contraction," and Dr. Winterburn's "First Hours of Life," concluded the first day's session.

In the Materia Medica bureau Dr. T. F. Allen, in charge, said that Dr. J. C. White of Port Chester had presented a case of a young woman suffering from profuse sweating every day or every other day, and would sweat as if a bucket of water had been poured on the bed; eventually when flush sweating spells came she would stand in a tub and four or five quarts of water would run off her body; sweat colorless, odorless, anæmic. Sambucus stopped it.

The chairman's own paper he said was along the line that the success of homeopathy as a science of therapeutics depends largely upon the apprehension of the physician of what he is to prescribe for. He instanced a young doctor who wanted help to cure an epilepsy; he wanted something to stop the local manifestation of disease; we must understand the limitations of homeopathy. *Ceanothe*, *cuprum*, and *cicuta* were mentioned as spasmodic remedies, but not for the purpose of suppressing the local manifestation, but to correct the condition of the patient which made the fits a possibility.

Dr. Talcott stated that *calcarea carb.* was a fine remedy in the epilepsy of lunacy;

also very good effects from belladonna and silicea.

Dr. Butler had had equally good results from *œnanthe* and *calcarea* and *cuprum*. You must get back to the dyscrasia and not trust to one or two symptoms.

The following were admitted as members of the society: L. A. Martin, H. E. Russell, James C. Knapp, F. W. Hamlin, Alden Gifford, L. A. Frazier, R. B. Covert, Otis H. Babbitt, Paul Allen, A. Leonora White, F. E. Rabe, W. G. Fralick, C. H. Strong, H. W. Page, George A. Sheperd, J. B. Stewart, Edward G. Tuttle.

Dr. M. W. Van Denburg, from the committee on investigation of drug effects, read a paper entitled, "Has it been an Oversight," and asked, "Is there a therapeutic law plainly taken from the works of allopathic writers?" He contended that such is the case, and cited the treatment of the drug *asafetida* in the well-known text-book, "Stille's Therapeutics and Materia Medica." It was a fair example of what might be expected from a scientific study of drugs and drug action as recorded in all full and competent allopathic works. He stated that no disease was represented as cured by this medicine which was not also caused by administering the medicine to healthy persons. That the diseased states produced by the drug were all quoted by Stille, as were all the cures.

He quoted Herbert Spencer's rules for finding a natural law, as follows: "Though we can never know the nature of that which is revealed to us by our senses, yet the constant order of its manifestation is a thing we can learn; and this constant order of manifestation is only another term for natural law." This was illustrated by examples from chemistry, electricity, and gravitation. Therefore we conclude from the study of this drug as set forth by Stille

that the constant fact that it cures only such diseases as are like the ones it causes, when taken by a healthy person, shows that this is a natural law—the natural law of the curative effects of drugs.

The doctor also claimed that the careful and unbiased study of other drugs would lead to the same conclusion.

The bureau of surgery reported that several papers had been received. The first read was that of Dr. F. Lehman on "A Radical Cure for Retro-displacements of the Uterus." Dr. George Clinton Jeffery followed with an instructing paper on "How far is the Performance of Hysterectomy Proven to be a Justifiable Procedure." In his paper he referred to the courage of women when under surgical treatment, and criticised doctors who looked more to finance than success in medical and surgical treatment. Because of the length of the paper it could not be read in entirety. He argued, however, that many hysterectomies and other major as well as minor operations, were done mainly to swell the revenue of the surgeon and his reputation, and not for the holy purpose of curing the afflicted. The next paper was by Dr. Sidney L. Wilcox on "Nephrorrhaphy."

Dr. Wilcox said he wished to enter a protest against the paper read by Dr. Jeffery, as he thought some of the criticisms in the paper were entirely uncalled for.

Dr. Jeffery objected to his paper being criticised, as it had not been read through. He said if he had been allowed to read it through no protest against it would have been necessary.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, Dr. W. M. L. Fiske of Brooklyn received the unanimous votes of the meeting for president. Dr. Fiske made a short speech of acceptance, in which he said that he appreciated the honor of the

unanimous vote; that in accepting the office he would follow in the footsteps of men who have made their administration a success.

Dr. Osborne of Buffalo, in moving a unanimous vote for Dr. L. A. Bull of Buffalo, said Buffalo had presented a President of the United States, governor of the state, a new superintendent of public instruction, and he thought the society could do no more than to elect Dr. Bull as first vice president. This was done. The following were then elected fill the remaining offices: Second vice president, E. J. Bissell, Rochester; third vice president, J. W. Candee, Syracuse; secretary, John L. Moffat, Brooklyn; treasurer, Charles Deady, New York; necrologist, H. D. Schenck, Brooklyn; censors, southern district, Drs. E. H. Porter, Irving Townsend, E. Hasbrouck; eastern district, Drs. C. C. Jones, G. E. Gornan, W. H. Milbank; middle district, J. W. Candee, F. F. Laird, M. O. Terry; western district, I. H. Halbert, George W. Hayward, N. M. Collins.

These nominees for state medical examiners were elected: A. R. Wright, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. M. Dearborn, M. D., New York City; E. H. Wolcott, M. D., Rochester; W. M. Butler, M. D., Brooklyn.

The following were nominated for the regents' degree: Drs. E. H. Norton, N. B. Covert, H. Willis, N. M. Van Derburgh.

These were elected to name the nominees for medical examiners next year: Drs. Graham, Chapin, Dillow, Willis, and Dwight.

A motion was made by Dr. Sheldon that the society hold its semi-annual meeting in New York City the 4th and 5th of October, was carried.

Dr. Paine moved the adoption of a resolution strongly protesting against Senator

O'Connor's bill, which exempts students from the provisions of the licensing law, who had entered upon the study of medicine since the enactment of the laws, on the ground that it established a precedent antagonistic to the best interests of the profession, by lowering the standard of medical learning. The resolutions were adopted. Last year a long fight was made by the students who had matriculated prior to the passage of the law and they were exempted. Now the other students want to be exempted. They don't fear the extra examination by the State Board so much, so they say, but they are opposed to paying \$25 each for the privilege of that examination.

Dr. H. D. Schenck, necrologist, read a report showing that the following members have died the past year: C. J. Hill, Utica; F. J. Stacey, Binghamton; E. H. Hurd, Rochester; J. H. Ward, Brooklyn; A. W. Holden, Glens Falls; O. S. Stutt, Rochester; Samuel Lilienthal, San Francisco; C. A. Bacon, Sing Sing; John W. Dowling, New York.

#### DISCUSSIONS ON PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE MONROE COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.\*

REPORTED BY O. STEWART BAMBER, M. D.

THE programme was opened by M. E. Graham with an essay on "Treatment of Subinvolution," which contained many useful suggestions as to prevention, local treatment, and very complete therapy; also indications and directions for use of galvanism.

G. M. Haywood opened discussion by inquiring, "How often do you use electricity on each case?"

Dr. Graham, "Every other or every third day at first, and lengthen intervals as patient improves."

\* For report of meeting see this journal, February 15.



Dr. Collins, "How many cells?"

Dr. Graham, "Three to six; seldom more."

Dr. S. I. Lee, "I do not think it possible to name exact time for each patient to remain in bed, and an examination should always be made before patient is allowed to get up."

Dr. Collins said that "Dr. B. F. Betts of Philadelphia always examined at hospital before dismissing, and cautioned all to do so in private practice as well."

Dr. Thurber, "Theories are all very good, but patients are not prone to follow doctors' orders in respect to time in bed after labor. Particular attendance should be paid for first ten days if attendance is continued."

Dr. Warner, "Is rapid childbearing a symptom of subinvolution?"

Dr. Graham, "I would not consider it so, as early menses may appear without ovulation."

Dr. Warner spoke of lillium tig. where menses appear soon after child-birth.

Dr. Van Allen spoke against the bandage.

Dr. Hoyt mentioned improper clothing as a prominent factor in uterine diseases.

Dr. S. I. Lee said that in his opinion a quarantine during menstrual period would prevent many cases of uterine trouble.

Dr. Haywood, "Is subinvolution after miscarriage more stubborn to treat?"

Dr. Graham "No."

Dr. Bamber quoted a case of rapid childbearing with subinvolution.

Dr. Dods believes that instead of rapid childbearing being a symptom of subinvolution, it is a prominent cause of it, and used able arguments in support of his belief. Also we should not expect that a woman of higher environments can get up as soon as an Indian woman, and gave Dr. Ludlam's rule "to keep a woman in bed

until uterus is so small that it cannot be felt above pubes."

Physician should make examination some time after labor to make sure that no lacerations have been overlooked.

In the use of galvanism he concurs with Dr. Graham that it is a valuable adjunct, but advised clay electrode instead of sponge on abdomen.

T. J. Thurber read an essay on the Prevention of Subinvolution, dwelling especially on keeping the bowels in a normal condition during pregnancy.

Discussion opened by Dr. Haywood. "What remedies do you use for after pains?"

Dr. Thurber, "Viburnum opulus and bell. usually cover the symptoms."

Dr. Wolcott, "I would offer secale car. 3x."

Dr. Dods, "Be sure that uterus is empty when after pains are present."

Dr. Chamberlin uses a compress about the size of a tea plate, wet in alcohol and water on abdomen over uterus, held in place by bandage, and powders of ergotine 3x in post partum hemorrhage, caulophyllum for after pains.

Dr. Collins, "How soon after labor should we encourage urination? I believe in getting patient on common vessel for first urination, it after relieves vagina of clots."

Drs. Chamberlin, J. F. Haywood, and Spencer seconded this idea.

Dr. Dods then told how to get patient on vessel in an easy manner, first prepare vessel by pouring hot water into it, then turn woman on face, draw knees up and turn patient toward foot of bed onto vessel.

F. Parke Lewis of Buffalo read an essay; subject, "Purulent Inflammation of the Middle Ear."

He mentioned particularly campho-



phenique as a local application, also suggested a mixture of equal parts of camphor, salol, and menthol for the same purpose.

Dr. Bissell urged general practitioner to examine ears more frequently, and advised a solution of nitrate of silver 50 grs. to oz. as local applications.

Dr. Walker cited a case of loss of hearing following "la grippe," with profuse discharge of pus without perforation of tympanum and asked what caused loss of hearing.

Dr. Lewis, "It might be a catarrhal condition of ossicles."

Dr. Bissell, "Or there might have been a slight perforation, in the nature of a slit, which healed rapidly and was not discovered."

J. W. Le Seur, Batavia, then read an essay entitled, "Therapeutics of La Grippe,"\* a very practical paper, pertinent with inquiry and suggestion.

Dr. Wolcott opened discussion by giving his abortive treatment, "Roll in a hot blanket and give aconite 3x every fifteen minutes."

Dr. Walker approved of the abortive treatment and said that gelsemium had done more than any other remedy because oftener indicated.

Dr. Bamber said he would like to say a few words about the coal tar products, not for them but against them, stating that this year he had obtained better results without them than he had last year with them, also said that in inflammation of serous membranes if bryonia low (3x) did not seem to relieve when indicated, he had found that often the 6x, 12x, or 30th would. Also mentioned a verification of the symptom "wants everything loose about the neck," improving of lachesis. The verification was obtained in a case of la grippe followed by bronchitis complicated with asthma.

\* See issue of AMERICAN HOMEOPATH, February 15, 1892, page 59.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

—MONROE COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.—Annual Meeting.—(Report supplemental to that printed in this journal, February 15.)—The society was called to order by C. E. Walker in the chair.

The following members answered to the roll call: Drs. Clapp and Tubbs, Fairport; Geo. H. Doane, Pittsford; Dr. Anderson, Shortsville; C. E. Walker, Henrietta; and Drs. G. M. Haywood, Julia F. Haywood, L. B. Hevley, T. J. Thurber, M. E. Graham, Chamberlin; J. M. Lee, Sarah I. Lee, G. Hoyt, F. F. Lehman, E. W. Earle, T. D. Spencer, W. B. Carmen, N. M. Collins, J. C. Proctor, M. E. Sherman, R. A. Van Allen, E. M. Bissell, E. H. Wolcott, M. H. Adams, C. R. Snow, W. P. Fowler, C. M. Kellogg, McCallam, O. Stewart Bamber, all of Rochester.

Minutes of previous regular meeting read and approved, also minutes of special meeting held to take action on death of Dr. Stull.

Committee on hospital at Lake Ontario reported adversely.

Programme was opened by N. M. Collins, who read a paper on "Colds and their Treatment." He said that pulsatilla and hepar sulph. will spoil a cold, also recommended gels.<sup>6</sup> gtt. ij to abort colds. Mentioned that cough controlled by lachesis was worse from swallowing saliva.

Discussion was opened by J. C. Proctor who suggested a spray of peroxide of hydrogen.

The next paper was by G. M. Haywood; subject "Pneumonia." This was a long and exhaustive paper, showing an extended reference to books, but also containing several remarks of interest backed by practical observation. In his opinion poultices did more harm than good.

Discussion was opened by M. E. Sherman, who agreed with the previous speaker

in regard to poultices and recommended the cotton jacket instead.

—The twenty-seventh regular meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County was held Tuesday evening, February 16, in Brooklyn, President Dr. W. M. Butler in the chair. Drs. Charles T. Lauer, Amelia D. F. Van der Luhe, Louisa Schlegel, John S. Sullen, William B. Breck, and Ella M. Martin were elected members, after which the president appointed the following standing bureaus for the year :

Bureau of obstetrics, gynecology, and pedology : W. W. Blackman, M. D., chairman ; Drs. Cassidy, Chapin, Clarke, Cort, Hasbrouck, Latimer, and R. C. Moffat, members. Reports, March 8 and October 11.

Bureau of pathology and general medicine—systemic, nervous, renal, digestive and skin diseases and preventive medicine : H. D. Schenck, M. D., chairman ; Drs. Amery, Given, Hadley, Hopper, Her, Johnston, Lassen, Lawrence, Searle, and C. W. Smith, members. Reports, April 12 and November 8.

Bureau of materia medica and thereapeutics : B. L. B. Baylies, M. D., chairman ; Drs. Bierbauer, Bishop, Cardozo, Grady, J. L. Moffat, and Hudson, members. Reports, May 10 and December 13.

Bureau of heart and respiratory tract : R. K. Valentine, M. D., chairman ; Drs. Jenks, Kastendieck, H. B. Minton, McKinney, Simmons, Stewart, and Von der Luhe, members. Reports, June 14.

Bureau of surgery and genito-urinary diseases and diseases of the eye and ear : C. L. Bennell, M. D., chairman ; Drs. Burnham, Jeffery, Lewis, Pierson, Robinson, Ritch, Sage, Stolz, Warner, Watson, and Willis, members. Reports, September 13 and February 14, 1893.

Dr. Sidney F. Wilcox of New York read a paper on "Nephrorrhophy." Dr. Clark

Burnham read a paper on "Induced Sterility." Dr. N. Robinson read a paper on "The Electrocystoscope," and Dr. H. Willis spoke on "Comparative Results of Hospital and Home Treatment in Surgical Cases."

—Dr. Sarah J. Milsop, of Bowling Green, Ky., has several petitions in circulation for signatures, asking the Kentucky legislature to give our school of medicine control of some hospital or asylum, in order that those who believe in this school of medicine may have an opportunity to show to the country its efficiency as a medical fraternity. We claim especial efficiency in the treatment of insanity, and statistics from other States abundantly prove what is claimed, and it should be given a fair test in Kentucky.

—The American Obstetrical Society will hold its next regular meeting in the Hahnemann Medical College building, Fifteenth Street, above Race, Philadelphia, on April 20, at 8 o'clock P. M. A very interesting programme will be presented. The full and free discussion of the papers read have always been a feature of the meetings of this society. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the profession interested in this important specialty to attend without further notice. Dr. Thomas Franklin Smith, 264 Lenox Ave., New York, is chairman of the board of censors; applications for membership may be sent to him. Any regular graduate in medicine, in good standing, a practitioner of homeopathy, is eligible for membership. The annual dues are one dollar; there is no initiation fee. Further information in regard to the society may be obtained if desired by addressing the President, Dr. Geo. W. Winterburn, No. 328 West Twenty-first Street, New York.

## GLOBULES.

—The plans and specifications are completed for a new homeopathic hospital building in Buffalo, N. Y., and in the spring work upon it will be begun. Over \$50,000 in money has been already subscribed for that purpose.

They have adopted what is known as the pavilion plan. The plot contains about five acres. At the entrance will be a kind of main building, and around that and arranged all through the block in such a manner that between them all will be flower beds and walk, will be pavilions extending 30 by 100 feet, and only two stories high. This method insures the best ventilation and sanitary arrangements, and has the merit of permitting enlargement from time to time. They have gone ahead on the theory that Buffalo will grow. There is space in this new ground for 150 pavilions, or at least 1000 patients.

—The West Jersey Dispensary and Hospital Association of Camden, organized May 15, 1891, operating a successful Dispensary at No. 5 North Fifth Street, has made an amicable arrangement by which it will not only be enabled to enlarge the work but also it is hoped to reunite the homeopathic interest in this city.

It has purchased from the old Camden Association the building at the corner of West and Stevens Streets, formerly used by them for hospital purposes, and as one of the conditions of such sale has agreed to assume the homeopathic portion of the contract awarded by the city for caring for the poor at their homes.

The West Jersey Dispensary will therefore be at once removed to the corner of West and Stevens Streets, and henceforth all homeopaths will unite in supporting the one dispensary. As soon as possession can be obtained of the residence portion

of the building now occupied as a dwelling, a hospital for women and children with a "lying-in" department will be opened under the direction and care of a committee of ladies appointed by the trustees.

—Dr. Selden H. Talcott was in New York City February 12, having come down from Albany, where he has been urging upon the legislature a measure by which that asylum can be kept as a strictly homeopathic institution, which is impossible under the present law. There are eight State insane asylums, and under the recent law by which all indigent insane persons are sent to the State asylums, instead of being retained in the poorhouses of the several counties, eight districts were made from which the insane should be sent to a single insane asylum. The Middletown Asylum district comprises seven counties from which all the insane are sent to it, whether they desire homeopathic or allopathic treatment, and no person from another district whose friends desire homeopathic treatment for him can be sent to Middletown without a great amount of red tape and circumlocution, besides the transfer being dependent on whether or not the asylum is full. It is desired that the law should be amended so that there shall be seven districts for all patients, excepting those whose friends desire homeopathic treatment for them, and that these shall be sent to Middletown. This is the rational view which should be taken of the situation.

—The summary of the homeopathic creed as published with medical news of Philadelphia reminds one of the student who, in describing a crab to his professor in natural history, said: "A crab is a little red animal that walks backward."

"The only correction that I would

make," said the scientist, "is, that a crab is not always little, it is not red, specifically it is not an animal, and it does not walk backward."—*F. Parke Lewis.*

—Fire destroyed the property of the Canton Surgical and Dental Chair Co., on January 30. They will, however, at once begin the erection of a commodious three story building, and as their valuable patterns were not in the building burned they escaped destruction, enabling to immediately resume the manufacture of their Yale Surgical Chairs.

—The Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Reading, Pa., on January 27 made these appointments: For the hospital, surgeon in charge, Dr. E. R. Scholl; physician in charge, Dr. J. C. Knauer; for the dispensary, Dr. D. C. Kline; for the Home for Friendless Children, Dr. J. S. Rittenhouse; administrative board for the hospital, Mrs. C. H. Ruhl, Mrs. S. Addison, Mr. J. B. Fricker, Mr. Thomas D. Bausher, and Drs. E. R. Scholl and J. C. Knauer. Accident cases are admitted at any time upon application to the superintendent. One hundred and fifteen prescriptions were given at the dispensary during January, and fifty-seven free visits were made.

—During the disease a hot grog, one-third Mariani wine of coca and two-thirds sweetened water, is administered, taken very hot, several times a day, the slight diaphoresis induced being a valuable addition to the tonic action. Dr. Sajous recommends the exhibition of coca in the early stages of the disease, with a view to counteract the impending asthenia and curtail the disease.—*La Grippe and its Treatment.*—By Cyrus Edson, M. D.

—The Buffalo Homeopathic Pharmacy (formerly Appleby's) has removed from No. 18 West Eagle street to No. 362 Main street, opposite the Iroquois Hotel.

—Dr. Allen has moved from Blairstown to High Bridge, N. Y.

—The first class of graduates from the nurses training school of the Homeopathic Hospital were given their diplomas Tuesday, January 21. The address of the evening was made by Hon. Chas. E. Fitch. Eight young ladies were given diplomas, as follows: Bess Woodburn Stoops, Mary Louise Webber, Anna Elizabeth Cook, Sara Beal Hara, Hannah Goodridge, Julia Electra Bailey, Jennie Seelye Edmunds, and Mary Alice Thompson.

—The Worcester County Homeopathic Medical Society held its quarterly meeting at the Bay State House, February 10. Dr. G. P. Dunham of Westboro, and Dr. G. J. Searle of Marlboro, were elected to membership. The session was devoted to the following papers and their consideration: "The Sphere of Phosphorous in La Grippe," Dr. G. F. Forbes of West Brookfield; "Diet as a Therapeutic Agent," Dr. E. R. Miller of Leominster; "Cephalalgia," Dr. T. W. Patch of South Framingham; "Liquor Soda Chlorata," Dr. S. M. Cate of Harvard; "Some Mistakes in Materia Medica," Dr. A. M. Cushing of Springfield; "Puerperal Eclampsia," Dr. G. F. Spencer of Ware and Dr. E. A. Murdock of Spencer.

—For Sale: Practice in good Kentucky city of 14,000 souls. Has never paid less than \$3000 per annum. No country work. Am going into specialty business. Price, \$500 cash, including office outfit. Address with stamp.

WILL S. MULLINS, M. D.,  
408 First Street, Henderson, Ky.

—Dr. Russell Bingham has resumed practice at Melrose, Fla.

—Dr. Oliphant, Jr., is dead of la grippe in Montreal. He was a young practitioner, but was rapidly earning success.



L. T. TALBOT, M. D.,  
BOSTON, MASS.

*Supplement to*  
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,  
March 15, 1892.





# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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## NEW YORK SOCIETY ECHOES.

WITH crape hat, sack coat, thin, small voice, and that perennial armful of manuscripts he bobbed in and out. Perhaps no one save the reporter saw that flush overspread his ascetic face and those pearly drops stand in his eyes when Schley moved and the convention heartily voted him a vote of thanks for his untiring efforts and success in behalf of the society and of the school at large. We refer naturally to our indefatigable, never-give-up, elderly friend and brother, Henry M. Paine.

\* \* \*

F. PARKE LEWIS, the president, needed no such tribute as Bro. Osborn paid him in open session to recall his manifold excellences to the mind of those who have sat under his gavel for two sessions. Perhaps his most graceful, albeit most difficult act, was his response to Dr. Searles' question of privilege, where the latter assured his brother members that he had grown old and gray in the service of homeopathy, and it was too late now to charge him with malfeasance. President Dr. Lewis, in a few pleasant words, voiced the peaceful intent of the society toward Dr. Searles, and by his quiet, unassuming manner and ready speech, tided over what seemed must prove a personal explanation.

Bro. Osborne was right about the presidential value of F. Parke Lewis.

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JUST what the society would be without Moffatt is a question. He is not only a thoroughly competent secretary, but he is loaded and primed on everything pertaining to the society, and, for that matter, also, as to the general welfare of the school. It would create sad havoc, if by any mischance or misrule Brother Moffatt was left out of the list of officers.

\* \* \*

DR.(BISMARCK) WILLIS of Brooklyn should not try any old games in old school therapeutics on Timothy Field Allen. It won't do. To give quinine for a chill and suppress it in order to gain time to look up the remedy curative of the general condition, argues a woeful ignorance of some of the fundamental principles of homeopathy.

\* \* \*

WE were sorry to find Van Denburgh getting into that almost died out fad of abusing the materia medica, because of its alleged imperfections. As Cowperthwaite said at the I. H. A., this imperfect materia medica has cured a good many folks, and seems to be doing it still except

with the scientific folks, and it looks kind of shabby to go back on an old friend. The chances are more apt to be seventy-five times in a hundred that the non-curing of a patient is due to a scientific, *i. e.*, non-homeopathic prescription, than an alleged error in the symptomatology. This inaccuracy of the materia medica is a sort of comfortable hole to creep into when our best laid plans gang aft aglee. Those who look upon materia medica as simply an aggregation of so and so many disjointed, disconnected symptoms, to be memorized, the more the merrier, will doubtlessly rebel at the unreliability of symptoms. But that is hardly materia medica, as generally understood.

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BROTHER TEETS had no new instrument to propose. He was loaded with turpentine and other local measures as a swab in diphtheria. He made a fine plea for homeopathic specialists and defended them from the charge of being butchers like their old school confrères, simply because they did operations about the nose and throat.

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NOW the Law of the Survival of the Fittest may have naught specially to do with it, but it is a manifest fact that the members of this society stand above the average State society member—considerably above.

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SOME of the brethren are beginning to show the inroads of Time. Many of them are no longer in the heyday of youth, but the rather in the hay-time.

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\* \*

TALCOTT the Stately was there and took part in the Materia Medica debate. He gave *silicea* a good recommend

in epilepsy of the young insane. *Ænanthe crocata* he had used also. Dr. Allen stood up for *calcarea* and *cuprum*.

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BUTLER does not believe in prescribing for epilepsy on an aura as laid down in the books, but demands that the *dyscrasiæ* shall be looked into. So also said Allen in effect. Homeopathy does not pretend to suppress a local manifestation of disease. It will not stop the fits, but it will stop that condition in the patient which has for its sequel fits or other local manifestations. So say we all of us.

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\* \*

AND where has Winterburn been keeping himself these many years, and whose elixir and dye does he use to keep up his youthful and buoyant appearance? He is the same young George that everybody has always known. His essay on lard was appreciated. "Good enough to fry doughnuts in, but too dirty to grease a baby with."

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GEO. CLINTON JEFFERY got himself into a little *aqua bull.* by his attack on the bona fides of the surgeons. Dr. Sidney Wilcox answered the allegation by disclaiming any motive on the part of surgeons to be dishonest and do big operations. Dr. Jeffery was not permitted to finish his paper, else he might have established his position.

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BY the bye, if a little outside criticism may be indulged in, that gag law was a blunder. Better sit the whole of the second day and listen to the papers and their full discussions than to restrict them to fifteen minutes in order that everybody may get the three o'clock train and get back to that awfully sick patient.

THREE eminent and skillful practitioners of our acquaintance in no way related, living in three different cities, bear a striking resemblance each to the other. These are Dearborn of New York, Gatchell of Ann Arbor, and Bell of Cleveland.

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\* \*

SEARLES had it severely and was rather badly crippled up, but still in the ring, as it was found when he rose to that question of privilege on Wednesday morning.

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\* \*

DON'T mention this to Deady for the world, but would you believe it, Paine kept calling us Deady until we showed him (Paine) our maternal strawberry mark, which is not combed pompadour.

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WE believe T. Franklin Smith was right about the non-publication of the names as delinquents of those who had never qualified their membership. If you sell a man a barrel of flour and he doesn't call for it and doesn't pay for it, what have you sold him and what has he received? It looks a good deal like trying to punish an applicant—or scaring him into the society. Not so fast with the law, please, Flies: vinegar: molasses. Or if it is to be the pound of flesh, why then Bull has offered the best solution of the problem.

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YOU want to come West, gentlemen, as far west as Buffalo, if you want Western hospitality, where the host looks out at the window while you fondle the little black bottle. That Erie County Society banquet still continues more than a mere memory with us. Ask no favor of a hungry man, says Butler (not the *Hudibras* party). And the Buffalo meet was meat

and drink to everybody who participated in it; and everybody would like to renew the friendships there initiated.

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 83.)

WM. M. BUTLER, M. D.—Still, in the light of these facts, the policy of the New York State Lunacy Commission seems to be to pauperize our State hospitals and reduce them to the level of the model New York State asylums, where the officials confess to feeding the patients upon meat which costs  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, while the wild animals in Central Park dine upon meat which costs nine cents per pound; and of what effect do you think the law of similars will be if our insane are to live upon a poor-house bill of fare? How many acute cases do you expect to see cured? If this policy is intended to swell the numbers of chronic insane and pack the wards of our hospital with incurables, it will prove a success. Far better pass a law to shoot each case of acute insanity when the first symptoms appear, rather than starve it into a chronic mania or hopeless dement.

M. E. GRAHAM, M. D.—[Hour-glass contraction].—Mrs. W., aged thirty-eight, a multipara, had quite a slow labor, but as soon as the child was born she began to flood. I at once went for the after-birth, when I discovered the irregular contractions, although the constriction was not much in this case, yet the hemorrhage was much greater than either of the other two cases (mentioned in this paper) at their first bleeding, and I gave the family my opinion that she was dead, which proved untrue. The hemorrhage did not re-occur after it was first stopped, but she laid in an unconscious state nine hours. The treatment

was the same as in the other cases, stimulants internally, towels rung out of cold water slapped on abdomen, and Monsel's solution injected into the uterus, and compression on the fundus.

L. A. BULL, M. D.—[Dr. B. was called by Dr. Albertson to see a case of membranous croup.]—Found a child three and a half years old which had been hoarse for three days with the usual hoarse cough. Neighbors being called in, subjected the child to domestic medication, which includes large quantities of syrup of ipecac, kerosene oil externally and internally, large unknown poultices of goose grease to the chest. Child was found in a doze, head thrown back, breathing in a stridulous manner 46 times per minute; pulse weak, 150, and awakened every few minutes by a ringing, brassy cough; little or no expectoration. Lips blue and strong retraction under the clavicles and at the pit of the stomach at each breath. As much of the chest as could be excavated from the poultice was auscultated, but with regative results, further than the bronchial breathing. Iodine was given internally and the steam atomizer with J. Lewis Smith's formula of oil of eucalyptus, benzoate, and bicarbonate of soda; glycerine and lime water in the cup was kept going constantly. At one o'clock amelioration abated. Intubated, when the post half of the mouth filled with bright green pus. Tried to invert the child, but mother resisted; matter passed partly into the œsophagus. Prompt amelioration; left the tube in place. Child, in doctor's absence, removed it. Reinserted it at 7 p. m. and left it in until 9 p. m., when it was coughed up. Half-past ten child very much worse, could barely replace the tube; child failed until 5.30, when he died. No post mortem permitted. The great feature of this case was the great quantity of thick, ropy mucus of

a green-brown color which was constantly raised while the tube was in place, stopping instantly when the tube was ejected. Death ensued from pneumonia caused by the drawing of pus into the air passage.

J. B. GARRISON, M. D.—[From a Plea for Accurate Symptom Prescribing, for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Lungs.]—A case of epistaxis came to me from an allopathic family, which school of medicine had exhausted its resources and failed to effect a cure. The source of bleeding was in the right nostril in a small erosion near the junction of the septum with the floor of the cavity. The blood was bright red; the face always became fiery red and was associated with a throbbing frontal headache: I prescribed belladonna 30, five pellets three times a day for one week, and the cure was prompt and effectual. The symptoms have always led me to prescribe the same remedy, and I do not remember a case that has not been cured. The case of pertussis, where the paroxysm always came on suddenly with red face and blood spurting from the right nostrils, was cured by the same remedy in *one* day, the case being in the full height of the disease.

F. F. LEHMAN, M. D.—[A radical cure for retro-displacements of the uterus.]—Mrs. D., æt. thirty-nine, has had seven children. There is a very decided history of tuberculosis in both branches of the family. In early life the patient was thought to be going into consumption, but after marriage at the age of seventeen her health improved until the birth of her first child. Since that time she has never been free from tearing and darting pains in the back, base of brain, and legs. About four weeks ago the right ovary was removed. This afforded relief from pain in the right inguinal region, and the right leg, but not from the backache nor headache. One year after the abdominal section her youngest child was born,



and since then she has grown steadily worse. There is a constant fetid vaginal discharge. Examination October 1, 1891, revealed a ventral hernia, which is a sequel of the abdominal section. The uterus was enlarged, prolapsed and retroflexed. Operation, October 2. The hernial sac was dissected out, the left tube and ovary removed, and the uterus brought up and forward and held in place by shortening the round ligaments. The patient made a good recovery unattended by complications. While in the hospital she did not experience any of the pains from which she suffered before admittance. The headache, back-ache, pelvic tenderness, and pain in the right side and leg have all ceased. She left the institution November 30 feeling remarkably comfortable.

F. F. LEHMAN, M. D.—Miss M., æt. forty, occupation none. In early womanhood she became a mother, *ex legibus*; at this time she probably contracted syphilis, which played sad havoc with her eyes and set up a choroiditis, from which she nearly lost her sight. On admission to the hospital her chief complaints were great pain in the back and side, with obstinate constipation; her nervous condition was pitiable; she was wholly unable to carry on ordinary conversation. October 26 the abdomen was opened and the diseased ovarian tubes removed, and Wylie's operation performed to correct the retroflexion. A few days ago I received a letter from her in which she stated that she was free from all of the old aches and pains. Her general health is much improved, and both the patient and her friends seem very exultant over the success of the treatment.

GEO. CLINTON JEFFERY, M. D.—May I ask in the most truthful sincerity is this alone the motive that guides the practicing surgeon of to-day, when an operation is

made possible involving the life and future of his patient's welfare [the meritorious saving of life and limb, or retarding the progress of declining health]? The contrary is as I have observed: the first consideration lying in the size of the presentation fee that is exacted; the second, the patient's or her executor's ability to pay it. The thought of saving life is too often sacrificed when the hope of being handsomely rewarded for one hour's work is made in any way possible, while perfect success is *invariably promised* whether the patient survives the ordeal or dies under it. In any event, the operation was bound to be thoroughly successful in its results, if not to the patient, entirely so to the surgeon, provided he receives at the proper time a liquidation of the existing account previously contracted between them. There seems to me again to be a disposition more especially upon the part of surgical gynecologists to rival each other as record breakers, rather than belongs to the general surgeon, who, in his field of practice, deals more with the physical deficiencies of men. While in the former the operator easily succeeds in accomplishing the desired ends in a persuasive manner upon his part, with a degree of sentiment, are combined in a proper proportion in the mixtures. A woman lives more in a sphere of anticipation than a man. Man deals more with the present and meets its demands and requirements from day to day as they present themselves to him. Woman is a creature always possessing an idea that is to live in her future and to deal with effectiveness with her sex; is to paint a picture to her mind of present pain soon uniting itself to greater misery, all to end in untimely death (unless speedy means of rescue are intervened); is sufficient of itself to win the early consent of the patient, who readily submits herself to any opera-

tion we may suggest, provided in the first instance that we have fully gained the confidence in our ability to successfully terminate the undertaking—a preliminary indeed very essential in every professional undertaking, whether it lies within the domain either of surgery or simple medicine. If it were otherwise, this surgeon or that one could never have claimed the performance of not one nor a dozen, but hundreds, in fact, of laparotomies for the removal of the malevolent and culpable ovaries which is a *strange* and peculiar *coincidence*, since they are a factor and promoter of pain and nervous phenomena, mostly confined to the women of our own time and generation ; for if you will show me one man who would suffer castration for anything short of malignant and certainly fatal disease of the testicle, I will show you a thousand women who will quietly and without a protest submit to an early removal of her ovaries simply as the result of a calculating persuasion.

HARRISON WILLIS, M. D.—[Cæsarean operation.]—At 11 o'clock A. M., on November 14, 1891, I saw with Dr. Vose, Mrs. Filkin, aged twenty-six. She had been pregnant ten months ; had been having pains off and on for two or three weeks, which for the last three days had been quite severe, accompanied by a dark grumous discharge from the vagina. The doctor told me he was in doubt regarding the diagnosis, as he had failed to discover the os and was not at all positive in regard to the case. On making an examination I found it to be one of those cases if there be pathological conditions, as has been said, which are especially gotten up to deceive the "very elect," this might be one of them. Passing my fingers within the vagina about four inches up, I found what seemed at first to be the head of the child in utero. I felt for the os ; it was not there. I then commenced at the

posterior wall of the vagina and followed it up ; there was no cul-de-sac ; then sweeping my finger around on either side no os was found. Carrying my two fingers anteriorly they passed up beneath the pubes and a partially dilated os was discovered. I then called the doctor aside, giving him my diagnosis, which was that a tumor filled the pelvis, rendering ordinary delivery impossible, and necessitating Cæsarean section, probably ; but as there was a possibility of the growth being a cyst, before operating we would introduce a trochar into it. Dr. V. made a careful examination and agreed with me. We then told the patient and her friends her condition and advised that she should go immediately to the hospital. To this they all strenuously objected. We told them that we should require several doctors and two trained nurses to assist us, and that her chances for life would be much less if she remained at home ; but they persisted and we acquiesced. They also asked that her former physician, Dr. Vedder, of New York, should be called in with us, which request we were happy to grant. Her temperature at this time was 102, pulse about 120. We decided to operate as near three o'clock that afternoon as possible. I telephoned to Dr. Schuppan of the Cumberland Street Hospital to come up with two nurses at half-past two and get things in readiness for the operation. I was delayed and did not get there till half-past three o'clock. I found Drs. Vedder, O. S. Ritch, and Voss waiting. Dr. Schuppan and nurses had brought order out of chaos, and all was nearly in readiness. I will state the room was small ; on one side of the operating table was a stove, on the other a melodeon in close proximity. The curtains were not taken down nor the carpets taken up ; we only took pains to raise as little dust as possible. The patient was

anæsthetized and placed on the table. A trochar was pushed into the tumor, which was found to be solid. The first incision was made at four o'clock; the uterus was taken out, when it was found that the tumor was a fibroid of the lower posterior segment of the womb. Much difficulty was experienced in putting on elastic ligature beneath the tumor; the fundus had to be drawn far over downward and much force used as well as great care, to prevent the ligature from gripping the intestines. The uterus was opened, and as we all expected, a lifeless child found, which all agreed had been dead two or three days. The womb, including the tumor, was removed, and was in a gangrenous condition; the long incision was closed and no attempt was made to stitch the peritoneum to the stump, which is needless in any case, but in this was impossible. The incision had been carried down a little too far toward the pubes below the stump; into this a drainage tube was inserted; the patient was put to bed and suffered but little from shock, the lowest temperature being 97.4; at eleven o'clock next day the temperature was 96.6, pulse 85. The second day, when the usual flurry takes place in these cases, and owing to the extreme tension made on the stump, I was expecting a great rise of temperature and pulse. The temperature was for a little while 101.2, pulse 98. The stump sloughed off on the sixteenth day, leaving an aperture an inch and a half deep and an inch across. But little medicine was given except some "opening" medicine. In four weeks the patient was sitting up, doing as well as an ordinary confinement case, and on January 15 had been out of the house a number of times.

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—Hot Springs, Ark., has a sanitarium conducted under homeopathic auspices by Drs. S. Wells, Le Febvre, and V. H. Hallman.

## IS VACCINATION A CURSE TO THE HUMAN RACE?

By C. A. WALTERS, M. D.

"Who is he that will plead with me."

*Job, xiii: 19.*

GENERAL attention has been called to this subject within the last few days throughout the United States and Canada by the newspapers publishing an account of the suffering and death of Miss Frances Astén, residing at 224 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

As her family physician, a short history of her case, together with several others due to the same cause, may be of interest to my brethren in the profession, and, I hope, be the means of arousing sufficient energy in the people to overthrow that outrageous practice—compulsory vaccination in our public schools.

On December 1, 1885, by the request of Mr. Astén, I vaccinated his two children: Frances, aged ten years, and Edna, aged eight years. He informed me at the time that he was opposed to it, had no faith in it, and would not have either one vaccinated were it not for the fact that both girls had been ordered by the Board of Education not to come to school again until they had been vaccinated.

Five days after the operation Frances complained of a pain in her left side, in the region of the heart; the pain grew steadily worse and two days later she became paralyzed.

Three days later hyperæsthesia of sensory nerves manifested itself to such an extent that she was unable to move her limbs without suffering torture, and whenever she was touched she screamed with pain. At this stage of her case I called the late Prof. Lilienthal in consultation, who reluctantly gave it as his opinion that the vaccine virus was the cause of her illness.

On December 13 an abscess formed

just over her left knee and the pain became so intense that she was unable to sit on a chair or stand erect. As time passed other abscesses appeared in various parts of the body, more especially within the abdomen, which, in spite of all treatment, involved the intestines, resulting in the escape of fecal matter from the several openings.

Prof. Janeway and others, equally prominent in our profession, were called on for aid, but all remedies seemed powerless to touch her case. Even the *maximum* doses of various narcotics failed to ease her torment, her screams being heard a block away from her home.

She wasted away slowly, and from August, 1889, she was a helpless cripple. At her death on January 15, 1892, she weighed forty-seven pounds. As a matter of justice I desire to mention that on the same day that Frances and her sister were inoculated I vaccinated ten others, none of whom had any unusual symptoms follow the operation. The virus was on ivory points and was from the New England Company.

I shall make no comments at present, simply contenting myself with the statement that Frances was in *robust* health at the time I vaccinated her.

But what think you of the following cases? On the 6th of January, 1887, the press of New York City and Brooklyn announced in large type:

#### "POISONED!!!"

"TWO DEAD AND ONE DYING—HUSBAND AND SEVEN CHILDREN POISONED.

"Coroner Rooney, of Brooklyn, was notified to hold an inquest in the case of Joseph Mauri, aged twelve years, and Eugene, aged twenty months, who died yesterday from poisoning, at their residence No. 111 Butler Street, Brooklyn. When the reporter called he found

Mr. Joseph Mauri, a druggist doing business at 447 Hicks Street, at the point of death, together with the remainder of his children, five of them, prostrated with the same symptoms. The wife and mother of the family is the only one who is not prostrated, and circumstance point to her as the guilty one."

The diagnosis was made by three physicians, viz., Dr. Raub, Dr. Elias H. Bartley, and Dr. Wm. E. Griffiths, the two last being members of the Board of Health, and present in their official capacity. The symptoms noted on their first visit were:

"*Excessive* vomiting with *burning* in stomach, no fever nor purging, pains in the back and abdomen, with a livid, bluish, mottled condition of the skin, as sometimes noticed in cases of malignant scarlet fever." The dead were removed to the morgue and a *post-mortem* made, which proved very startling, to say the least. I again quote from the newspapers of the next day:

#### "VERY VIRULENT SMALLPOX.

"THE MAURI FAMILY ILLNESS NOT DUE TO POISON.

"The *post-mortem* made yesterday on the bodies of John and Eugene Mauri shows the illness of the family to be variola hemorrhagia, which is the so called black smallpox, or smallpox of the most malignant type, and is not due to poisoning, as was supposed to be the case yesterday. Mrs. Mauri, when seen, could not account for the disease appearing in her family, except it was caused by their being vaccinated on last Thursday, December 30, by order of the Board of Education. Dr. Raub, the family physician, persuaded Mr. Mauri (who was opposed to vaccination), to allow him to vaccinate the entire family. Mr. Mauri and the seven children were inoculated, but when



Mrs. Mauri was requested to also submit to it she emphatically refused."

The father died the next day, making the fourth victim in this family.

Who will *dare* to assert that this family's terrible experience was not caused by that *damnable stuff* known as vaccine virus?

Alas, how many more human sacrifices must be made to this Moloch of the nineteenth century before the people will arise in their might and smite the monster as effectually as they did some thirty years ago when they forever banished his twin brother, venesection (blood-letting).

In support of my assertion that *vaccination is a curse to the human race* I desire to call attention to the following facts, proven by statistics :

1st. That cancer, consumption, and scrofula are one hundred times more numerous in those nations who practice vaccination than in those nations who do not. I will even assert that *these three diseases are seldom met with in those who have never been vaccinated.*

2d. Vaccination has destroyed, and still destroys, an incalculable number of lives.

3d. The number of blind and deaf has considerably increased under the influence of vaccination.

4th. Vaccination causes enfeebled constitutions and destroys the health.

5th. Vaccination transmits skin diseases and is dangerous, even in the hands of the most skillful practitioners.

6th. Vaccination is *not* a preventive of smallpox, neither is it claimed to be such by its advocates. The most that is claimed for it is that it will modify the disease.

But does it? Let us see how it "modified" a case that I was called to on February 28, 1881.

Mrs. C., age thirty-five, had been vaccinated just one year before my visit by the Board of Health physician on account of

smallpox appearing in the same block. The inoculation was a success, judging from the opinion expressed by the operator a few days after, for she had "a beautiful pock," and "took splendid."

Exactly one year after, she developed *confluent* smallpox, for which the Board of Health quarantined the house and proceeded to "stamp out" the disease in the same manner as they had attempted to do one year before, viz., vaccinating everybody on that block. Although all the residents had been "put through" only a year before, they were made to submit to this outrage a second time.

I venture the opinion that similar experiences of the efficacy of vaccination as a "modifier" can be related by most physicians in this country and more surely in England, where vaccination is compulsory.

The question has been asked me, If what you claim is true, then how do you account for the fact that smallpox is less prevalent to-day than in centuries gone by? My reply is that the people of this enlightened age have been educated so to live that it is almost impossible for this disease to make its appearance; in other words, hygiene and sanitation have done more to stamp out this loathsome disease than vaccination ever has done or ever will do.

Smallpox being a disease pre-eminently due to dirt and filth, and invariably first showing itself among the lowest classes, where squalor and ignorance compete for supremacy.

Another fact that I have noted, is the large number of children who have an attack of varicella, or the so-called "chicken-pox." Varicella being the mildest form of smallpox, naturally it protects against a future attack, the same as in the other exanthemata. Then why should vaccination get the credit for that which belongs to chicken-pox?



In conclusion, I desire to ask by what right, or upon what grounds, do our Boards of Education base their action of compulsory vaccination? That eminent statesman, Daniel Webster, once said "Confidence is a thing not to be produced by compulsion. Men cannot be forced into trust. Compulsory vaccination is an outrage and a gross interference with the liberty of the people in a land of freedom."

Slavery and its attendant evils was a blessing in comparison to the evils of vaccination, yet with what fearful odds against them did that little band of noble men — the abolitionists — undertake the herculean task of giving it its death blow. So also do I believe it to be our duty as medical men to warn the people of the disease and death-producing properties lurking in that *damnable stuff* known as vaccine virus.

Let none of my brethren be influenced by the fear of loss of business involved in reaching a decision, nor can I believe there are many in the profession who would permit the question of dollars and cents to influence them on this subject. Beside, all physicians will agree with me that so long as ladies continue "tight lacing," there need be no fear of our being at a loss for occupation.

III MILTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

—Munyon's Homeopathic Home Medicine Company, Philadelphia, has been incorporated; capital, \$25,000. Directors, J. M. Munyon, J. Hoover, Alexander Balfour, H. I. McIntire, Jr., and M. M. Gilligan, Philadelphia.

—The Minneapolis *Homeopathic Magazine* is a new monthly publication that has just made its appearance. The first number is a very readable one.

## LA GRIPPE.

*Question propounded: In the present epidemic of La Grippe, what have been the specially characteristic symptoms of your locality? What remedies have proven curative? What sequelæ, if any?*

BY VARIOUS WRITERS.

### V.

AS to characteristic symptoms in this locality, general aching over body, especially back and legs, together with intense or excruciating headache, followed by chills and fever and extreme prostration. The flesh sore, as if pounded. The remedies proving most successful in my hands are as follows:

Aconite, bryonia, gelsemium, eupatorium perf.

For the sequelæ, belladonna, arsenicum, phosphorus, nux vomica.

The sequelæ which have been met with are: Gastritis, pneumonia, bronchitis, nephritis, constipation. In some cases affections of the liver.

The plan of treatment most successful, in my hands, has been to give first, either singly or alternately with bryonia, aconite, frequently repeated together with means to sweat the patient. This to be kept up for a time depending on the circumstances; gels. or eupat. perf. will usually suffice for remaining symptom, barring sequelæ. Supporting treatment was used throughout.

Mortality very much less under homeopathic treatment than under old school treatment.

B. W. STILLINGS, M. D.,  
New Castle, Pa.

### VI.

We know little of la grippe in this section of the United States except of the sequelæ brought here by victims from less favored regions. These comprise bronchial

and lung troubles, derangements due to disordered digestion, and ailments comprised in the term, "nervous prostration."

H. R. SROUT, M. D.,  
Jacksonville, Fla.

#### VII.

The local manifestations of la grippe are more widespread and severe this winter than last.

The catarrhal feature is much the most prominent of its many manifestations. This is favored in part, at least, by the unusual dryness of the atmosphere—very little snow having as yet fallen and a raw and irritating wind frequently prevailing. Catarrhal affections of the nose, throat, and vocal organs range in all grades of severity and are frequently long lasting. Bronchitis and pneumonia have been unusually prevalent. A prominent feature of the present epidemic is the large number of cases of jaundice. The catarrhal condition extending to the excretory ducts of the liver, and thus producing an obstruction, seems to me a satisfactory explanation.

Few cases of entire or severe nervous derangements, directly attributable to the grippe, have appeared in my experience.

The sequelæ are rare, indeed *pure* homeopathic treatment has little trouble in handling even the severer forms of this disease, and when through, leaves behind few earmarks to track its course.

*Treatment.*—A very wide range of remedies have been required, depending entirely upon the presenting symptoms. Perhaps no remedy has been oftener used than Nux., but have frequently resorted to ac., bell., bry., ars., phos., h. sul., rhus, and the never failing standby, and called for in all states and condition, sulph.

G. E. CLARK, M. D.,  
Stillwater, Minn.

#### VIII.

Concerning the characteristic symptoms of la grippe in this locality the present season, will say the cases that have come under my observation have shown a higher temperature, 103 to 105 $\frac{5}{10}$ , with earlier development of pneumonic trouble, than either last year or the year before. Pneumonia was more a sequel in the years 1890 and 1891. While nervous depression is a frequent sequel at present, we have also during later part of 1891, and at the present time, a number of cases in which the catarrhal affection is especially severe in eustachian tubes and ears, resulting in deafness; whether permanent or not, as yet we are unable to tell positively. As to the treatment, have found ferri. phos. equal to the emergency in reducing temperature and promoting free perspiration without danger from exhaustion. And for dry cough, pains aggravated by motion, etc., bryonia 3d has served me well; for the aching all over, deep pains, apparently affecting the bones, periodical chilliness, assuming an intermittent character, eupatorium per. has been useful, and for the brain fag, and nervous depression following, have relied principally upon gelsemium and kali phos., with gratifying results. The above treatment has covered a majority of the cases, with the exceptions, of course, according to idiosyncrasies and weaknesses of each individual case, remembering to prescribe as nearly as possible for *totality* of symptoms.

O. P. SOOK, M. D.,  
Newark, O.

#### IX.

Regarding the present epidemic of la grippe, would state that the specially characteristic symptoms have been—temperature ranging from 101° to 103°; accelerated pulse; *rheumatoid pains* of a dull,

*aching character ; mucous membrane of throat very much congested.*

The remedies which have proven curative were ars., gels., acon. The sequelæ, a tendency to develop into pneumonia.

J. W. SMITH, M. D.,  
Vevay, Ind.

#### CHILDREN'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

THE Directors of the Children's Homoeopathic Hospital have elected the following officers of the hospital for the ensuing fiscal year :

Bushrod W. James, M. D., President ; Samuel R. Marshall, Vice President ; Edward H. Binns, Treasurer ; Napoleon B. Kelly, Secretary ; and these managers : Wm. Johnston, A. Korndorfer, M. D., J. H. Closson, M. D., Thos. M. Longcope, George W. Hancock, Daniel A. Waters, Jacob Frishmuth, M. D., Henry R. Edmunds, Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., M. M. Walker, M. D., Joseph M. Reeves, M. D.

The following medical staff was elected, in accordance with the new by-laws, which appoints six physicians, each serving two months, with one surgeon and his assistant for the entire year: Joseph M. Reeves, M. D., President ; E. R. Snader, M. D., Vice President ; Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., Secretary ; Jacob Frishmuth, M. D., George W. Gardiner, M. D., Claude R. Norton, M. D., and Silas Griffith, M. D., L. W. Thompson, M. D., being the surgeon and John McE. Ward, M. D., his assistant.

The consultants are : James Kitchen, M. D., C. Neidhard, M. D., S. C. Williams, M. D., Aug. Korndorfer, M. D., Joseph Berens, M. D., Mahlon M. Walker, M. D., Bushrod W. James, M. D., John E. James, M. D., Charles M. Thomas, M. D., and B. F. Betts, M. D.; Pathologist, Frederick W. Messerve, M. D.

Out-Patient Department and Polyclinic : Diseases of the Eye, Bushrod W. James, M. D.; Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., first assistant ; Isaac G. Shallcross, M. D., second assistant.

Diseases of Women : J. Nicholas Mitchell, M. D.; Joseph M. Caley, M. D., first assistant ; George Stubbs, M. D., second assistant.

Diseases of Children : Joseph M. Reeves, M. D.

Diseases of the Heart and Lungs : E. R. Snader, M. D.; James C. Stirk, M. D., first assistant.

Diseases of the Skin : J. H. Closson, M. D.; N. F. Lane, M. D., first assistant.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat : William S. Morris, M. D.; A. B. Lichtenwaler, first assistant.

#### A LANDMARK IN THE HISTORY OF HOMEOPATHY.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, is the date set for the dedication of the new building of the homeopathic hospital, as well as the additions to the medical school and dispensary of Boston University. This will be an important day for the friends of the university and the adherents of homeopathy. The new hospital is said to be the largest ever established under the charge of the homeopathist. The State appropriated \$120,000 for the hospital, and the city made a donation of land for the dispensary. The corporation of the Boston Homeopathic Hospital was organized in 1858, and for some years its headquarters were located in Burroughs Place. In 1876 the main part of the present hospital building, on the corner of East Concord and Albany streets, was erected. This year there have been completed, under the State appropriation of \$120,000, the medical wing on the northerly side, reaching to

Stoughton Street. The surgical wing is on the southerly side, occupying with its annex the immediate corner of East Concord and Albany streets, and the cottage and mortuary are on Albany Street, in the rear.

### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

—At a special meeting of the Oneida County Homeopathic Medical Society, held in Utica on February 20, a discussion was had concerning an attempt to annul the recently passed law for raising the standard of medical education. This attempt takes form in a new bill, which is now before the legislature, to render the law inapplicable to medical students who matriculated in 1890. Resolutions in opposition to the movement were adopted. Included in the resolutions is the following, which explains the cause of the movement: The bill in question has a very innocent appearance, but it is, in fact, an effort, which has once before succeeded, to exempt all those from the provisions of the medical law of 1890 who matriculated prior to December 1, 1890. Those students who matriculated at a medical college subsequently to June 4, 1890 (the time of the passage of the original law), knew that the law of the State required that they should pass an examination before a State board of medical examiners, no matter where they may have graduated, and this proposed law, which, if passed, will exempt almost 1000 additional doctors (to be) from the provisions of chapter 507 of the laws of 1890, is a species of special and selfish legislation of the most pernicious kind. Special meetings have also been held in Buffalo and Rochester.

—The February meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania was held at the office of Dr. Coe, Wilkes Barre, February 18. It was

called to order by the president, Dr. Sandel, of Plymouth. Secretary Dr. Johnson, of Pittston, read the minutes of the last meeting and called the roll. Those who answered were Drs. Brenster, Van Bergen, Johnson, Coe, Murdock, Yetter, Sandel, Hill, Long, Miller, Ayers, Bullard, and Ware. The only visitor was Dr. Perkins, of Tunkhannock.

Drs. Van Bergen and Murdock were the essayists. Dr. Van Bergen read a paper on a very complicated case of Bright's disease, in which the gastric symptoms were most prominent. Dr. Ayers and Dr. Miller led the discussion, and many valuable hints were received. Dr. Roberts was proposed by Dr. Ware for membership.

—"Prevailing Types of Nasal Catarrh in Minnesota" was the subject before the meeting of the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society, February 10. Dr. C. E. Thayer read the paper. The prevalence of catarrh, the doctor stated, is due to extreme changes in temperature, rarified air, and lack of moisture. In the discussion following the reading of the paper it was developed that Denver has more catarrh to the square inch than any other city, with Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, and Minneapolis following in the order named.

Dr. Aldrich read a paper on la grippe, which, he maintained, is contagious. The deaths from this disease have not been so numerous as last year and the year before.

He spoke of the mental and nervous phenomena in connection with the disease, and in concluding said:

"The epidemic of influenza has undoubtedly impaired the morals of the community. The hysterical have become more hysterical; hypochondriasis has displaced hopefulness in individuals commonly possessed of great courage and fortitude. Certain neuropathic or psycho-



pathic features have been impressed upon the community. Influenza is undoubtedly most demoralizing.

"We have, according to Nothnagel, of Vienna, another year of epidemic before us. He traced the disease back to the ninth century and declares that its habit is to recur for four years with varying intensity, and then die out for twenty years."

—The Hahnemann club held its regular monthly meeting in Dr. Leland's office, in Lowell, Mass., February 16. An essay on rheumatism was read by Dr. Leland. The subject was also discussed at some length.

—The Indiana State Institute of Homeopathy will hold its twenty-sixth annual meeting in Indianapolis about the middle of May. The date will be announced later. J. P. Boyd, M. D., is president; W. D. Clarke, M. D., Indianapolis, secretary.

—The Nebraska State Homeopathic Medical Society will meet at Beatrice, June 1 and 2. W. A. Humphrey is president, and W. E. Buck, M. D., Minden, Neb., secretary.

—The Ohio State Society will hold their twenty-eighth annual meeting Tuesday and Wednesday, May 10 and 11, at Cincinnati, O. Thomas M. Stewart, Cincinnati, secretary.

—The Texas Homeopathic Medical Association will convene in ninth annual session, at Galveston, Tex., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 10 and 11, 1892.

Officers for 1892: Thomas G. Edwards, M. D., of Blanco, is President; W. M. Mercer, M. D., of Galveston, 1st Vice President; M. Ellen Keller, M. D., of Fort Worth, 2d Vice President; H. F. Fisher, M. D., of Fort Worth, Secretary; John E. Thatcher, M. D., of Dallas, Treasurer.

The secretary writes: We are needing many good qualified homeopaths in Texas

and will be glad to hear from men seeking locations. I can furnish information and addresses of good locations.

—The American Obstetrical Society will hold its next regular meeting in the Hahnemann Medical College building, Fifteenth Street, above Race, Philadelphia, on April 20, at 8 o'clock P. M. A very interesting programme will be presented. The full and free discussion of the papers read have always been a feature of the meetings of this society. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the profession interested in this important specialty to attend without notice. Dr. Thomas Franklin Smith, 264 Lenox Avenue, New York, is chairman of the board of censors; applications for membership may be sent to him. Any regular graduate in medicine, in good standing, a practitioner of homeopathy, is eligible for membership. The annual dues are one dollar; there is no initiation fee. Further information in regard to the society may be obtained, if desired, by addressing the President, Dr. Geo. W. Winterburn, No. 328 West Twenty-first Street, New York.

—The annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held in Cornwall's Hall, Washington, D. C., beginning on Monday afternoon, June 13, and continuing until Friday, June 17, 1892. Monday afternoon will be devoted to preliminary and routine business, and in the evening the president's address will be delivered.

The proprietors of Willard's Hotel, the Ebbitt House, and the Riggs House, have contracted with the Committee of Local Arrangements for a uniform rate of \$3 per day, to physicians and their friends; private bath-rooms or parlors to be charged for extra. The Local Committee will establish their head quarters at Willard's and will maintain a bureau of information and



registration, at which all persons attending the session are requested to register. The committee requests that all engagements of rooms, at any of these hotels, be made through their chairman, Dr. J. B. G. Custis, or their secretary, Dr. Wm. R. King.

The preparatory work of the bureaus is being prosecuted with more than usual energy. Essayists, who wish their papers well discussed, should place duplicate copies in the hands of the appropriate chairman, at least one month prior to the meeting.

The session of 1892 presents some special claims to the support of all homeopathic physicians. To keep alive the prestige and influence gained at the meeting of the International Congress; to encourage the growth of homeopathy in the Southern States; to present a strong front to the governmental officials assembled at Washington; to antagonize the schemes, now taking shape, for the subversion of professional liberty among the physicians practicing in and around our national capital; to further increase in the numerical strength and influence of our National Society, and to prepare for a proper display of our power and importance as a profession to the peoples who will visit our shores during the Columbian Exposition, these are some of the motives and objects that should determine and secure a very large and enthusiastic meeting at Washington next June.

The secretary's annual circular, to be issued in May, will contain information concerning railroad rates and facilities, and a complete programme of the business of the session. Any physician can obtain it on application. Membership in the Institute is open to all homeopathic physicians in good standing. A blank application for membership will accompany the annual circular. Admission fee, \$2; annual dues,

\$5, entitling the member to the annual volume of transactions. Pemberton Dudley, M. D., general secretary, fifteenth and Master streets, Philadelphia.

—The Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, requests the pleasure of the company of the Alumni of the college, at its annual reunion and Banquet, Tuesday, April 12. The business meeting will convene at 4.30 P. M. at the Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, and the banquet will be served at 10 P. M., at "The Stratford," corner of Broad and Walnut streets. W. W. Van Baum, M. D., secretary, 419 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—The 272d regular monthly meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., was held March 8. The new president, William M. Butler, was in the chair; W. S. Rink, secretary. A paper was read by Dr. R. K. Valentine on "A Case of Capillary Bronchitis in the Newborn." In the discussion which followed one speaker said that many physicians were accustomed to distinguishing between capillary bronchitis and other varieties by calling it capillary bronchitis when the patient died. This statement evoked considerable merriment. Dr. W. W. Blackman, chairman of the bureau of obstetrics, gynecology, and pedology, read a report and described a clinical case. Dr. W. L. M. Fiske, president of the State Society, spoke on the students' bill to establish small homeopathic hospitals throughout the State, instead of supporting one large institution, that at Middletown. He proposed that the society vote funds to pay legitimate expenses of the work of attempting to secure the passage of the measure. He said that the allopathic students had raised a corruption fund of \$5000 to defeat it. One member said that Governor Flower, who is a strong

homeopathist, favored the measure. Resolutions were offered in favor of purchasing the institutions on property used for poor farms throughout the State and now in disuse through the maintenance of large district insane hospitals under the provisions of the new lunacy law, the hospitals to be used for middle class patients, with acute and recent mental disorders that are considered curable. It was stated that a criticism on the proposition was the odium attached to an institution on a poor farm, but this was not considered to be of importance. Reference was made to the fact that Kings County and New York do not come within the provisions of the lunacy law, and that by early action we might get the hospitals in these counties. A resolution voting \$75 to the fund for supporting the measure was adopted.

—The Homeopathic Clinical Club of Scranton, Pa., was organized March 1, with the following officers: President, Charles W. Roberts; vice president, F. D. Brewster; secretary, Frederick W. Lanze; treasurer, A. A. Lindabury. The club will hold bi-weekly meetings.

### OBITUARY.

DR. REGINALD HEBER BEDELL.

DR. REGINALD HEBER BEDELL died March 6, at his home in New York, from an attack of the grip. He was born in this city on June 12, 1848, received his education in Trinity School and Columbia College, attended Bellevue for two years and was graduated from the New York Homeopathic College in 1872. He was associated in practice with the late Dr. Constantine Lippe, of this city, until the time of the latter's death. For several years he was a professor of minor surgery in the Woman's Homeopathic College in this city. He was

a member of the Hahnemann Homeopathic and County Medical Societies.

He stood in the front rank of his profession, and was an eminently successful practitioner. No man was more respected and beloved by those who mingled with him in a social or professional way. Generous, affable, of an exceedingly kind and sympathetic nature, his friends were legion, his enemies none. His death was probably hastened by overwork. Dr. Bedell was a son of the late William A. Bedell, of Tremont.

### GLOBULES.

—O. A. Bemis, M. D., has moved from Craftsburg to Brockton, Mass.

—ANNAPOLIS Md., Feb. 18.—(*Special*.—Drs. O. E. Janney, R. H. Mifflin, E. C. Price and others are here in favor of the bill to appropriate \$30,000 for a homeopathic hospital.

—A TIMELY WORD TO SPECIALISTS.—Medical specialists, especially, says the editor of *Scribner's* in March issue, come in for a degree of chastened mistrust, and are in danger of being regarded as intellectual cripples whose minds, from too incessant application to one class of phenomena, get a list, as the mariners say, in that direction.

—At the meeting of the State board of regents, held at Albany, February 11, Dr. J. P. Creveling and Dr. Eugene Beach were reappointed members of the State official examiners for three years to represent the State society, and Dr. A. R. Wright, of Buffalo, and Dr. Wolcott, of Rochester, were appointed to represent the Homeopathic Medical Society. The resignation of Dr. John Dye, eclectic, was accepted, and the eclectic society was requested to send two nominations to the board to fill out the list.

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE custom of kissing sick people is as dangerous as kissing the dead—\* \*—Why couldn't there be a national medical practice act, instead of being nagged and worried by a little board in every State,—\* \*—Our Saw Palmetto paper by Dr. Will S. Mullins we find extracted in several allopathic exchanges—\* \*—The *Record* says clergymen should pay their doctor bills because the doctor gets nothing gratis from church or parson—\* \*—A beautiful volume—the transactions of the International Congress at Atlantic City—\* \*—Wool-fat called agnine is made from the wool of sheep, by steeping the clippings in hot alcohol; the yellow grease precipitated applied to the skin by rubbing said to smooth out wrinkles—\* \*—Peroxide of hydrogen, one part to eight of water, increased gradually to full strength, a splendid local application in pruritus vulva—\* \*—Picrate of zinc 3x, very efficacious in involuntary emissions; a two-grain powder three times a day—\* \*—Fifteen drops of simple tincture of opium with two tablespoonfuls of luke-warm water injected into the bowel every hour to arrest threatened abortion reminds one of Dr. L. C. Grosvenor's recommendation in the institute some years ago of svapnia constitutionally to arrest an actually progressive abortion—\* \*—And now the Post-Graduate Solicitor is getting in his spring work with his

large promises and small performances—\* \*—1st. Coca is a stimulant to the cerebrum. 2d. It is useful as a substitute for opium and alcohol. 3d. It is a valuable agent in the treatment of neurasthenia—\* \*—We have builded but for our own destruction, with our own implements. The microscope, once our aid; now our aggressor! The hospital, once our study; now our winding-sheet! The laboratory, once our pride; now tolls the death-knell of the last tribes of general practitioners—\* \*—*The greater the value of a symptom for purposes of diagnosis, the less its value for the selection of the remedy.* A clear understanding of this principle is, I believe, of the greatest importance in making a homeopathic prescription; and the difference in practice between the physicians who follow this rule and those who reverse it is very marked, and, one may almost say, *radical.*—T. F. ALLEN—\* \*—The attending physician must have felt cheap when Rockefeller gave the Lord a \$1,000,000 fee for restoring his health—\* \*—Teacher of physiology: "What ingredient which is highly essential in the composition of the human body does sugar possess?" Pupils (in one voice): "Sand."—\* \*—*Cicuta virosa*, two pellets on the tongue, will stop a teething spasm in thirty seconds—\* \*—Some Ann Arbor students who would not hear Grover Cleveland's

address, went to Detroit instead to see McKinley, doubtlessly imagining they were doing a good thing for their party. But they have not yet returned and there is a suspicion that they blew out the gas before retiring—\* \*—Song of the medical student: "Some bodies coming"—\* \*—Fifteen drops of pulsatilla in four ounces of water, a teaspoonful every four hours, will give quick and permanent relief in leucorrhœa, characterized by thick, profuse, and creamy discharge. So says an exchange. Wonder that would work with a phosphorus or any other but a pulsatilla patient.

### LA GRIPPE.

*Question propounded: In the present epidemic of La Grippe, what have been the specially characteristic symptoms of your locality? What remedies have proven curative? What sequelæ, if any?*

BY VARIOUS WRITERS.

#### X.

La grippe has been very prevalent in this community for past five weeks. So far no deaths have occurred under homeopathic treatment. Remedies indicated have been chiefly gels., bry., bell., eupat., tart. e., merc. cir., phos., and colocynth. The above remedies have proven all-sufficient in uncomplicated cases. Occasionally a tendency toward pneumonia exists, which phos. and tart. e. controls. Diarrhea has occurred in a few cases, which was promptly cured by merc. cir. or colocynth.

Remedies were given according to Hering and Cowperthwaite.

DRS. J. B. DUNHAM and GEO. F. DUNHAM,  
Winona, Ill.

#### XI.

In answer to your queries, I give the following: 1st, headache, frontal and oc-

cipital, soreness and aching of eyeballs, with catarrhal conjunctivitis in some cases, vertigo, nasal and bronchial catarrh, with cough, severe lumbar backache, nausea and vomiting; fever (slight, ranging from 100° to 102°), general soreness and aching of muscular system, extraordinary debility, accompanying and following attack.

2d. Acon., bell., gels., bry., strych., nux vom., ars., tar. emet., hepar sulph., ipecac, ars. of cinchona, are about the usual remedies I have found indicated.

3d. *Cough*, with copious expectoration, denoting bronchitis, laryngitis; *headache* in thirty per cent. of cases follows for two or three weeks, but usually subsides with the fever. *Anorexia* continues for some time with coated tongue, denoting that the digestive system is profoundly affected. The digestive function resumes its normal tone in two or three weeks, with the aid of medication. General prostration is in most all cases complained of from the inception of the attack and in aged people is a sequel which lasts for months, and in women is accompanied with a general relaxation and prolapsus of the abdominal and pelvic viscera. In these latter cases I must confess I have been unable to find any remedy that has been of much avail and would ask for suggestions.

It has been my experience that during the acute stage the epidemic makes its impression mostly upon the pulmonary and digestive systems, with a tendency to the former.

F. C. SPATES, M. D.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

#### XII.

The features of la grippe which were especially noticeable in Denver during the recent epidemic, were those indicating acute pharyngitis at times, which were relieved by such remedies as apis mel., arum.



triph., belladonna, and merc. bin. iod. At other times the cerebro-spinal symptoms were prominent, as indicated by pain in the head, occiput, and great prostration. In these gelsemium, 1 x; belladonna, 3x; picric acid, 2x, and strychnia, 3x, were often found of benefit. The supra-orbital neuralgias readily responded to the action of spigelia, 2x. The resulting sequel of bronchitis was more troublesome, often requiring much time to overcome; kali bich., rumex., sanguinaria, bryonia, and nux were the most frequently indicated remedies. The great exhaustion which often followed was readily curable by picric acid.

EUG. F. STOKES, M. D.,

Denver.

### XIII.

One of the most prominent and universal symptoms was (as expressed by my patients) fearful head and backache, violent cough, extreme exhaustion, intermittent fever, without thirst; of course a large number of individual symptoms.

Treatment: bapt., nux., china, hep. sulph., stib. phos., were the remedies that I depended upon most and when I needed a stimulant I always used ars., spts. ammonia. I find my patients recover much faster and are stronger than when alcoholic liquors are used as a stimulant. I have not used a drop of alcoholic stimulants this winter and have lost but one patient, an aged woman, ninety-two years old, where pneumonia developed after a few days.

Sequelæ: pneumonia and bronchial cough are the only sequelæ that I have had developed in my practice.

GEO. C. SOULE, M. D.,

Wickford, R. I.

### XIV.

During present attack of la grippe the principal characteristic symptoms have

been the hyperpyrexia, muscular rheumatism and bronchitis, very seldom catarrhal condition of eyes and nose. The principal remedies for curatives were bry. ix., phos., gels., sticta.

The sequelæ, so far noticed, are the great nervous prostration and weakness of heart in elder persons, for which I have used cactus <sup>9</sup> and Vin Mariani. There seems to have been little if any stomach trouble with any of my cases. Bry. has been my sheet anchor.

DR. F. E. CONSTANS,

Brockton, Mass.

### SWALLOWED A COG-WHEEL.

A THREE year old son of Dr. W. P. Lawrence swallowed a brass wheel three-quarters of an inch in diameter, sharply notched around like a clock wheel, to which was fastened a piece of steel half an inch long and as large as a lead pencil. The child was almost strangled to death in the effort to have the wheel dislodged from throat, but after passing into the stomach no bad result was experienced, and passed through safely. Hereafter frightened parents may be told of this occurrence when children have swallowed any ordinary article, as they often do.

—This is the way they put it in Canada: "Dr. Hugh Mathewson Patton, of Montreal, having complied with the requirements of 'the College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons of Montreal,' as to its curriculum of study and examination, has passed satisfactorily, and obtained the diploma of the College, thereby entitling him to practice according to the principles and practice of homeopathy in a legal manner."



## GRIPPE FEVER.

By E. M. HALE, M. D.

AMONG the multiform manifestations of la grippe—the peculiar continued fever has greatly interested me. Most cases occurring in this city and the West are reported as typhoid, or malarial fever. Although it has some superficial resemblance to those fevers, no physician who is a close observer can confound the two, unless in those rare cases when they are actually combined, as I have a few times observed in my practice this winter.

In a few words I will attempt to define the difference between these fevers.

Typhoid fever is always due to a specific bacillus found in drinking water. The patient is infected by drinking impure water in which this bacillus is found. As there are no wells in this city it must be in the lake water, contaminated by sewerage or surface water. Grippe fever is a neurotic form of the poison of the grippe and if it is a bacillus it must contaminate the public through the medium of the atmosphere, as in case of measles and scarlet fever.

Typhoid fever is due to the presence of the poisonous bacilli in the intestines, when it causes a specific ulceration of Peyer's glands. The blood finally becomes infected. The fever itself, or abnormal heat of the body, is due to the septic material in the circulation. The heat, in grippe fever, is due to a specific poison, affecting the heat-producing centers in the medulla.

Typhoid fever comes on gradually, with prostration, generally diarrhea, with little or no pain, except a dull pain in the head. Grippe fever attacks the patient suddenly with violent pain all over, at least for a few days. There is rarely diarrhea, and no intestinal lesion. The duration of both fevers is about the same, fourteen or twenty-eight days.

In typhoid fever the pulse is always in accord with the febrile heat, *i. e.*, if the heat is  $105^{\circ}$  F., the pulse is 120 or 130 per minute. The pulse in grippe fever is usually below the rate which we expect the pulse to be at that temperature. I have often seen the pulse 80 or 90, when the temperature was  $103^{\circ}$  or  $104^{\circ}$  F. The pulse has this peculiarity in brain fever and cerebro-spinal fevers, and in no other except la grippe. I suspect there is a family relationship between grippe fever, meningitis, and cerebro-spinal fevers. I am informed that in Indianapolis, this winter, the grippe has assumed the form of severe cerebro-spinal meningitis, and a few similar cases have occurred in this city.

In the *treatment* of this grippe fever, I have found most useful baptisia 2x, rhus 3x, zinc phosphide 6x, phenacetine 1x, eucalyptus 1x, sulphur 30, phosphoric acid, and arsenicum.

It is useless to attempt to cut short the disease after the fever has run a few days. Gelsemium  $\theta$ ,—5 drops every hour will avert it sometimes, during the first day.

CHICAGO, ILL.

## GOITER IN FEMALES.

GOITER seems to be closely allied to the diseases of the generative organs, seldom appearing before puberty, often expanding during each menstrual period, and developing with pregnancy. It is one of the things to be let alone, and it will take care of itself when the excitant factor is removed.—*Pardee, in Med. Era.*

*Asphyxia*.—In a case of asphyxia from the inhalation of illuminating gas, Hoffman succeeded in relieving the symptoms by the subcutaneous administration of nitroglycerin in doses of a hundredth of a grain. The injection was made in the præcordial region, and was followed by marvelously prompt results.



C. W. BUTLER, M. D.,  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.



## ACETIC ACID.

By PROF. WM. OWENS, M. D.

THIS acid is found in the markets in four forms: 1. The crude or pyroligneous acid; 2, the acetic acid of commerce or dilute acetic acid; 3, the glacial or crystallized form; and, 4, common vinegar. Acetic acid is usually obtained by saccharine fermentation and destructive distillation of certain kinds of woods, resulting in the first form mentioned. Vinegar is too impure for medicinal uses. The glacial acid is that which we use in medicine, being diluted with eighty per cent. of water. It is antiseptic, refrigerant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. When applied to the nostrils, is decidedly stimulant, and is valuable in exhaustion and syncope. Pyroligneous acid is employed in commerce in the preservation of meats and fish in order to hasten the curing process. The glacial acid (concentrated) is an energetic rubefacient and vesicant, acting much more speedily than cantharides. We use acetic acid in the first, second, third, or fourth decimal dilutions as we may need it.

It has been used for many years in the treatment of hyperplasias, and for the removal of neoplasms both locally and internally. I have many times used it with most gratifying results in epithelial cancerous affections; internally I have given the first, and applied locally the second. It is the only drug known which has developed the cancer cell (see Bennett's Physiology, McKenzie's experiments). To secure good results, it must be strong enough to induce much irritation. It is a most valuable drug in treating primary syphilis as a local application; a ten per cent. solution of the commercial dilute acetic acid will convert the hard chancre into a soft one, and arrest the absorption of the virus by increasing the local sup-

uration, and thereby abort the bubo and constitutional syphilis. I have used acetic acid under the following conditions: loss of appetite, *great* thirst, fetid breath, nausea, retching and vomiting of food partially digested, with great quantities of slime and mucus; with burning in the stomach soon after eating (gastric ulcer or cancer of the stomach). Several cases have been entirely cured having this group of symptoms; the bowels may be loose with diarrhea, or obstinately constipated; hectic fever may be present; chronic febrile conditions; visceral engorgements with more or less fever, burning of the hands and feet, with restlessness, etc.

CINCINNATI, O.

## CHIRONIAN NOTES.

—In an excoriating leucorrhœa, which has a very offensive odor,  $\text{HNO}_3$  is one of your best remedies.—*Shelton*.

—The hemorrhoidal trouble calling for ignatia is relieved by walking, whereas in *æsculus* this would aggravate.—*Shelton*.

—The cells of carcinoma and embryonic tissue cells have a striking resemblance, and the more closely they resemble each other, the more malignant the tumor.—*Helmuth*.

—In the removal of a cephalæmatoma of the scalp by the strangulation method, the two pins which are passed through the tumor at right angles, should pass so deeply as to touch the bone.—*Helmuth*.

—In these days of painless operations, antiseptically performed, and where in many cases it is not necessary to remove the dressing in from ten to twenty-five days, it is better to relieve with the knife the pain of a patient suffering with carcinoma than to stupefy him by means of morphine.—*Helmuth*.

—Fracture of the superior maxilla need never be confounded with dislocation when you remember that in fracture the displacement is toward the injured side, while in dislocation the displacement is toward the opposite side.—*Cornell*.

—In habitual indigestion of children, with consequent malnutrition, the salts entering into the formation of the tissue, especially the calcareas, are the most useful. In my experience, triturations of calcined bone are the best preparations.—*Deschere*.

—The pathogenesis of arsenicum alba—viz., the burning, the pallor of the face, the depression and restlessness, the great exhaustion and thirst, are so similar to the symptoms of cancer of the stomach, that arsenicum stands first in the treatment of this disease.—*Helmuth*.

—In ozæna when the discharge is acrid in the early stage, when the disease runs rapidly, and when the bone begins to be implicated, use asafetida. This drug certainly acts superficially in quieting the nervous system; but when taken in the 2d or 3d potency it possesses an action on the bones of the body that is remarkable.—*Helmuth*.

—Acute diseases, uncomplicated, will, as a rule, terminate in recovery, so it is not necessary to try to select a remedy which will cover all symptoms, or, indeed, a majority of the symptoms, but endeavor to find the remedy which will relieve the patient of any underlying chronic symptoms which may be preventing the normal course of the disease toward recovery.—*Allen*.

—Certain conditions may so alter the appearance of a lipoma that it may be mistaken for carcinoma, though a close examination detects the difference. In old persons in whom the circulation is feeble, the growth of the tumor may so stretch

the integument that the circulation is interfered with and ulceration results with great odor and death of the skin. This, with a bluish tinge of surrounding tissue, distention of the capillaries, gives rise to the difficulty of diagnosis.—*Helmuth*.

#### HAS IT BEEN AN OVERSIGHT?

UNDER this caption Dr. M. W. Van Denburgh of Ft. Edward, N. Y., presented to the N. Y. Hom. Med. State Society an interesting paper, in which he took the ground that if a week-kneed homeopath lusted after old school therapeutics in order to strengthen his medical faith, it would be well to put Stillé's volumes into his hands, as he would there find overpowering evidence of the value of *similia similibus curantur*. He made his second point by stating that it would be a wise and logical procedure to say to the disputing allopath that he acknowledged the law in spite of his protestations, and refer him to Stillé. He closed his paper with the following quotation: Says Stillé:

"In that torpid condition of the bowels, which is commonly associated with general debility when the digestion is imperfectly accomplished, and severe attacks of colic supervene, when tympanitis, sometimes of an immoderate degree, oppresses the breathing and becomes the exciting cause of an hysterical attack, when at the same time there are signs of chlorosis or that disease is fully developed, a combination of symptoms is presented, which causes extreme suffering to the patient, and great annoyance to the physician. No single medicine is more useful than asafetida in removing this."

Can it be possible we are not reading the prescription of a dyed-in-the-wool Hahnemannian homeopath, one of the straightest of the sect?



## TREATMENT OF INTRACTABLE CASES OF PILES, POCKETS, AND PROLAPSUS ANI BY ELECTRO-VIBRATION.\*

By EDWARD BLAKE, M. D.

**I**T goes without saying that, in the purely medicinal management of anal and of circum-anal disease, homeopathy has achieved some of her most brilliant triumphs.

Yet there are a few half successes and certain dismal failures to be set down by the absolutely honest historian—the chronicler who is too “straight” to be a perfect partisan.

This appears to hold good even in cases in which neither old-established pelvic disease, nor the presence of irremovable calculi, would furnish a kind of excuse for failure.

Such cases have, of course, occurred in my own practice; they have, too, been brought to my consulting rooms by my equally baffled professional friends. It is of such examples that have, during a protracted period, resisted stubbornly the soft pleadings of specific remedies, carefully selected and deftly applied, that I now propose to write.

It is in these cases, then, that before invoking the aid of the dreaded Surgical Deity, we may make one last appeal to a more bland and gentle method; a method exceedingly simple, practically painless, yet often followed by results of a most satisfactory, not to say startling, kind.

I will now give a brief sketch of this very simple plan.

The rectum having been voided, and well washed out with plain hot water, the patient is arranged in the knee-elbow position. The body is well supported by means of pillows.

One hand of the operator is placed with the palm on the umbilicus, while the

knuckle of the other, well smeared with some suitable salve, is applied to the anus. A very gentle vibratile movement is commenced at the verge of the rectum. The movements, which are at first very slow and gentle, steadily increase in force and frequency. The knuckle is moved obliquely upward into each ischial fossa, and then from side to side, always maintaining an ever-increasing inward pressure.

This is done three or four times a day, for five minutes at a time, by a skilled nurse, the patient afterward resting on the face for ten minutes.

A few days of this treatment suffice for the cure of a simple case of congested piles.

For another condition, where there is much periproctal effusion of lymph of old standing, leading to the well-known “rubber-ring sensation,” it is needful, in addition to the vibration, to dilate the sphincters by means of the two thumbs, or by using Molesworth’s excellent hydrostatic dilator, with hot water.

For still more obstinate cases the positive pole of a voltaic battery may be firmly applied, in the form of a well-wetted plate, where vascular symptoms predominate, to the patient’s navel; where the neural element is conspicuous, to the tenth dorsal vertebra.

The negative pole is attached to the operator’s working-arm, the dial-collector can be turned on first to 0.5 milliampères, gradually raising the strength of the current to two milliampères. The current passes through the vibrating knuckle used with inward pressure, steadily increasing with a swift shaking movement. The commutator should be employed occasionally in order to reverse the direction of current.

A five minutes’ séance is enough at a given time.

Cases of general atony, amounting to a real paralytic condition of muscular fiber, call for the use of the combined currents; *i.e.*, faradism united with the galvanic or continuous current.

The local applications which I have chiefly employed are for inflamed piles, aconite, belladonna; purple piles, hamamelis, ichthyol; œdematous, apis, merc., sulphur; chronic piles, verbascum, sulphur; "crawling" piles, teucrium scordium. All topical preparations to be made without free spirit, as these presence of alcohol inflicts great suffering.

To obviate a recurrence of piles, absolute sobriety should be insisted on. Every sufferer from piles should be a total abstainer.

In women it is sometimes needful to search for, and by appropriate treatment, to remove cervical hypertrophy, while in men we should always keep before the mind the possibility of stone.

It is a good plan to suggest a brief mid-day rest, in the prone posture, if possible.

A careful washing with soap and water after each defecation should be enjoined. It is a good plan to evert the rectal mucosa while washing. This maneuver removes the acid mucus, which acts as an anal irritant.

After careful drying, the parts should be well dusted with boric acid 3ii; zinc oleate 3i; starch ʒi; well incorporated, and reduced to an impalpable powder.

In some cases it is wise to wash out the rectum every evening, especially if erotism be present, or if the patient be teased by thread-worms.

Should the case not have had the benefit of homeopathic treatment, we can greatly aid matters by the use of carefully selected remedies, administered internally.

Itching is met by sulphur; crawling by teucrium; pricking by æsculus; œdema by

by apis, arsenicum; circumjacent eczema by mercurius; tenesmus by podophyllin, aloes; throbbing by belladonna; backache by bell., sulphur, æsculus; bladder reflexes by nux vomica, capsicum, pulsatilla, and staphisagria.

Constipation may be combated by very hot lavements, frequently repeated, and, in order to avoid ptomaine poisoning, small in quantity.

Recurrence of piles may often be prevented by attention to following rules:

1. Partake of one plain dish only at a meal; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and light salads.

2. Avoid all alcoholic drinks and all condiments.

3. Shun warm, wet, and very cold seats.

4. Take regular out-door exercise, especially a short walk before breakfast.

5. Beware of over-exertion, which is just as injurious as idleness.

6. Never on any account postpone a necessary visit, which should always be paid at the same hour on Sundays as well as on week-days. It should never be hurried.

7. Never lie in bed to breakfast; doing so is a fruitful cause of constipation.

8. A tumbler of water at bedtime and on getting up is an admirable purgative. The water should be hot if the heart be feeble.

LONDON, ENG.

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—A small electro-magnet has been devised for use in eye surgery. It has been successfully used to ascertain whether the foreign body is of steel or of a non-magnetizable metal; to move the fragment from an inaccessible part of the eye to one favorable for its extraction, and to remove it from the surface or even the retina of the eye without cutting or lacerating the delicate tissues.

## MEDICAL HISTORY.

DR. MORELL MACKENZIE, who died recently in London, was knighted, his enemies say, to reward him for his part in the remarkable international court intrigue which resulted in the dark and distressing ninety-nine days' reign of Emperor Frederick III. of Germany. The authentic history of this intrigue probably will never be written, and but few of its devious ways have been made clear. Its general course, however, is known to have been this: When the Crown Prince Frederick of Germany became convinced by the best German surgeons, 1885-86, that he had an incurable cancerous disease of the throat, he voluntarily pledged himself in the presence of Emperor William I., Prince William, and Prince Bismarck, to renounce his right of succession to the throne of Germany. This pledge, however, was conditional upon proof that his disease was beyond medical help. His wife was unwilling to relinquish thus her prospect of becoming an Empress, and after consultation with Queen Victoria, her mother, she called to Berlin, on May 20, 1887, Dr. Morell Mackenzie. He was introduced to Bergmann, Virchow, and the other great German specialist who had been in conference on the Crown Prince's case, as the physician thereafter to be in charge. They told him that the Crown Prince was suffering from cancer. Mackenzie performed two operations on the Crown Prince's throat, and gave the specimens obtained to Virchow for microscopical examination, and Virchow reported that there was nothing in these specimens to "excite the suspicion of a more widespread and dangerous disease." "A benign growth" was Mackenzie's term for the Crown Prince's throat trouble. The German physicians say that he purposely drew the specimens from a comparatively

healthful part of the Crown Prince's throat. After the declaration that the Crown Prince was not necessarily mortally ill, and his pledge to renounce the throne was supposed thus to be made invalid, he was taken to England, to the Austrian Tyrol, and finally to San Remo, whither Mackenzie was summoned in haste, as the Crown Prince had developed most threatening symptoms. The Crown Prince was already in the grasp of death, but around his heroic figure the bitterest medical feud in history was waged between Mackenzie and the German physicians. The English party said that the German doctors wished to get at the Crown Prince to kill him. The German party retorted that Mackenzie was torturing and maiming the Crown Prince so as to conceal from the country the fact that the Crown Prince had a cancer. William I. died on March 9, 1888. His son was Emperor and his daughter-in-law was Empress for ninety-nine days, and then Frederick III. of Germany died of the disease under which he had sunk steadily for two years. German physicians say this proved the case against Mackenzie.

## A SOAP-EATER.

PERVERSIONS of nature are not of much use as reading or information; still it is well to know something of their varieties, so as not to be astonished when one turns up, as if some new thing had happened. Perhaps this is new. Dr. R. Ellis, of Danbury, Conn., contributes to the *Medical Record* a history of soap-eating mania from earliest childhood, from which the stomach of a lady, his patient, now suffers, at the age of twenty-nine. When about three years of age, she first enjoyed a mouthful of bar-soap; so agreeable was the taste that she would eat it whenever

she could get it. When aged five years, her mother found her, spoon in hand, eating soft soap with keen relish. The habit continued until at eleven her stomach became so inflamed that she had to suspend it, although the longing for soap has never abated, and at twenty-three, a bar of the forbidden fruit so tempted her that she ate it all up within twenty-four hours.

The really interesting thing in this case would be to investigate the chemico-physiological peculiarity of this person's system that might account for its peculiar craving and tolerance of such an alkaline diet. Should it be enormous acidity of temperament? or what other kind of re-agency?—*Ex.*

### FUTURE OF HOMEOPATHY.

By H. C. GIBBS, M. D.

I BELIEVE in the first place, then, that homeopathy will have a future distinctively its own. It will not be merged into mongrelism. The homeopathy of the future, as of the present, will be based on the law of "similia," and more and more the relation of this law as the foundation principles of all true therapeutic science will be acknowledged. The future progress of homeopathy will come, not by minimizing or mongrelizing the law of similia, but by perfecting methods and means for its application. Though the law itself always stand unchanged, there will always be room for growth in its application. Among what special lines is the pathology of the future to be perfected, and to what special phases of the subject should we as a progressive school give our best energies? I reply—first, ætiology, symptomatology, and the relationship between pathology and the homeopathic materia medica. No un-biased person can examine any materia medica as at present made up without coming to the conclusion that mere feelings,

rather than conditions, have been recorded, with the result that it has become a mixture of truth with inaccuracies and exaggerations. The provings should be made by experienced practitioners, or at least be under their direct control and observation. Indeed, I would go farther, and put them as far as possible in the hands of specialists. The provings of the future should be made by a large body of provers and with all potencies, from the lowest to the highest. The recording of symptoms should not be left to the tyro.

Again, our faith in drugs alone as the only method of curing disease is becoming weaker, and other forces are being recognized as capable of exerting a curative action. We see that the law of similia as elucidated by Hahnemann is limited in its sphere of application. We do not apprehend, however, that the time will come in our generation when it can be laid aside altogether. Not till all disease has been prevented can we afford to lay aside our therapeutic law or relax our efforts in perfecting its applications.

BOSTON, MASS.

### DIVINE HEALING.

DR. JAMES BELL of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, is said to be one of the most prominent and successful homeopathic physicians in New England. In a recent address he said:

"It gives me most satisfaction when any of my friends or patients take the Lord alone for the healer. Praying God to bless means is not trusting to divine healing. I have been permitted to see perfectly satisfactory evidence of divine power in healing 'incurable' diseases. This I give as medical testimony—'expert' testimony, if you please—that would be received in a court of justice."

In regard to this utterance Mr. B. O. Flower, the editor of the Boston *Arena*, says:

"These are strong utterances from a foremost physician, and should have great weight with thoughtful people. It is a significant fact that the history of medicine has been an evolutionary growth from mineral drugs given in enormous doses, through homeopathy with its modifying influence, eclecticism, with its raising the vegetable above the mineral world, to hydropathy, electricity, and magnetism, employing more and more subtle means and measures with most remarkable success; and now to the recognition by tens and hundreds of thousands of the power of mind over matter, and consequently the effective means of employing mind or metaphysical treatment to eradicate disease."

#### MODERN MEDICINE.

FIRST they pumped him full of virus  
from some mediocre cow,  
Lest the smallpox might assail him, and  
leave pitmarks on his brow;  
Then one day a bulldog bit him—he was  
gunning down at Quogue—  
And they filled his veins in Paris with an  
extract of mad dog;  
Then he caught tuberculosis, so they took  
him to Berlin,  
And injected half a gallon of bacilli into  
him;  
Well, his friends were all delighted at the  
quickness of the cure,  
Till he caught the typhoid fever, and  
speedy death was sure;  
Then the doctors with some sewage did  
inoculate a hen,  
And injected half its gastric juice into  
his abdomen;  
But as soon as he recovered, as of course  
he had to do,

There came along a rattlesnake and bit  
his thumb in two;  
Once again his veins were opened to re-  
ceive about a gill  
Of some serpentine solution with the venom  
in it still;  
To prepare him for a voyage in an Asiatic  
sea,  
New blood was pumped into him from a  
lep'rous old Chineec;  
Soon his appetite had vanished, and he  
could not eat at all,  
So the virus of dyspepsia was injected in  
the fall;  
But his blood was so diluted by the rem-  
edies he'd taken  
That one day he laid him down and  
died, and never did awaken;  
With the Brown-Séquard elixir, though  
they tried resuscitation,  
He never showed a symptom of reviving  
animation;  
Yet his doctor still could save him (he per-  
sistently maintains),  
If he only could inject a little life into his  
veins.

—Puck.

#### A STRONG CONSTITUTION.

WALTER FOSTER, the young man  
who was shot in the right lung by his  
discarded sweetheart, on the evening of  
October 20, in Brooklyn, has been dis-  
charged from the Eastern District Hospital,  
where he had been since the shooting. It  
was a most remarkable case.

The bullet was from an extra long 38-  
caliber cartridge. Dr. S. C. Blaisdell, who  
has had charge of the case, found a few  
days ago that the lower part of the patient's  
lung failed, upon sounding, to indicate a  
healthy condition. A test search revealed  
pus in the lung and with the patient's con-  
sent a four-cornered incision was made be-  
tween the ribs and the cavity in which the



lungs are suspended was entered. There followed a discharge of over two quarts of blood and pus, and the lung at once resumed its natural condition.

#### THE CARDIAC ACTION OF CACTUS GRANDIFLORA.

DR. E. BOINET terminates an elaborate experimental study as to the physiological action of cactus and its active principle with the following conclusions (*Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique*, October 30, 1891):

In ten minutes after the injection of the first dose in frogs the cardiac energy increases, but this systolic increase in energy is transitory, although it may be continued with the repetition of the dose. With large doses the pulse is slowed, and, in the final period of the poisoning, is accompanied by disturbed rhythm. Tactine is further stated to produce the stimulating effect on the heart in a more marked and more permanent degree than the extract of cactus, and, unlike the latter, does not lead to slowing of the pulse. In his clinical experiments the author found that 40 drops of the tincture of cactus are without effect, although in cases of disturbed compensation in various forms of heart disease, 80 to 100 drops acted as a valuable cardiac stimulant.

In cases of nervous disturbance of the cardiac rhythm 80, 100, or 120 drops were given daily for weeks at a time, and are said to have greatly improved the regularity of the heart's action without the production of any evidences of accumulation.

#### INDIAN INDUCTION OF ABORTION.

THE Crows and Assiniboines use the most violent means for producing abortion. One of these consists in thrusting a sharp stick into the vagina and womb,

thus rupturing the ovum. Another consists in causing the patient to rest her belly against the top of a stake driven into the ground, and about two feet high, and to whirl around upon this until the fetus is expelled. In yet another the patient lies on the ground upon her back, a large board is laid across her belly, and upon this two or three of her female friends stand or jump until the blood gushes from the vagina; or the belly is kneaded or tramped upon until the fetus is expelled. Among these Indians, when a baby is born, the umbilical cord is cut with a *new* butcher-knife, the stump is well greased, and the infant is then thrust into a laced sack made of blue cloth, containing pulverized bull's manure, or the inside bark of the cottonwood tree. This lining, with the child's discharges, is changed three or four times daily. When the stump of the cord drops off it is preserved in a beaded pouch, and worn about the neck or waist as long as the person lives.—*Extract from Abstract in Medical News.*

#### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

—The Boston Homeopathic Medical Society held its regular monthly meeting March 3. Dr. H. E. Spalding presiding.

Dr. White on "Pyoptaum in Mammary Scirrhus," was the first paper. He also spoke of the influences of the electrical appliances as affecting the urine.

Dr. Denton G. Woodvine read an interesting and exhaustive paper on "Nasal Catarrh." He described the nasal organs under catarrhal affections and the causes and effect of the acute catarrh. He spoke at length upon chronic or acute catarrh, which is one of the most prevalent of all diseases and common to all classes. It is commonly believed that this disease is practically incurable, and this belief is

founded partly on the prevalence of the disease ; but experience has proved the contrary. He described the different methods of treating this disease, many of them being original, and others were astonishingly simply and effective.

Dr. Rice read a paper on "Catarrh of the Larynx." He spoke of the catarrh in its three forms—sub-acute, acute, and chronic laryngitis. Sub-acute is the common and prevalent cold. Acute is a kind rarely met in a physician's experience. It is sudden in its attack and generally fatal. Chronic laryngitis is chiefly due to improper use of the vocal organs or a faulty production of tone. The vocal bands become irritated and the result is often more serious than one would believe. This form of chronic catarrh is one of the hardest to cure of all the cases known to medical science. This chronic form is very prevalent among public school children, whose vocal organs are naturally very susceptible, and is due in the greater part to the methods of the teacher. The voice of the child is forced, and if in later years the voice is such that it may be cultivated, the old method has to be undone.

—The New Haven Homeopathic Medical Society held its annual meeting March 3, at the residence of Dr. E. J. Walker. The attendance was unusually large and the report of the treasurer showed the society to be in a flourishing condition.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. W. C. Skiff; vice president, Dr. Adelaide Lambert; secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. L. Talmage; censors, Dr. C. B. Adams, Dr. E. J. Walker, and Dr. William H. Sage. After the election of officers, Dr. Adelaide Lambert read a very carefully prepared paper on "Medical Gynecology." Among those who participated in the discussion which followed were Drs. Adams, Talmage,

Walker, W. C. Skiff, and Mowbray. The society adjourned, to meet at the residence of Dr. Talmage, No. 8 Park Street.

—The Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society met at the public library assembly rooms March 9. A paper was presented by Dr. D. W. Harning on "Some Principles of Therapeutics."

—The executive portion of the local committee of arrangements for the session of the American Institute of Homeopathy, to be held in Washington, June 13 to 17 next, met March 9 at the office of the secretary. Reports were received from many of the sub-committees showing the work of preparation to be well advanced.

—The regular quarterly meeting of the Saginaw Valley Homeopathic Medical Society was held at the residence of Dr. Joseph H. Cowell, Saginaw, Mich., March 8. The following papers were read: "General Pathology of Gynecological Diseases," Prof. James C. Wood, Ann Arbor; "Influenza and its Complications," J. H. Cowell, M. D., Saginaw; "Humanity and Physiological Procreation," J. C. Nottingham, M. D., Bay City; "The Evolution of True Medicine," W. N. Fowler, M. D., West Bay City; "Amenorrhœa, Flexion, Sterility—A Case," Sarah B. Armstrong, M. D., Bay City.

#### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

THE sixteenth annual commencement exercises of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College were held March 15, at the Chicago Opera House, which was well filled. The faculty valedictorian was R. N. Foster, and H. E. Kerch delivered the class valedictory. President J. S. Mitchell's annual report was followed by the conferring of degrees. The music was furnished by the opera house orchestra. The follow-

ing are the members of the graduating class :

Nils Bergman, G. S. Coon, A. B., J. H. Gardener, W. H. Hazelton, A. L. Mikesell, C. E. Stephens, W. A. Cate, G. A. Coors, W. L. Guild, H. E. Kerch, A. De B. Scobey, A. O. Tiedt, T. E. Costain, S. S. Douglas, Karl Greiner, Henry G. Merz, G. L. Stubinger, A. E. Thomes, B. S.

The annual banquet was held next night at the Auditorium and the graduating class and nearly one hundred alumni attended. Professor J. W. Streeter presided and toasts were responded to by President J. S. Mitchell, Professor W. W. Woodward, Professor W. G. Willard, Dr. T. E. Costain, Professor W. F. Knoll, Professor R. N. Tooker, Professor E. H. Pratt, and Dr. R. N. Foster.

#### OBITUARY NOTES.

S. S. Lungren, M. D., of Toledo, O., died March 7, at Pratt's Sanitarium, Chicago.

L. D. McIntosh, M. D., D. D. S., died very suddenly on Tuesday, March 1, at De Funiak Springs, Fla., where he had gone to lecture before the Florida Chautauqua on microscopy and kindred subjects. He was the founder of the McIntosh Battery and Optical Company of Chicago.

#### GLOBULES.

—The Homeopathic Free Dispensary of Baltimore, according to Dr. J. C. Clark, physician in charge, was originally conceived by a number of charitably disposed citizens nearly a decade ago. Gradually the dispensary grew in usefulness, and for a number of years it was supported solely by individual subscriptions. During the past year 9100 individual cases were treated, and over 20,000 prescriptions given out.

Dr. Clark's assistants are Dr. Alfred

Wanstall, eye and ear specialist ; Dr. Delancy Barclay, in charge of the female department ; Dr. Thomas Shearer, throat and nose specialist, and Dr. Michael Buck, the surgical clinic.

Special hours and days of the week and have been set aside for the treatment of special diseases. The attending physicians are Dr. E. W. Gillian and Dr. Ira Fetterhoff. The advisory board consists of Dr. Alfred Wanstall, Dr. Marbury Brewer, and Dr. Thomas Shearer, Sr.

—The Grace Hospital Society in New Haven will have a reserve fund of about \$5000, after paying about \$40,000 for the property and improvements. A legislative appropriation next year is hoped for. Eleven ladies are to equip eleven sleeping rooms. The hospital is to be opened about May 1, with accommodations for thirty patients.

—Prof. Parvin does not believe that properly applied *pessaries* ever produce cancer. If cancer does follow the use of them, *they* are not the cause of the disease, but the condition must have already existed in the patient.

—Dr. Henry C. Houghton, one of the distinguished specialists in the treatment of ear diseases in New York, has been to Baltimore, examining into the discovery made by Prof. H. F. Carey, of the Southern Homeopathic College, of the use of the phonograph as a cure for deafness.

Dr. Houghton pronounces the results wonderful, and will begin at once the use of this treatment in the New York Homeopathic College.

—The report of the Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, for February, 1892, shows that 186 new patients were treated at the clinic. There were also 72 surgical cases, 53 in the eye and ear, 14 in the dental, 40 in the gynecological, and 433 in

the medical departments. Total number of visits of patients to clinics, 612; number of patients visited in homes, 96; out visits, 234; patients admitted to hospital, 26; discharged, 17; total number in hospital during February, 50; obstetrical cases, 4.

—The National Homeopathic Hospital, of Washington, was recently presented with a library by Mrs. A. F. Childs, wife of the chief clerk of the Census Office, on behalf of the members of the Childs families throughout the country, each book showing the name and address of its donor. The library will be known as the Childs Library, and contains many interesting volumes which furnish pleasant and welcome entertainment to the patients in the hospital.

—The monthly report of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, shows that in the month of February there were 20 cases in the institution. There were 8 admitted during the month and 10 discharged. In the Out Patients' Department there were 586 general medicine cases, 200 with ear and throat troubles, 132 with eye affliction, 28 with gynecological, 38 with skin trouble and 14 for dental attention.

—E. M. Hale has been spending the month of March, as is his custom, at Enterprise, Fla.

—The annual meeting of the trustees of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, better known as the Huron Street Hospital, was held Friday, and the institution was pronounced not only out of debt, but with a balance of \$6000 in the treasury. M. A. Hanna was elected president, Zenas King and C. H. Bulkley, vice presidents, and Dr. H. Pomeroy, secretary.

—HABITUALLY MOIST FEET.—This is found most frequently in such persons as live well and take little exercise. Also in

young women of a somewhat nervous temperament, who indulge in the pernicious habit of frequent tea-drinking. Aside from its unpleasantness, the danger attending on wet feet is acknowledged, and it is also not rare for persons so affected to have their feet and legs icy cold for long periods of time. In the editor's experience, the best results of treatment have been obtained from the employment of footbaths of a strong solution of extract of *pinus canadensis* (Kennedy's) every night, and the use of powdered boracic acid, constantly applied inside the stockings.—*Edinburgh Med. Jour.*

—POST-PARTUM HEMORRHAGE.—A HINT FROM NATURE.—Menstruation is often checked instantly by the wetting of the feet. In post-partum hemorrhage apply a towel, cloth, cotton, or sponge wet with cold water to ankles and feet of patient. Someone can do it for you while you are engaged with other remedies.—*Dr. O. W. Lounsbury, Dayton, O.*

—J. H. Allen has moved from Rockville to Norwich, Conn.

—The firm of McAfee & Burbank, Rockford, Ill., has been dissolved. Dr. J. C. Burbank has opened new offices, fitted with all the appliances for the treatment of chronic diseases of women and children, as well as the practice of general surgery.

—Southern Pines, Moore Co., N. C., is located on the highest sand ridge in the South. It has the driest climate and the greatest amount of ozone is guaranteed by the forests of long leaf pine which covers a territory of fifty miles in each direction.

Last year a delegation of Northern physicians were invited to examine and report on the place as to its adaptability for those suffering with throat and lung troubles. The delegation reported through



Dr. W. C. Wile, of Danbury, Conn., editor of the *New England Medical Journal*. At the end of the report the doctor says: "In conclusion, I am satisfied that Southern Pines possesses more of the qualifications of a genuine health resort, especially for those who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases, and all of those of the air passages, than any other place with which I am acquainted or have read about." With such information, we advise our readers, who desire to send consumptive patients South, to make further investigation, for we have every reason to believe that Southern Pines must be a very desirable winter resort. Hon. J. T. Patrick, Secretary of the Southern Bureau of Information, can give reliable information; his office is at Raleigh, N. C., which is near Southern Pines. It is Mr. Patrick's special business to furnish information of the South to those seeking it. What he says can be relied on.

—MEDICAL PRACTICE IN CONNECTICUT.—The following reply was sent to a doctor, inquiring of a State official if he will be allowed to practice in Connecticut by registering his name and the college from which he was graduated:

"SIR: Anybody can practice medicine in Connecticut. You do not need to register; you do not need a medical diploma; you do not need to know the difference between opium and peppermint; you do not, indeed, need to know anything. You can simply come and live here and begin to practice. The laws of Connecticut will sustain you in collecting your fees for professional services, if you render any which you choose to call such. But if you undertake to carry me or my trunk to the depot for pay, you must get a license. If you peddle matches or peanuts, you must get a license. If you collect the swill from your neighbors to feed your pigs, you must

get a license. If you want to empty your cesspool, you must get a license. But you can practice medicine in Connecticut *without a license*.—*The Clinique*.

—Never use iodoform in a wound in the peritoneum when rapid union is desired. The effusion from and consequent union of the peritoneal surfaces is materially interfered with.—*Cornell*.

—At a recent meeting of the board of governors of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital it was decided to enlarge the present quarters of the institution. The necessary expenses of the project are estimated at \$25,000, and a subscription list has already been opened, the hospital physicians heading it with a contribution of \$1600.

—*Editor Sun*: On Saturday, in an editorial showing the prevalence of tapeworm in rabbits, you say: "Upon the theory that like cures like, the rabbit ought, at this season of the year, to be good for a man made ravenous by the ravages of tapeworm."

So? I think not. Your statement is not like cures like (homeopathy), but same cures same (isopathy), a distinction with quite a difference. Your theory would feed an intoxicated man more whisky, a poisoned man more of the same poison, and a man insensible from a blow with a club with another tap for luck. The theory of like cures like has proved a great stumbling-block to many physicians who have never studied it or seen it illustrated, and it may not be surprising to see even above-the-average newspaper men stumbling over it, too. So, then, till you have delved into the matter a little, give o'er the "little pill" and "tapeworm" jokes till they are applicable.

W. B. CLARKE, M. D.  
Indianapolis.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

IN the matter of examinations of students for the medical degree, and, of course, true also of other degrees, it is well for the examining professor not to be too harsh in his criticism of the poor returns made. A very eminent divine, name not now remembered, used frequently to say that if his congregation went to sleep under his preaching, it was his fault, not the congregation's. A medical professor who reads a sleep-compelling manuscript, and resents all questions during its reading, is very prone to have poor examination papers returned to him. In other words, the fault is not wholly with the student—\* \*—Cowperthwaite's rebuke of the meddlesome Matties in the medical faculties is timely and appropriate. It is matter of public knowledge that the materia medica man has the most difficult row to hoe in the College. Every other teacher has some defined specialty, one usually tangible, visible, and practical; but the m. m. man digs in an impalpable mine and his results are without height, breadth, or thickness. Hence he is usually a "visionary" party, somebody to tolerate, if he is in *our* college, and on occasion, pretty frequently too, by adroit little stabs at him behind his back, to befuddle the class, and negative his labors—\* \*—Yet when the ridicule is spent, speaking generally, what is homeopathy without materia medica, and specifi-

cally, what would become of the other nineteen or twenty chairs but for materia medica? Our insistence is that it is far more important to the public weal that the doctor shall be learned in materia medica than that he shall be an accomplished surgeon. Is there any doubt about that? Therefore, keep your hands off—\* \*—With the report that wealthy donors have been contributing large sums of money to charitable and literary purposes, comes the thought which is father to the wish that, human life being all we have in this world, and its preservation in medium health a deservedly vital matter of study and practice—that it were high time for some of these philanthropic persons to endow one or more medical colleges of either or each school, so that the very best talent could be invited to preside in its chairs, and worthy students attracted. As now constituted, the majority of colleges are on a quasi-commercial basis, with professors who give gratis service when *that* obstetrical case is not in prospect; or under the fostering care of the State Treasury with not enough of salary to justify the incumbent to resign his practice elsewhere and cast his fortune with the college—\* \*—Three endowed homeopathic colleges in the United States with *generously* paid chairs would attract the most prominent and popular teachers, would secure the better

class of students, and supply the profession with medical doctors of a higher order than all the State boards, and resolutions, and whereas of the American Institute and countless individual medical organizations can ever effect. Show this to your several millionaire patients—\* \*—And by the same token it is apparent that the university is the proper place. View for instance the present curriculum of several of our medical schools; are we quite sure of a necessity for the multiplication of studies. A medical man cannot, of course, be too well-informed; but it is a fair assumption that the student, well-drilled in the essentials of an ordinary university education, will be sufficiently intelligent to matriculate in a purely medical school, and should not be required to “go through the motions” on the ornamental studies—\* \*—Plainly our contention is that a medical college shall confine itself to teaching medicine, and *not* Chemistry, Physiology, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Pharmacology, Sanitation, Hygiene, Electrolysis, Proctitis, Dietetics, and the other adjuncts of a professional man’s (not necessarily restricted to a medical man’s) education—\* \*—Instead of increasing the studies—and who of us does not know how farcical many of them are in a medical school—they should be cut down! The great complaint to-day heard on all sides, in every department of work, manual as well as purely mental, is *SUPERFICIALITY*. Our children go to school; their text-books are changed annually on the very flimsiest of political or pedagogic pretexts; the children are railroaded from room to room; they pass into the higher schools, and issue therefrom with a pitiful impractical smattering of two dozen high-sounding special topics, and not fifty per cent. of them able to construct a straightforward letter, plainly written, legibly indited, properly spelled,

capitalized, punctuated, and paragraphed.—\* \*—True is this also of many of the medical schools. Text-books for fifteen to twenty-five chairs are recommended; the student must take notes for from five to eight lectures daily, with dissections at night and hospital at noon. Instead of applying the homely axiom of the 3 R’s to our medical nurseries, we multiply the three eight or ten times over, until as an inevitable result the recent graduate emanates from his alma mater a much medaled, much diplomaed, much titled, and much honored, but painfully inefficient doctor because superficially instructed, and unless business comes to him for other reasons than his medical knowledge he will very soon destroy his many-sided notes, mentally damn his alma mater, and settle down to a steady diet of Helmuth, Hering, Gatchell, and Leavitt. The university would polish the literary facet of the uncut diamond, and in due time turn him over to the medical department for a special setting in the crown of life. Charge the war cry from “cut down the materia medica” to “cut down the curriculum of the medical colleges.”

#### A SUCCESSFUL ORIFICIAL CASE.

By ALBERT CLAYPOOL, M. D.

J. B., aged thirty-two, had been a sufferer for about ten years with headaches, backache, dragging pelvic pains, constipation, insomnia, and dysmenorrhea. For five years had been receiving local treatment of the uterus, when another physician took the case and said the trouble was in the rectum, and, advised the “Brinkerhoff treatment,” which was carried out for some six or eight months, and patient pronounced cured. But the cure did not bring relief. I was called to the case about December, 1890, and found the lady in bed with a



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severe nervous headache. The history at that time was, nervous exhaustion, frequent headaches, constant backache, frequent and painful micturition, constipation with pain at stool when bowels moved, very painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, cold hands and feet, etc. But why multiply symptoms? Every practitioner knows the history of such cases by heart. They are only too common.

Patient would rally and get about for a short time only to be forced back to bed again. I advised orificial work, but patient said she had been operated on enough, and that the pelvic organs and rectum had been pronounced cured. The results of treatment were not satisfactory, but it was not till March, 1891, that I got permission to operate. Put patient under an anæsthetic, and with the assistance of Drs. Watts and Stem, I began my work. Found clitoris bound down under its hood, which inclosed smegma. Broke up the adhesions and removed smegma. Found urethral meatus surrounded by an irritable looking fringe and the urethra itself red and walls thickened. Trimmed away the rough fringe and dilated the canal. Found cervix uteri indurated and os stenosed from, as I believe, the use of iodine and acids in the local treatment—and canal tortuous. Dilated cervical canal, with graduated steel dilators, and curetted the uterine cavity, with dull wire curette, then packed it with antiseptic cotton packing—which was removed two days later.

Dilated rectum—to paralysis of the anal sphincters—and found and removed several papillæ and pockets. This completed the operation and patient was put to bed. After the packing was removed from uterus the patient was very comfortable and improvement was rapid for the next ten days, and patient was allowed to dress and move about her room. At this time she—

the patient—was attacked with severe vesical tenesmus and intense burning pain in urethra. On examination the mucous membrane of urethra was found to be very red, swollen, and spongy. Washed out bladder with infusion of hydrastis. Wrapped an applicator with cotton and smeared it with thuja cerate and passed it through urethra. Four days of this treatment allayed all irritation and patient went on to complete recovery. Hands and feet warm, sleep good, appetite good, headache and nervousness gone, and menstruation natural and easy.

Patient soon left the city, but four months ago, while on a visit here, she called on me, as she said, to thank me for what I had done for her. She was in good flesh, good color, and good spirits. In other words she had regained her lost health and was again an active, happy, and useful woman.

TOLEDO, O.

#### INDIVIDUAL HUMAN NATURE.

WHEN the morbid condition is other than local, a study of human nature is necessary in order to give a true value to the symptoms of disease. Individual peculiarities and idiosyncrasies must be taken note of. There is a certain kind of keen perception needed to properly estimate the patient's complaints which comes to some by nature, and to others only after long experience.—*Exchange*.

Pretty nearly correct. But when was there ever a morbid condition that was solely local? You pinch the dog's tail, and the rest of the dog, and possibly yourself also, will know it.

—In abdominal operations the stomach should be empty at least six hours before you administer the anæsthetic.—*Helmuth*.



## THE DIARRHEA OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

By WM. BOERICKE, M. D.

I WAS consulted recently by a mother, about her little boy, age three, who for over two weeks had been troubled with a diarrhea, that had resisted ordinary domestic and dietetic treatment. I found that the child would have from ten to twenty movements a day, entirely painless and watery. I prescribed several times with not the slightest effect. It became very apparent that though the diarrhea had continued a long time, it did not at all weaken the little patient, who played all day perfectly happy, except when interrupted by these frequent calls of nature. Here was the key-note we all learned at college and an opportunity to test it. I gave phosph. acid 30, a dose of a few pellets every two hours, with immediate improvement and complete restoration after two days.

Within a few days another case presented itself. A boy of ten, who had painless, at times involuntary stools for the past week, but no other complaint. The mother had given several remedies without any result. The boy, although disturbed day and night, did not feel weak in consequence. Again I had recourse to phosph. acid, 30th potency, a dose every two hours, with instructions to report in two or three days. The mother informed me that after the second dose the trouble ceased and the child has been well since.

These two cases illustrate the most marked guiding symptoms to the use of phosphoric acid in diarrhea. First and foremost, the absence of exhaustion, though the frequency of stools and the length of the attack would presuppose considerable debility in consequence. The second key-note is the absence of pain and the character of the stools, viz.; thin, at times involuntary. Clinically, we know

that good results have followed the use of phosph. acid in chronic diarrhea of hectic fever. It is frequently called for in the bowel complaints of scrofulous and rickety children, as it often reaches the remote general symptoms as well as the immediate and urgent ones. In these cases the *calcaria phos.* comes nearest to it and supplants it. It is especially called for when the stools are whitish or grayish, watery and undigested. Frequently piles may follow, much sweating and itching, and general gnawing pains in the rectum.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## LA GRIPPE.

*Question propounded: In the present epidemic of La Grippe, what have been the specially characteristic symptoms of your locality? What remedies have proven curative? What sequelæ, if any?*

BY VARIOUS WRITERS.

## XV.

I N the present epidemic of la grippe, the remedies that have proven to be of the most value in my hands have been: Bryonia, kali bich., pulsatilla, and rhus tox.

The most of the cases I have had this winter have commenced with high fever, tongue coated white, with no thirst, severe pain in muscles, as if they had been pounded and great prostration, very restless.

Pulsatilla relieved this class of cases very quickly; and again, with the same train of symptoms, with pain running down the back and legs, unable to keep quiet, must find a new place to lie or unable to remain in bed—rhus tox. has been my remedy.

When I found a case with great thirst, bryonia was the remedy from which I derived the most benefit.

I have had that persistent cough to con-

tend with the last thing, it made me work to find the remedy to cure it, and after trying them all I found kali bich. the only one that would do the work.

I have had several cases from the old school where they could not relieve the cough, and I gave kali with good success.

I had some pleurisy following la grippe, but it succumbed to bryonia very readily.

Out of about one hundred cases I was not obliged to go outside of these four remedies but once or twice.

I see recommended by the several authors gels. causticum and eupt. pur. But in my hands they have proved of no avail; perhaps it has been in my prescribing.

The disease has taken a somewhat new form this season in this locality, perhaps this may be the reason the latter remedies have not worked well in my hands.

W. LOUIS HARTMAN, M. D.,  
Clyde, N. Y.

#### XVI.

**I**NTENSE aching of whole body, catarrhal condition of nose and lungs, with cough and expectoration of a large quantity of mucus, has characterized every case which I have attended.

Some cases have begun with moderate fever, and a stupid condition. The patients would be unable to keep their eyes open, and if they attempted to walk would appear as if partially intoxicated. In these cases gels. 3x has been curative.

In other cases, the fever has been more intense, but there has been no heaviness of the lids, nor stupidity, then acn. 3x has usually been sufficient to remove all the symptoms, but occasionally have used bry. 3x where the pains have persisted after the fever has ceased. Sequelæ: pneumonia, congestion of kidneys, otitis media.

CAROLINE F. BROOKS, M. D.,  
Independence, Ia.

#### XVII.

**A**LARGE per cent. of my patients were of the nature of catarrhal fever. I had some cause that assumed the fever of pneumonia, and in one locality an ulcerated sore throat with its accompanying fever, etc. There was nothing diphtheritic, however. I have lost *none*. I determined last year if la grippe visited me again I should procure a sample of the urine *before* treatment, for I felt that the disease either was *due* to some abnormal condition of the kidneys or proceeded the same, and I have been well rewarded, for in every case I have found either sugar or albumen, in some cases a large per cent. The remedies I have depended upon have been gelsemium and bryonia, followed by others as indicated. *Milk diet*. I would very much like to hear from others. I think the cause of so much fatality is due to those conditions, and I have abstained from the use of any alcoholic stimulants for this reason. For the extreme weakness following convalescence I have prescribed the preparation known as ale and beef with flattering results. I hope others will contribute their experience for my benefit. No sequelæ.

B. P. HAINES, M. D.  
St. Paul, Minn.

#### XVIII.

**L**A GRIPPE in southeastern Kentucky varied little in symptoms from cases reported in other localities. Some old-school writer struck the keynote when he called it "bastard pulmonary rheumatism." Dull heavy aching, at times, quick, sharp cutting pains in limbs; tired feeling all over; lumbar pains; moderate fever, or a mingling of hot and cold flashes, head feels too large, thinks it will burst open. Eupatorium perf. 2 or 3x. Similar symptoms, except pains, seem worse in the muscles,

sore all over, even the bed was too hard ; some tightness in chest. Bryonia or arnica in water. High fever, restless, very severe occipital headache, shifting pains in limbs ; back feels as if it would break in two, gelsemium. Pains mostly in back, cough, limbs seem numb, as if paralyzed, dulcamara. Bronchial or pneumonic symptoms seem to predominate, bryonia, ipecac or ant. tart., given high. The cough which always followed, in most cases was cured in one to three days, as a rule, by either nitrate of sanguinaria 2x, or drosera rot. The extreme sense of weakness which followed, or that "lack of nervous tension," as Dr. Winterburn calls it, never remained with my patients over seven days, the reason, no doubt, because I did not try to find a specific for all, but by very close individualization got the *specific* for each case, ars. 30, china 6x, terrum 6x, zincum phos. 3x, or in very anæmic conditions with an increase of white blood corpuscles, Hensel's tonicum. Insomnia troubled many of my patients ; amber, cypripedium or coffea did its work well.

Diarrhea during an attack, unless it was a well developed case of gastro-intestinal catarrh, was left alone. Nature was, in most cases of such a character, doing her best to throw off the disease.

A few cases of simple diarrhea threatened to run into gastro-intestinal catarrh were cured by cuprum ars. 3x, or ipecac 30.

All solid food prohibited ; malted milk every two or three hours, alone was given. Many patients came to me from my "regular" friends, anxious to be rid of muscular rheumatic pains in lower limbs, some in shoulders and arms. Bryonia 200, rhus tox. 200, iris v. 6x, ranunculus 6x, francis unif. <sup>0</sup> or puls. 200 accommodated them for the lower extremities. Bell. 30 and ferrum 6x, as a rule for the arm and

shoulders. Sometimes symptoms of rhus tox. were present.

Old people under my care received lactus three times per day, very low. Without this heart tonic, the "angel boatman," I am certain, would have been needed to take some of my "old friends" over "the river of death." An all-wise Providence would have been blamed for my neglect.

Providence or the grave is sometimes a happy environment in which to hide our ignorance.

WILL S. MULLINS, M. D.,  
Henderson, Ky.

## XIX.

I GIVE below briefly, the most prominent symptoms according to my observation.

Chilliness followed by alternate chill and heat. General achings, soreness, and tired feeling. Frontal headache, aggravated by motion. Great pain in back. Brown tongue. Cough second or third day, with sharp pains in chest walls. Sore sensation in eyes. Little coryza. Acute pain in left hypochondria extending in some cases to shoulder-blade. Little appetite. Constipation two or three days.

Sequelæ : Some broncho-pneumonia. Few cases of solidification of lung. Lasting debility. Neuralgia.

Remedies : Bry., acon., bell., sang., rh. cepa.

JAS. W. OVERPECK, M. D.,  
Hamilton, O.

—The success of hysterectomy depends in a great measure upon the use of the elastic ligature and the extra-peritoneal treatment of the pedicle, while the success of an ovariectomy depends upon the intra-peritoneal treatment of the pedicle.—*Helmuth.*

## PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

THE vaccination of Jenner points to the remedy for the acute infectious disease. The filth disease, the concomitants of an imperfect civilization, will be exterminated by education and by cleanliness. In our grandfather's day the itch went around every winter. It was a theme of polite conversation a few years ago. They spoke then of having the itch as we speak of having typhoid. It will soon become as embarrassing to say, "I have just recovered from an attack of typhoid," as it was to say, "I am just getting rid of the itch." As the family was the unit that perpetuated and exterminated the itch, so is the community the unit that perpetuates and must exterminate the filth diseases. . . . There was a time in the history of the city [Chicago] when the doctors claimed that the wells were contaminated with typhoid, and urged that they be closed. Again those fanatical fellows besought the honorable guardians of the city's health to stop taking water from the river and from the lake at the foot of Randolph Street, and now some suggest that pure water cannot be obtained long even at the four-mile crib if the sewers are allowed to empty their contents into the lake.

"Let us stop our hysterical emotions and sit down and think. If a little education will exterminate the chronic infectious diseases, and education and cleanliness the filth diseases, let us go to work to educate the people. If the pests of childhood, the acute infectious diseases—scarlet fever, measles, and whooping-cough—can be ameliorated and practically exterminated by some form of preventive inoculation, let our benevolent people stop building hospitals and libraries for a year or two and build some laboratories for the study of preventive inoculation. The day is not far distant, in my opinion, when the acute in-

fectious diseases will be exterminated; when a terminating inoculation will be practical for tetanus, diphtheria, and pneumonia; when a great city will cease to make a cesspool of its water-supply and will spend less for its department of charities than for its department of health. The age of emotion will merge into the age of reason."—*Dr. Bayard Holmes in "The Evolution of Disease."*

## GYNECOLOGICAL UNLEARNING.

By DR. CHAS. C. KOHNIG.

I have learned to unlearn the teaching that woman must not be subjected to surgical operation during monthly flux. Our forefathers thought and taught the presence of a menstruating woman would pollute sacred and solemn religious rites. Query: Would sour milk spoil the fermentation in wine vats? Influenced by hoary heated tradition, modern physicians generally postpone all operative treatment until the flow has ceased. Why this delay? If time is precious, and undoubtedly it is, it then becomes an important factor in such cases. I have found by experience menstruation to be the best time to curette away fungous vegetation of the endometrium; for being swollen by the afflux of blood, they are larger than at other times, and can be more readily removed. What earthly harm can befall a woman after a natural labor if she turns over in bed from side to side, even sits up in bed if she feels like it, or to use the commode if she desires to, I cannot see. Natural labor is a physiological process not a pathological one, but tradition has thrown around the lying in bed a glamour of idiotic and mischievous sentimentality. As the outcome of much that I have learned to unlearn, I have arrived at this very short gynecological creed:



I believe the physician who recognizes the complexity of woman's nervous organization, and appreciates its tyranny, will touch her well being at more points and with a keener perception of her needs than the one who holds the opinion that *woman* is *woman* because she has a *womb*.

### GREGG'S DIPHTHERIA.

DR. HOWARD CRUTCHER, 78 State Street, Chicago, as secretary of the Dunham Medical Society, announced that the little monograph on diphtheria by the late Rollin R. Gregg, M. D., of Buffalo, will be republished by his Society solely for the benefit of our school of practice. As the volume is out of print, and in some respects not up to date (in the later medicines) Mrs. Gregg has presented the copyright to the Society and Profs. H. C. Allen and J. T. Kent have volunteered their services in revising the monograph, thus insuring a perfected book on this most dreadful disease of diphtheria. As it is not a money-making venture, but undertaken entirely in the interests of good homeopathic treatment, the society solicits subscriptions at *one dollar* per book to defray expense of printing and binding, whatever surplus may accrue will be used in furthering homeopathic statistics, etc., in short, the work is a labor of love undertaken by our western brethren, and we most heartily recommend and endorse the project. Send your name *at once* to Dr. Crutcher.

### THE SILK HANDKERCHIEF.

SOMETHING over a year ago, I noticed the recommendation of a silk handkerchief as a protection to the chest in chronic disease of the respiratory apparatus. I at once put it in use in an old case of lung disease, where winter weather invariably brought colds and great increase of trouble.

The case was one of chronic tuberculosis, with large cavities, and the attacks of cold would cause greatly increased secretion; exudation in cavities would break down, and there would be cough, with large expectoration, accompanied by vomiting, and ending in diarrhea. The benefit was marked, and for a year the patient has been free from these troublesome and dangerous attacks.

I have advised it in other cases, with the same benefit, and I believe it the best "chest protector" which can be employed. The common silk handkerchief is folded to make a triangle; a button and loop are sewed at two angles, and in dressing it is buttoned around the throat, the free corner hanging down over the chest in front. In one instance the person inserted the protector back and front, using two handkerchiefs.

The protection does not seem to depend upon the thickness of the silk. Whether silk underwear would answer the purpose I have not determined, but it is likely the hard twist would be objectionable.

An association of the two measures—the cold sponging with brisk friction, and the silk protector—will give great relief, and a prospect of cure, when it could not be attained with medicine.

### IN RE DOWLING.

By WM. TOD HELMUTH.

IT is with a sad heart that I speak these few unworthy words about my friend; because, however eulogistic they may be, they must proclaim that another of the older ties, grown dearer with advancing years, is snapped asunder; because they must chronicle the absence of another face from the once familiar circle, now grown so small; because they declare another memento of our youth has been rooted up;



and because amid the darkness and uncertainty of human life, we know not who shall be the next to be summoned before Almighty God. The ways of Providence are inscrutable and past finding out. . . . Ah! friend of my childhood, how can I tell of your generosity, your hospitality, your beneficent impulses, and your unwavering friendship! How can I tell of your affection to your family, the laudation you gave to those you loved, and the high regard in which you held your professional standing! Indeed, there is no need of this. You have passed to the other side of the River of Life to augment the procession ever moving on its shores to reach the Eternal Paradise of God. You have ere this spoken with glad recognition to Dunham, to Liebold, to Lilienthal, to Burdick, and to Bacon. Your troubles are over, your sorrows are at an end; and we who remain are awaiting the summons that will bid us look upon your face once more. When shall it be?

### THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE.

By W. F. BALL, M. D.

WE have a great many who are hunting for small game since the germ craze. Now bacteria and spores of great variety have been in existence since the world has, and when the bacterial craze will be a thing of the past, bacteria will thrive as usual where e'er it finds the diseased condition of man or animal. My opinion is that the bacteria is a good thing; *i. e.*, they only appear where there is a diseased condition, and they absorb much of the malignant poison of the disease, hence render it less contagious. I deny the theory that structures previously healthy can be morbidly affected by bacteria. You must have a diseased condition to

propagate any of the germs which thrive in disease and are destroyed by health. Time proves all things, as it will prove my assertions correct.

Can the medical profession point to a single instance where the germs were found in a truly healthy condition of the part? Can the medical profession show one condition of disease free from some form of germ? Is not the germ a sequel and a sequence to the disease? These are my honest convictions, and I desire to give them to the profession for what they are worth. And perhaps some good brother will rise and explain, if not correct, why not?

All the germ remedies are failures, and just as bad as the Koch humbug.

Brethren, let us restore the diseased part to its normal condition, and the germs will have to seek for some other diseased condition where they can propagate and thrive.

### COLORED TRAINED NURSES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, writing of the Colored Normal School at Tuskegee, Ala., writes as follows of a department recently organized:

The latest department added to the school is that for trained nurses. Mr. Washington found that this was one of the greatest needs in the South. The old colored mammy who was regarded as the best nurse in the South has passed away. There is no one to take her place. There are no trained nurses either white or black. Last fall Dr. Dillon was added to the corps of teachers and made resident physician of the institute. Dr. H. T. Dillon is the daughter of Bishop Tanner, she was educated at Philadelphia, and is the only

woman who holds a certificate from the medical board of Alabama. In that examination she stood so high that the board remarked the excellence of the papers handed in, but they did not know the name of the applicant. Neither did they know whether it was a man or woman. They were therefore surprised to find that their commendation and their certificate had been given to a colored woman. When Dr. Dillon came to the Tuskegee Institute she studied the girl students, and when she thought she found material for a trained nurse she invited that girl into her class. She sought natural fitness for the work and to this she is adding the necessary instruction and training to make first-class nurses. The girls show great enthusiasm in their new work and Dr. Dillon believes she has found a very useful field for colored girls. This experiment in the Tuskegee Institute will be watched with more than usual interest by those who are trying to lift the negro and solve the race problem in the South.

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

THE Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which will be held in Washington, June 13 to 17 next, promises to be large and important.

The executive committee having in charge all arrangements of the convention is composed of: J. G. B. Custis, chairman; Wm. R. King, secretary; Edgar Janney, treasurer; Chas. Allen, post office and carriages; F. A. Gardner, finance; C. B. Gilbert, printing; G. W. Pope, music and evening entertainment; L. E. Rauterberg, excursion; D. H. Riggs, the press; S. S. Stearns, halls and decoration; L. B. Swormstedt, city entertainment; T. S. Verdi, legislation.

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE new buildings of the hospital, dispensary, and school of medicine were opened in Boston, March 16, with appropriate exercises. A reception was held between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, and a large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the buildings.

The more formal exercises were held in the general ward of the hospital, and long before the hour announced for them to begin the room was filled, and large numbers of ladies and gentlemen filled the stairways and corridors in an unsuccessful effort to hear what was taking place inside. E. W. Burdette officiated as chief marshal, and he was assisted by Dr. Frederick W. Bliss, marshal in the hospital building, Dr. W. G. Rand, marshal for the college building, Dr. J. W. Clapp, marshal for the dispensary building. There were about fifty aids, including Drs. R. C. Kaiser, D. W. Hayward, Arthur B. Jenny, C. H. Thomas, N. B. Ford, H. W. Johnson and Hopkins, and a number of students. The executive committee consisted of Mrs. E. C. Whitney, Mrs. A. S. Foster, Miss T. E. Horton, Dr. D. G. Woodbine, J. A. Higginson. The reception committee, Mrs. S. T. Hooper, Miss N. J. Rogers, Mrs. E. C. Whitney, and Mrs. C. Wesselhoeft.

The dispensary building committee consisted of Drs. Francis A. Dewson, I. T. Talbot, Lewis G. Lowe, Henry P. Stanwood and J. Wilkinson Clapp.

In the evening the new extension of the medical school was opened for the inspection of guests. It is a fireproof edifice, four stories high, with a tower, and is connected on the various floors with the old college quarters. Provision is made for the physiological and microscopical rooms, library, anatomical museum, and dissecting

rooms, all of which have been in cramped apartments up to the present time. The rooms vacated in the older portion will be given up to classes and chemical laboratory work next term. Accommodations will be available for upward of 100 students more than can now be conveniently instructed.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, editor of *Zion's Herald*, offered the invocation at the evening exercises. Dr. I. T. Talbot presided. Rev. Dr. Warren, president of Boston University, felicitated the institution upon having had the able and faithfully constant services of Dr. Talbot and of the other members of the faculty, the trustees and of many a private benefactor. He also reviewed the history of the medical school from 1848 to the present time. Formerly it was called the New England Female College. At that time it had to battle for the rights of women to have a medical education; under its new organization, since 1873, as the school of medicine, it had worked to raise the standard of the M. D. degree. It has extended its course to four years, and a large number of other schools of like character have followed its example.

#### THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO.

WORK on the foundations of the new Homeopathic College, on Huron Street near Erie Street, is well under way. It will occupy the lot adjoining the Huron Street Hospital, and will be a notable addition to the institutions of learning in that city. The building will be five stories in height and will cost at least \$40,000. The basement will extend above the sidewalk, and a row of windows will afford excellent light. The front will be of stone to the sills of the first story windows

and above that of brick with stone trimmings. The design is a free treatment of the Gothic, and the building will have an attractive appearance as well as a thorough equipment. The basement will be devoted to the Good Samaritan Dispensary with an operating-room, pharmacy, and waiting-room; the janitor's quarters, and the boiler. The front room on the first floor will also be devoted to the dispensary, and back of that will be the faculty and general lecture rooms. The second floor will contain the dental, operating and waiting-rooms and the microscopical laboratory. The dental laboratory and the amphitheater, with a seating capacity for nearly two hundred students, will be on the third floor. The fourth floor will be occupied by the chemical laboratory and library, and the rise of the amphitheater. The anatomical lecture and the dissecting rooms will be on the fifth floor. In addition there will be a large number of smaller rooms incidental to the complete equipment of the college. The building will be illuminated throughout by electricity and heated with steam.

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#### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

—The Annual Meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Wisconsin will be held in Milwaukee, June 7, 8, and 9. From various reports and communications with physicians of the State and Illinois, the secretary, Dr. A. R. F. Grob, judges that there will be a large attendance. Professors of Chicago colleges have promised to be present and take active part in the various discussions. All physicians of the State are invited to be present in person, and it is requested that they promptly notify the recording secretary, Dr. A. R. F. Grob, 482 National Avenue, or the corresponding secretary, Dr. C. J. Steele, 427 Milwaukee Street, of their coming. All

physicians of legal standing, wishing to become members of the society, will please apply to Dr. A. R. F. Grob for application blanks, which, when filled, he will present to the society at the coming meeting.

—There was a large gathering at the thirty-sixth session of the Homeopathic Club at Dr. Enos's, Denver, March 7. A committee was appointed to endeavor to overcome medical favoritism in the matter of life insurance examinations and to do away with the prejudices against the new school. The coming session of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Colorado was announced. Dr. E. G. Freyermuth read a paper upon "Obstetrics." "Typhoid Fever," will be discussed at the next meeting. Dr. P. M. Cooke will lead the discussion.

—The Southern California Homeopathic Medical Society of Los Angeles has been organized. Directors—Drs. S. H. Boynton, C. B. Dixon, E. C. Buell, Edward C. Manning, and J. B. Owens of Los Angeles.

—The Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society met March 23. Papers were presented by Dr. D. W. Horning on "Some Principles of Therapeutics," and Dr. C. H. Aldrich on "Medical Gynecology."

—The homeopathic society of Springfield, Mo., held an interesting meeting at the residence of Dr. R. D. Valentine, March 23.

The members were all present, and arrangements were partially completed for the semi-annual meeting of the Homeopathic Physicians of Southwest Missouri in their city April 5. Dr. Valentine presented a very interesting paper on "Puerperal Eclampsia," which was followed by a spirited discussion on its causes and treatment. The society will next meet with Dr. McDowell.

—Dr. T. T. Church, secretary, invites

the profession to visit Akron, O., on April 20, and attend the annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio. Dr. B. B. Viets of Cleveland, and Dr. H. A. Sherwood of Warren, are assigned to leading papers. Others will also be presented.

—The secretary, Dr. Wm. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis, feels somewhat hurt because the N. I. & S. M. Society has filched the Indiana Institute dates, he believing and averring that the parent institution at Indianapolis ought to have the right of way. Brethren must preserve order, or else the sergeant-at-arms with the mace will be sent down the aisles. The Indiana Institute of Homeopathy will meet at Indianapolis, May 18 and 19, under the presidency of our former professor, Dr. J. T. Boyd, aided and abetted by the indefatigable W. B., who, like Lippincott of Memphis, used printer's ink with such address and skill that all the world knew presently that his society was alive. And hereof fail not at your peril.

—The annual meeting of the Kansas State Society is billed for Wichita on May 4. Judging from the efforts of the president, Dr. W. A. Minick of Wichita, and his able coadjutors, Dr. Harry Croskey, secretary, also of Wichita, and the well-known principles of hospitality of our Kansas brethren, we feel confident that all who participate will feel refreshed as well socially as homeopathically. Dr. Cowperthwaite has consented to deliver an address on that occasion.

—The twenty-third annual session of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa will be held at Iowa City, Ia., May 25 and 26, 1892—thus writes A. P. Hanchett, secretary.

If Cowperthwaite is to be there, we would like to hear him say something anent "The



Drifting of the Whither." Anyway Iowa has Boies enough to run a good (homeopathic) machine.

—President Dr. C. D. Crank of Cincinnati is out in an eloquent appeal to the Buckeye brethren, enlisting their co-operation for a red letter, banner-class meeting at Cincinnati for the approaching annual gathering of the Ohio State Society. This is set for the 10th and 11th of May. The Cincinnati "crowd" always do things in fine style, and every Ohio man everywhere will strain a point to get there. Don't forget the date.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

A. B. C. of SWEDISH EDUCATIONAL GYMNASICS. BY HARTVIG NISSEN, with 77 illustrations, (Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis, publisher, 1891.

Not a very large book, but well condensed and to the point. The first part is in question form, amply illustrated, while the remaining portion is filled with exercises. While designed for the school-room there is no reason apparent for restricting its use to that place; it is equally efficacious elsewhere. Father Jahr gave us the *Turn-Verein*, and his native country is also adept in massage. The book before us is deserving of popular purchase, and will repay perusal.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF DRUG PATHOGENESY, under the combined editorship of Drs. RICHARD HUGHES and JABEZ P. DAKE.

The last volume of this work has issued from the press, and an index is now preparing to accompany this herculean literary task. We know a great deal of the purpose for which this labor was undertaken, and we have also seen on some other doctor's table, a stray number or two of the book; but we, as editor of the AMERI-

CAN HOMEOPATHIST, have never received a single copy, and this, too, notwithstanding our frequent request of publishers on both sides of the "pond." Of course we might quote our exchanges, who have been favored with the work, and speak in terms of highest laudation, or loudest censure; but we prefer to make our own opinions. In general principles we have been favorable to the work, and would have been pleased to assist the Institute in ridding itself of that large accumulation of uncalled-for though subscribed-for copies of the *Cyclopedia*; no criticism is indulged in touching the able editors or their literary outfit; but we do most sincerely deplore a business policy which slights a journal in its own school of practice, and permits a wagonload of back number *Cyclopedias* to gather dust in the treasurer's office of the Institute.

THE GUIDING SYMPTOMS OF OUR MATERIA MEDICA. By C. HERING, M. D., vol. x and last. Philadelphia: Estate of C. Hering.

Words cannot or rather do not fitly express our appreciation of this grand work of our late grand master. If Hering has received no other monument, he was one of the fortunates who built for himself in building for others, a monument imperishable as the school of practice of which he was a shining light and faithful practitioner. Generations of *Materia Medica* revisers may issue, and strut, and die, and the grand old *materia medica* will continue in its sublime march of Healing. One difficult, hair-pulling case cured by the "Guiding Symptoms" will repay the monetary outlay—and who of the honest homeopaths does not find many such cases? Even if it were true that the "Guiding Symptoms" contains much chaff, we would still point to Dunham's argument when defending the use of



lachesis, that a field of wheat is not ignored even if it contains much chaff, but all is gathered in the harvest, and the wheat separated and used. This the last volume opens with staphisagria and closes with zizia, including therefore a number of every-day remedies such as sulphur, sulphuric acid, zinc, the veratri, thuja, and stramonium; and we adventure the assertion that no student of homeopathic medicine can read the pages of any one of these remedies however cursorily without rising from his reading with a pretty fair understanding of the remedy sufficient, at any rate, for a "quick" prescription. If anyone assumes that it was Hering's design to inculcate the memorizing of these hundreds and hundreds of pages of seemingly irrelevant matter it is a sad mistake. *Materia medica* is not a system of mnemonics, isolated and contradictory. It is homeopathy itself, and that means pure reason, a sound reason for everything. To Drs. Raue, Knerr, and Mohr the profession is under lasting obligations for the completion of the work.

**THE ESSENTIALS OF HISTOLOGY.** Descriptive and Practical. For the use of Students. By E. A. SCHÄFER, F. R. S. Philadelphia: Lea Bros. & Co. 1885.

Histology is not our speciality nor our particular forte. We admire and recommend it for its very evident design of explaining the origin of things medical and anatomical, but we are free to say that we have sat up many succeeding nights burning the traditional midnight oil in the acquisition of the knowledge which this work offers. The book is highly recommended by the professors in the Cleveland Medical College, and the students are fervid in their praises of its excellences. It is handsomely illustrated, the use of the microscope

shown, the letterpress on a par with all of the Lea Bros. publications. Price \$2.25.

### GLOBULES.

—The plans for the new addition to the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital have been completed, and will be presented to the board of governors within a week for consideration. J. Foster Warner, the architect, has carried out an idea suggested to him by the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, which will very likely be adopted by the board. This plan is to put three wings on the east side of the present building, each one of which will be octagonal in shape with the beds placed in a circle around the walls. This will insure abundant sunshine on all sides.

—Following the graduating exercises of the Kansas City Homeopathic College, March 14, came the first annual commencement of the Hahnemannian Society of the college, with the president, L. G. Van Scoyoc, M. D., as master of ceremonies.

F. L. DeWolf, M. D., gave the valedictory address, in which the doctor stated that there were 14,000 disciples of Hahnemann who believed that "*Similia Similibus Curantur*," like cures like, and that 10,000,000 volunteers in America alone had applied for relief from the disease to the Homeopathic school of medicine.

The graduates are: Miss P. Cline, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. E. Seeger, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. James K. Radley, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. F. L. DeWolf, Girard, Kan.; P. F. Peet, New York City.

—The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri held its thirty-third annual commencement exercises March 17 at the Pickwick Theater. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on four young ladies and three gentlemen. The graduates

are Helen A. Goerke, Missouri ; Emma C. Wentzel, Missouri ; Clara L. Toby, New York ; Ferdinand Brase, Missouri ; Paul N. Zilliken, Illinois ; Thomas J. Jones, Missouri, and E. W. Taylor, Pennsylvania.

—Judge Clute has appointed Dr. D. W. Pitts, of West Troy, N. Y., a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College of New York, to be an examiner in lunacy. Dr. John H. Fitch of New Scotland has also been appointed an examiner in lunacy.

—J. M. Minnick has moved from St. Louis, Mo., to Decatur, Ill.

—To avoid failure or doubtful success in the use of peroxide of hydrogen, be sure you get Marchand's Medicinal ; no substitute can replace it, and there is great inducement to substitute in this article, for the reason that peroxide made for bleaching and varying trade purposes costs to produce only a fraction of what Marchand's Medicinal costs. The unscrupulous druggist or dealer pockets the difference in profit at the expense of the physician's reputation for skill. The Drevet Mfg. Co., have removed to 28 Prince Street, New York.

—The second annual report of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, just issued, shows a marked growth and improvement in that institution. The demands made upon it give abundant proof of its necessity and how the importance of an enlargement. In the month of May the hospital had forty-six patients ; a larger number than there were satisfactory accommodations for, and in the month following the applications increased to such an extent that many were turned away.

Referring to the training school for nurses the report says : " Our training school for the nurses is a subject of constantly increasing interest and importance. Had we twice the number of nurses that we have they could be kept busy in the

varied calls upon their time without and within the hospital, and wherever they serve the sick they leave the most favorable impressions of their skill and conscientious care. In addition to thoughtful provisions made for their pleasure by the physicians, several times during the summer, a contribution was started in June by one of our generous friends on the medical staff for a piano for their parlor, and in a very short time the necessary amount was raised for its purchase. It affords one more source of much-needed relaxation and is fully appreciated."

—The Homeopaths of Kentucky are after an insane asylum. Such men as Lucy, Monroe, and others of the Blue Grass State ought to get anything they start after. Illinoisians send greetings across the border. We are after one ourselves.—*New Remedies.*

All right, and many thanks to " such men " but among such " men " don't ever again forget to count Sarah J. Mill-sop of Bowling Green. And no blue-grass Kaintuck would ever think of so doing—that is, forgetting her.

—*Century Magazine* has given some extended space to the discussion of cheap money. It has ably presented the question, and we trust its opinions and warnings may not be lost upon our present Congress with its financial sinkers and thinkers. A 46 page pamphlet containing its twelve " Topics of the Times," articles bearing upon this subject is issued, and should be in the hands of every student of national affairs.

—The medical conventions of all the schools in New York—the allopathic, the eclectic, and the homeopathic—have put themselves on record as opponents of the death penalty. The doctors desire a complete monopoly of this business.

—Dr. Robert N. Tooker, president of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, thinks that the use of the bicycle is one of the most healthful exercises that women can indulge in.

—The Homeopathic Dispensary, Scranton, Pa., reports the following work done during March : New cases applying, 119 ; previously reported, 278 ; total, 397 ; prescriptions issued, 495 ; previously reported, 1099 ; total, 1594. The city physicians report as follows : Upper District, Third and Fourth wards—Number of visits made, 350 ; number of extra prescriptions given, 292. Lower District, Seventh and Eighth wards—Number of visits made, 202 ; number of extra prescriptions given, 230. Total visits made, 552 ; total extra prescriptions, 522.

—A delegation of Chicago homeopathic physicians called on Director General Davis March 28, to request that they be recognized at the fair, and placed on an equal footing with physicians of the old school.

—Dr. Campbell is spoken of as a possibility for president of the State Homeopathic Society, which meets this month. Dr. Comstock was president last year. St. Louis has several other candidates, among them being Parsons, Reid, Schott, and Richardson.—*St. Louis Mirror*.

—Dr. John W. Lockhead, who has been attending the homeopathic medical school at St. Louis, is at home in Indianapolis for the summer.

—The portrait supplement this issue that of W. C. Allen, M. D., of Colorado Springs.

—The first annual commencement of the National Homeopathic Medical College was held in Central Music Hall, Chicago, Tuesday afternoon, April 5.

—The Malted Milk Co. desire to call the attention of the profession to the following letter :

“JASPER, IND., February 27.

“In January I was attacked with influenza and pneumonia. During the convalescence I was very weak. I bought a 6-lb. jar of your Malted Milk, and took two tablespoonfuls of the same every five hours. In a short time I regained my strength and was able to take up my practice again. At bedtime I take two heaping tablespoonfuls of the Malted Milk in a cup of hot coffee, and find I can sleep all night. By taking Malted Milk in hot coffee I have a nutritious drink, as pleasant as a cup of chocolate, as delicious as a cup of cocoa, and as stimulating as an egg-nogg.

“DR. E. J. KEMPF.”

We publish the above as it contains suggestions which will be of value to many physicians. Samples of this preparation are furnished free on application to the manufacturers.

—*Scribner's Magazine* continues in its appointed round of good things. It is very similar to its prototype, the father (or mother) of the present *Century*, when the lamented Holland was at the helm. We have always been great admirers of *Scribner*, and have yet to find a prosy story, or an indifferent or immoral one within its pages. The Reflections of a Married Man are not only interesting, but as one wife insists, true.

—A Dutch physiologist has discovered that coffee is a germicide, a sure killer of the cholera bacillus in a few hours. A French experimenter has discovered that fresh drawn milk is of equal fatality to the poor microbe. How much longer will this bacilli mania continue ?

—Frequent tub baths, especially during the winter, are very injurious.—*Allen*.

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MAY 2, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

## PLAGIARISM RAMPANT.

OWING doubtlessly to the paucity of original matter just now in the copy-box, due perhaps to the busy times, several of the journals have been accused of filching other people's brains and palming them off as original. An old school journal accuses a Western contemporary of being first, "hahnemaniac" (!), and second, the receiver of stolen wares :

It is in the January issue and purports to be by a physician of Cleveland, O., on Sexual Hygiene ; when, in fact, it is cribbed almost verbatim from a lecture by Prof. Theophilus Parvin, delivered at Jefferson Medical College and printed in the *College and Clinical Record* of January, 1884. The job is done in such a bungling manner that Sapphism is printed Tapphism ; Lesbian, Lesbin, etc. So it seems that our brethren, while disdaining to use our remedies, are not above filching our thoughts.

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\* \*

THE next instance is a little *pas-de-deux* between the *Medical News* and *The Western Medical Reporter*, in which the former says :

*The Medical News* presents its compliments to *The Western Medical Reporter*, and to a contributor to its issue of February, 1892 — one Charles C. Kohning, M. D., of Brussels, Ill. The editors of the *Reporter* are evidently not such good readers of *The News* as their contributor.

The latter writes an article presumably original, but which is copied *verbatim* from the article by Prof. Goodell in *The Medical News* of November 29, 1890. Dr. Goodell's paper was entitled, *What I have Learned to Unlearn in Gynecology*.

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BUT the most peculiar instance of "unconscious cerebration," or mental kleptomania, is said to be that bit of artistic work done at the Commencement exercises of a Western Homeopathic Medical College, where a gentleman presents and reads as his own, one of Helmuth's poems, first presented by our Helmuth at Bar Harbor, in July, 1890. The few alterations introduced spoiling the meter, the sense, and the grammar.

## PUERPERAL PERITONITIS—A CASE.

BY HARVEY DALE, M. D.

ON March 19, at an early hour in the morning, Mrs. K. was delivered, with the valuable assistance of a midwife, of a healthy boy. On the afternoon of March 21 patient was ordered to get out of bed, and remained sitting while afore-mentioned midwife made up the bed, with cold and damp sheets. Shortly after returning to bed Mrs. K. had a violent chill. This was followed by abdominal pain, vomiting,



diarrhea, and suppression of lochia. She suffered intensely until the following afternoon, when the writer was summoned, and found an interesting state of affairs, as follows :

Temperature  $105^{\circ}$  F., pulse 130 and weak. Face pinched, brow bathed in cold, clammy sweat. Severe pain in head, back, and abdomen. Abdomen tympanitic and very tender. Lochia suppressed. Constant nausea and occasional vomiting. Frequent liquid stools. (Midwife had given very large dose of castor oil.) This was at 2 P. M. At 9.30 A. M., temperature was  $103.5^{\circ}$ , pulse 120; otherwise no change.

March 23, 8 A. M., temp.  $101^{\circ}$ , pulse 108. Slight lochia, bloating and tenderness diminished slightly. Nausea and vomiting have ceased, diarrhea still persists. At 9 P. M., temp.  $100^{\circ}$ , pulse 96. More lochial discharge, less tenderness, no diarrhea. A slight cough, with pain in chest. Careful examination revealed only slight bronchial irritation.

March 24, 10 A. M., temp.  $99.4^{\circ}$ , pulse 90. Lochia quite natural, still some abdominal tenderness. Slight cough, no pain. At 5 P. M., no change.

March 25, 11 A. M., temp.  $98.6^{\circ}$ , pulse 88. Weak, but comfortable. March 26, 10 A. M., temp.  $98.6^{\circ}$ , pulse 76. Dismissed.

This appeared to be a clear case of puerperal peritonitis. The only treatment consisted of hot cloths to abdomen the first few hours, and internally aconite 1x and 3x, belladonna 2x, arsenicum 3x, and bryonia 2x, given as they seemed indicated. No douches, no injections, no vaginal impositions or beating of antiseptic tom-toms to frighten microscopic foes.

In the light of to-day's bacteriomania the treatment may not have been orthodox—but the cure was. "The physician's highest and *only* calling is to restore health to the sick."

This case is not recorded to arouse antagonisms, nor to promulgate a pet theory. It is a simple statement of facts. Let every physician use these "stubborn things" according to his own judgment, in building a logical, a substantial, an indestructible conclusion. To one point only is attention called, and that is that from first to last the treatment in this case was not "rational," not stimulating, not antipyretic, not germicidal, perhaps not "scientific"—but simply, and only homeopathic. Bacteriological enthusiasts please take notice.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

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### LA GRIPPE.

*Question propounded: In the present epidemic of La Grippe, what have been the specially characteristic symptoms of your locality? What remedies have proven curative? What sequelæ, if any?*

BY VARIOUS WRITERS.

### XX.

IN this section the special characteristics have been in order given: more or less violent chill, with nerve irritation, fever, headache at base of brain passing up to forehead and eyes, followed by marked tendency to gathering in the head near the ears with consequent discharge from same; more or less marked disturbance of the nervous system, even to nervous prostration, and tickling laryngeal cough, both the latter very obstinate in character.

As regards remedies: gelsemium at first 2-5 drops every 1-3 hours followed by gel. 3x, bryonia 3x, rhus 3x, eupatorium perf. 2x-3x; and for the tendency to ear trouble and gathering, hepar sulph. 2x, 3 grains of powder every two hours. The cough has answered best to rumex 3x, phos. 6x, stanum 3x, and tart. emetic



3x. Weakness, prostration, sleeplessness, —to arsenicum 3x, 12x, or 30x; hyos. 3x-6x; avena sat.  $\theta$ . For local use in ear discharge, peroxide of hydrogen, Marchard's Listerine or hot water. Sequelæ would seem to be habitual hacking, irritating cough; laryngitis, tendency to headache and general lack of tone and lassitude, also the more serious complications of renal, liver, or heart troubles.

JAMES C. OAKSHETT, M. D.

Dwight, Ill.

## XXI.

**I**N the epidemic of la grippe the past winter the majority of cases which have come under my observation have presented, in connection with the characteristic symptoms of fever, headache, backache, and general malaise, an aggravated form of throat trouble—sometimes a simple tonsillitis, more often assuming a diphtheretic type. A good proportion have developed pneumonia or bronchitis, while not a few have suffered from inflammation and abscess of the ear. Acon., bell., bry., gels., eupator. per., hepar., and arsen. have been most often called for. Ver. alb., has usually met the "winter cholera," which has been one of the forms la grippe has assumed. The principal sequela has been the prostration which remains to render its victims an easy prey to subsequent diseases.

Very respectfully,

EMILY S. COLT, M. D.

Kansas City, Mo.

## XXII.

**T**HERE seems to be three forms of la grippe here. 1st. Where severe headache, backache, prostration, etc., predominated for this class I used gels. 1x., bell. 3x., and acon. 3x., and ars. 3x., for prostration; 2d class not much headache, but terrible aching in back, body, and limbs,

nausea, loss of appetite, and cough. Remedies, eup. perf., gels., ars., bry.

In the 3d class the symptoms were all in the bowels; either constipation or diarrhea, vomiting, pain in bowels, etc. I gave such cases a cathartic if constipated, and then such remedies as ars., nux. v., bry., pod., or mercurius.

Sequelæ: Pneumonia and rheumatism; remedies used for pneumonia, phos., tartar emet., lyc., bry. Remedies for rheumatism, rhus tox., lyc., bry.; where it was in chest used most generally cactus.

I lost one case of pneumonia: the case was a male, aged sixty-seven. Had the grip for several weeks did not see him until pneumonia was fully developed. It was complicated with heart trouble; he was in a very weak condition and only lived three days. I could afford him no relief; cough was suppressed, chest seemed full of mucus, but could not raise any; tar. emet. did a little good at first, but when heart symptoms combined he sank very fast.

I am also treating a case of pneumonia, an old lady eighty-four years old. Had grip for several weeks, and the pneumonia supervened; was called ten days ago, she is doing well and is getting better now very rapidly.

Remedies she is taking are tar. emet., and ars.; had bry. and ver. vir. at first and then tar. emet. and lyc.

W. R. CHURCHILL, M. D.,

Black River Falls, Mo.

## PATHOLOGICAL PRESCRIBING.

By FRANK KRAFT, M. D.

**T**HE *Argus* (Cleveland) in a recent issue, publishes without comment the following extract from Farrington's *Clinical Materia Medica* under the title of "The Value of Symptoms:"

"All symptoms of the *Materia Medica*

are not of the same value. They are relative in value. We include all the symptoms that we can observe. Then what have we? A mass of symptoms seeming to have no connection at all. They come from a human organism that is all order and perfection and all the parts of which work in perfect harmony. When even one of these parts is out of order, there must be a certain clew to string these effects together and form a picture of disease, and when you get this form of disease, what have you? A pathological state. I hope that no diploma will be granted to any man in this class who does not study pathology. When you have the changes *in toto* that this substance has made on the system, you have the pathology of the case. You have the totality of the effects on the system. This grand effect of the drug must be in the mind always, qualifying the individual symptoms of the drug. You may express this as you choose. Some call it the genius of the drug; others speak of it as the general action of the drug. This you must have in your mind or the symptoms are worthless. Did you not do this, you would be a mere symptomist, certainly a term of reproach. You must know what the whole drug does or you are not able to appreciate any one part of the drug. You can find twenty drugs with precisely the same symptoms. How will you decide between them? Apparently they are all identical, but not in their general action. How is this general action found? By the study of the drug as a whole."

*Prima facie* this is an innocent and wholly praiseworthy quotation, but left where it is, within its closing argument, as Farrington spoke it, it is intended to convey the impression that a proper homeopathic prescription can only be made by him who had studied pathology, or that

pathology is the prime essential of the prescription. But Farrington, of blessed memory, did not mean any such thing, nor did he say so. Had the quotation not stopped abruptly in the middle of the argument, Farrington's meaning would not have been left in doubt. In the very next line he says: "But here is a place where physicians may go too precipitately and fall into pathology." What? Fall into pathology! Good luck! why, that's just what is wanted. That's why the quotation was garbled—to show the super-eminence of pathology. Let us, however, continue the quotation, not omitting a word: "They say that as belladonna produces a picture of scarlatina and as arsenicum produces a picture of cholera asiatica even unto the growths found in the excrement, therefore these substances must be the remedies for these respective diseases. Baptisia produces a perfect picture of typhoid fever, therefore they say baptisia must be *the* remedy in typhoid fever. As we carry out the view I expressed a few minutes ago, when we examine a patient for disease, we proceed in exactly the same way as we do in the case of the proving. We note the changes we see and the sensation the patient feels; we look at his tongue, we examine his urine, we put all these together and we make a pathological picture of that man. Suppose you decide the case to be one of typhoid fever. That must not be valued except by comparison, showing how the present case differs from the general disease. If the genius of the case under treatment suits the genius of baptisia, and, if you give that remedy, the patient will recover whether you call his disease typhoid fever or mumps. If the genius of baptisia does not suit the genius of the case then that remedy will do no good."

If therefore, "the genius of the case

under treatment suits the genius of baptism, and, if you give that remedy, *the patient will recover, whether you call his disease typhoid fever or mumps,*" then what is the need of pathology at all? Wait a moment, however. No medical man in his sober senses has ever denied the value of pathology in diagnosis, nor of surgery as a medical accomplishment; but neither the one nor the other *per se* governs in the making of a homeopathic prescription. That is the weak side of the pathological argument. In the selection of a remedy for homeopathic application it is symptomatology which is in the ascendant; and laugh at it, and ridicule it as we may, there is no escape from the fact that it is the symptom, or, more correctly, the aggregate of symptoms. The Totality of Symptoms, which casts the deciding ballot, and pathology—which Dunham says is sick physiology, is only one element in the case, only one factor in the problem.\* In short, symptomatology is the *whole* problem, in the correct solving of which lies the restored health of the patient.

CLEVELAND, O.

### A HOMEOPATHIC SHOWING.

FIGURES AND FACTS PRESENTED BY DR. STORKE IN HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

THE recent action of the county commissioners of Denver, Col., regarding the continuance of the allopaths in the hospital, was commented upon, in a statistical way, by Dr. Storke at the Denver Homeopathic Club during its last session.

In alluding to the cost per patient dur-

ing the year 1891 he made the following statement:

"The cost of drugs and medical and surgical supplies (including flaxseed and whisky) for 1891 averaged \$2.93 per patient. Of this amount forty-nine cents went for whisky, twenty-seven cents flaxseed and \$2.17 was expended for other drugs and medical and surgical supplies.

"In contrast to this, look at the Boulder County Hospital report for the same year while under homeopathic control. The average cost per patient of all medical and surgical supplies was seventy-six cents. Under the same management during the year previous it reached the sum of \$1.60. In 1889, under allopathic control, it averaged \$5 per patient.

"As an illustration of economy in the use of medical and surgical supplies, consider the Denver Homeopathic Free Dispensary, where the cost per prescription was reduced to a small fraction over two cents during the last fiscal year.

"The death rate for 1891 in the Arapahoe County Hospital, under the old-school practice, was 12.91. At Boulder during the same time, under the new-school treatment, the mortality rate was 6.10. This record makes a showing of 6.11 per cent. in favor of the homeopaths.

"During 1890 the allopaths in Arapahoe County Hospital exhibited a mortality rate of 13.77 per cent. At this time the Boulder County Homeopaths showed a record of 7.20 per cent., or a saving of 6.28 per cent, over the old-school record. It may be incidentally remarked that the Boulder County Hospital in 1889, under the old-school management, succeeded in raising the death rate to 20.50 per cent!

"In sharp contrast to the average rate of mortality in Arapahoe County Hospital, 12.73 per cent., just look at the fifteen-year record of the Children's Homeo-

\* Through pathology he learns to *know* disease, but it is through therapeutics alone that he can *cure* it. And it is quite time that it were well understood not only by the profession, but also by the public, that to know the nature and course of a disease is not of necessity to know how to cure it.—*Dunham, Science of Therapeutics*, p. 32.

pathic Hospital of Philadelphia, which showed an average of 4.86 per cent. for the whole period.

"In the cure of insanity homeopathy has achieved much. From the general statistics of the five Massachusetts hospitals for the insane, for the year ending September 30, 1891, gleam several important facts. Four of these hospitals are allopathic and one, located at Westborough, is homeopathic. The percentage of complete recoveries, to the total number treated, was under the new school 15.60 per cent.; while it was 5.60, 7.00, 5.50, and 9.60 per cent. In each of the four old-school institutions respectively.

"These statistics teach several valuable lessons, which ought to be studied by the thoughtful people of the country.

"First—That homeopathy as a scientific system of medicine is a powerful factor in the care of nervous and mental diseases.

"Second—That it will show a minimum death rate when compared with the old school.

"Third—That pecuniarily it allows a great saving over the expensive drug and supply bills needed to practice modern allopathy."

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#### A NEW AND PRACTICAL USE FOR ALUMINUM.

ON the 8th day of March letters patent were issued to A. A. Marks of New York for artificial limbs constructed in part of aluminum.

This metal with its unlimited uses seems to be peculiarly adapted for surgical appliances, instruments, and artificial limbs; its low specific gravity, together with its great comparative strength, are qualities that are desirable to be combined in an artificial leg or arm.

There are amputations of the lower

limbs that surgeons deem desirable to make in order to remove a part or whole of a diseased or injured foot, without sacrificing more of the member than the parts involved. We refer to amputations technically termed tibio-tarsal, tarso metatarsal and medio-tarsal. These amputations have always been in disfavor with artificial limb makers, who have almost to a unit decried their license, and in too many instances have persuaded the surgeons to sacrifice much of a healthy leg, merely to obtain a stump that would better accommodate the artificial limbs that they were able to produce.

The new artificial leg, constructed of aluminum, combined with the rubber foot, is adaptable to the above enumerated amputations. The socket of aluminum incases the stump, and on account of the strength of the metal, the socket does not increase the diameters of the ankle to an objectionable degree in order to obtain the requisite strength; the metal is cast into the proper shape to give ease and comfort to the wearer; the aluminum socket is terminated by a rubber foot, which not only produces the similitude of the natural foot, but provides a soft, springy medium to walk upon, and a resistant, phalangeal ball to rise upon while walking, running, or ascending stairs.

It is obvious that by this invention the amputation can be conditional upon the injury, and the artificial limb conditional upon the amputation. In this alone the invention of the aluminum and rubber leg, will prove not only a boon to the one who has suffered the amputation, but the solution of a problem that has many times perplexed the operating surgeon, as it eliminates all the objections heretofore pressed against amputations in the region of the tarsus. The surgeon may thus rejoice in being able to observe the *old*



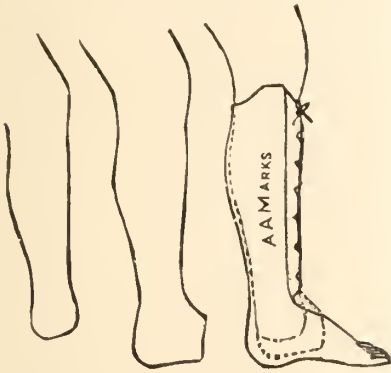
A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, M. D.,  
IOWA CITY, IOWA.





and consistent law of amputating with the least sacrifice.

Aluminum also plays an important part in the construction of strong and durable artificial arms. The socket of an arm, being made of that metal is light and strong and will enable the wearer to subject the



artificial arm to severe uses without danger of destruction. It will not crack from overstrain like wood, it will not become soft and limpsy or foul from perspiration like leather; it is lighter than any other metal, and is amply strong for every purpose.

These inventions will unquestionably mark an new era in the industry, and add to the prestige of the house that has already achieved distinction in its humane work.

#### A PLEA FOR HOMEOPATHISTS.

*To the Editor of the New York Times :*

New York is justly proud of its Columbia University and takes great interest in anything tending to increase its efficiency, as, for instance, its contemplated removal to more spacious quarters. I ask the permission to suggest, through your columns, to the trustees of the university and the people of New York another step toward the ideal university.

Until last year the university had no medical school. The omission has been partly remedied by the admission of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as an actual department of Columbia. The true university, however, recognizes no one sect in science. To-day homeopathy has a very large and increasing following and numbers among its adherents many prominent New York citizens. These should receive a proper recognition by the university authorities, and this can be done by allowing the candidate for the Columbian degree in medicine to study either allopathic or homeopathic materia medica and therapeutics.

This principle has been recognized by several American universities, and energetic Belgium has recently pioneered the way in conservative Europe. Will Columbia lag behind?

The New York Homeopathic Medical College, on Sixty-third Street and Eastern Boulevard, with its surgical hospital built by Gov. Flower, is among the best equipped and foremost medical institutions in this country. Its curriculum compares favorably with that of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and its requirements for graduation are not surpassed by those of any other American medical college. Could not some arrangement be made by which this college might be received into Columbia in the same way that the College of Physicians and Surgeons has been?

In this way homeopaths would justly share in the prestige conferred by Columbian degrees.

ALUMNUS UNIVERSITATIS.

—In severe paroxysms of coughing from whatever cause, a tablespoonful of glycerin in hot milk or cream will give speedy relief.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

A PRIMER OF MATERIA MEDICA FOR PRACTITIONERS OF HOMEOPATHY. By Dr. TIMOTHY FIELD ALLEN. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1892.

This volume contains 408 pages, treats of 182 remedies, is handsomely bound in cloth, and costs \$3. It is a little larger than the Pocket Book, and, of course, covers a great deal more ground. The work itself is excellent and forms a good "arm of precision" for the practitioner and as such we gladly recommend it. We like the preface amazingly well. Some of the remedies treated are exceedingly rare, but their characteristic points are carefully presented and make a clear picture.

WITH THE "POUSSE CAFÉ." Being a collection of Post-Prandial Verses, by WM. TOD HELMUTH, M. D. "Valeat Quantum Valere Potest." Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1892. 141 pages. \$1.50 net. By mail, \$1.58.

A very handsome little volume, gotten up in the best art of printer and binder, so that it makes a pretty and very neat book to give to your medical sweetheart, or to place upon the reception-room table for the better class of patients to browse in. In thus describing the frame of the picture indeed, it is not our intention to neglect the picture. But what more can be said touching the merit of the poems than what has been so plentifully and elegantly said by the other reviewers and by ourselves in former times? Except this: that imitation is the best of flattery. In a recent college commencement in one of our Western cities the audience was regaled with an "original" poem by its "author" an untitled (non-medical) gentleman, which was set to a catchy air, and brought down the house. When our "eagle" eye scanned the newspaper account of these exercises

and viewed the poem it struck a familiar chord in our make-up and we proceeded to look it up, and found it, on page 96 of "With the Pousse Café" under the head of "The Present Status of the Medical Profession," read at a dinner in July, 1890. The few alterations made in Helmuth's poem by the Western author added neither to its beauty, grammar, nor rhyme. Will there be another Beautiful Snow contention for authorship? How foolhardy, in this day of ready interchange of literature, for one man to purloin another's work and hope to escape detection; and especially work of the high order and popularity of Helmuth!

## OBITUARY.

WOODSTOCK, CANADA, April 4.—The death took place on Saturday April 2, of Dr. Springer, a well-known homeopathic physician, who for thirty years has been a resident of the county. About ten years ago he moved to Woodstock from Ingersoll, where he had lived and practiced for over twenty years. For the past three years deceased had suffered from partial paralysis, and this grew upon him until death ended his sufferings. Dr. Springer was born near Hamilton, and graduated at Cleveland, O. He was in his sixty-second year, and leaves a widow.

—To overcome the appetite for strong drink we must employ a remedial agent which, while acting as a stimulant and tonic on the system, will cause no disgust for it or nausea when its use is continued for some time. Celerina, while causing no nausea whatever through and by itself, will, in most cases, as extensive experience has proven, imbue the person using it with an actual disgust for, and an abhorrence of, all kinds of strong drink.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

—The annual meeting of the Southern Michigan Homeopathic Association was called to order at the court house in Kalamazoo, Mich., April 5. The election of officers was postponed until the next regular meeting of the association. Dr. Buskirk, of Oshtemo, read a paper on "Theory and Practice," and Dr. J. S. Ayres read a paper on Rheumatism. Both papers were discussed.

—The Boston Homeopathic Medical Society discussed "Obstacles in the Throat" at its meeting at No. 264 Boylston street, April 7.

—CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.—On the 30th of March, 1892, the doctors attending the post-graduate course organized the post-graduate Alumni Association of the Chicago Homeopathic College.

Officers elected, viz.: Dr. Edwin Gillard of Sandusky, O., president; Dr. Geo. W. Pringle of Midland, Mich., vice president; Dr. Lorenzo N. Grosvenor of Chicago, secretary and treasurer. All doctors holding a post-graduate certificate of Chicago Homeopathic College may become members. Address Lorenzo N. Grosvenor, M. D., 185 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

—First annual session of the Utah Homeopathic Medical Association, is to be held at Salt Lake City, on Tuesday, May 3. "Materia Medica and Therapeutics: the two Materia Medicas," by the chairman, J. C. Hanchett, M. D., Salt Lake City. "The Therapeutics of Acute Conjunctivitis," H. H. Crippen, M. D., Salt Lake City. "Electricity in Medical Practice," W. F. Howe, M. D., Evanston, Wyoming. "Some Peculiar and Persistent Symptoms with Clinical Notes," H. W. Brant, M. D., Eureka, Utah. "Positive Therapeutics

and Homeopathy," J. Beattie, M. D., Salt Lake City. "Clinical Verifications," H. W. Nash, M. D., Salt Lake City.

The officers are J. M. Dart, M. D., president. J. Beattie, M. D., vice president. C. I. Douglas, M. D., secretary. H. H. Crippen, M. D., corresponding secretary. D. A. Sykes, M. D., treasurer, all of Salt Lake City, and board of censors, E. B. Graham, M. D., Ogden. C. L. Crandall, M. D., and E. D. Woodruff, M. D., Salt Lake City.

—The Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital held its annual dinner in Delmonico's April 8.

Clarence Willard Butler presided and Charles F. Adams acted as toastmaster. The toasts of the evening were responded to as follows: "Alma Mater," Professor William T. Helmuth; "Theology," the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce; "Law," Professor Charles E. Hughes; "Medicine," Dr. T. Y. Kinne; "The Press," William A. Linn; "La Grippe," Professor Selden H. Talcott; "The Physician's Future," Dr. George G. Shelton; "The Class of '92," Dr. D. C. Noble.

Previous to the dinner an election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. F. J. Nott, city; First Vice President, P. S. Kinne, Paterson, N. J.; Second Vice President, James E. Lilienthal, San Francisco, Cal.; Third Vice President, Edward Chapin; Corresponding Secretary, George W. McDowell; Recording Secretary, John B. Garrison, and Treasurer, Irving Townsend. H. W. Paige, Necrologist; Charles Deady, Chairman of the Executive Committee; E. H. Pratt and George G. Shelton, Trustees for one year; D. J. Roberts and G. W. Roberts of New Rochelle, Trustees for two years; J. W. Dowling and Charles Francis Adams, Trustees for three years.

—The quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Society was held April 8, in the office of Dr. Jennie O. Arnold, Providence. The names of Dr. G. L. Miller, Dr. Amesbury, and Dr. Allison were presented for membership. Dr. Walter Amesbury read a paper on "Infantile Colic"; Dr. Emma A. Phillips gave a description of a visitor of Hahnemann returning to earth. Dr. H. A. Whitmarsh spoke on the superior advantages of European study for homeopathic students.

—The Missouri Institute of Homeopathy opened their 16th annual session at the Lindell Hotel April 12. The meeting was called to order by the Vice President, Dr. T. H. Hudson of Kansas City. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Parmlee, after which an address of welcome was delivered by Dr. James A. Campbell and responded to by Dr. H. W. Westover, of St. Joseph. After the transaction of routine business the regular programme was taken up. Under the first section, "Chemical Medicine," the following papers were read: "Two Cases of Hydrophobia Cured," J. F. Thatcher, M. D., Oregon, Mo.; "Malaria," P. H. Hudson, M. D., Kansas City; "A Peculiar Case of La Grippe, with Treatment," J. F. Thatcher, M. D., Oregon; "Faith in Its Relation to Homeopathy," Frank Kraft, M. D., Cleveland, O.; "Some Clinical Cases," Della McIntyre, M. D., Topeka, Kan.; "Therapeutic Measures of Hemorrhoids," L. G. Van Scoyoc, M. D., Kansas City. Each paper was followed by an interesting discussion. In the evening, the section of "Pedology" was taken up, with Dr. J. C. Cummings as chairman, and papers on the following subjects were read and discussed: "Syphilitic Diseases of Children," T. Griswold Comstock, M. D., St. Louis; "Marasmus," L. C. McElwee,

St. Louis; "Climate and Tubercular Children," T. C. Duncan, M. D., Chicago; "Tubercular Meningitis," F. M. Martin, M. D., Maryville, Mo.; "Gastritis," J. C. Cummings, M. D., St. Louis; "Hip Joint Diseases of Children and Their Surgical Operations," S. B. Parsons, M. D., St. Louis.

The meeting was well attended, there being about 100 members present. The next meeting will be held in Kansas City. Election of officers resulted as follows: Dr. James A. Campbell, St. Louis, president; Dr. H. W. Westover, St. Joseph, first vice president; Dr. A. C. Williamson, Springfield, second vice president; Dr. William P. Cutler, Kansas City, secretary; Dr. L. C. McElwee, St. Louis, provisional secretary; Dr. W. B. Morgan, St. Louis, treasurer; Drs. J. T. Thatcher, H. J. Ravold, W. J. Harris, J. C. Cummings, and Dr. Berger, board of censors.

—The Roch River Institute of Homeopathy met in Sterling, Ill., April 7; Dr. Kinyon of Roch Island is president, M. J. Hill, M. D., of Sterling, secretary. The meeting took the form of a surgical clinic, and the operations were conducted by the president. Operations were performed gratuitously upon afflicted citizens of that city. Bureaus, full of special importance to the twenty-five members of the Institute were read and discussed. Once a quarter the Institute meets in some city within its jurisdiction, and in a social and practical way, knit in strength the knowledge and good feelings of its learned members.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Western New York held its eighth annual meeting on Friday, April 15, at the Genessee Hotel, Buffalo. The business sessions were held in the forenoon from eleven to one o'clock, and afternoon from three to



six o'clock, Drs. DeWitt G. Wilcox, George A. Haywood, and G. W. Seymore, making up the executive committee.

Dr. A. Wilson Dods of Fredonia, the president of the Society, was in the chair.

"City Drinking Water" was the title of a paper read at the morning session by Dr. S. N. Brayton, who ridiculed the common idea that typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., were caused by drinking city water. It was the custom for cities bordering on lakes to tunnel out into the lake for their water supply, and then run their sewerage in the same direction and take it back in small doses for drinking purposes. This was particularly true of Buffalo, which takes toll of the sewage of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, and other cities as it moves toward the falls.

There was a great deal of humbug and nonsense in the microbe cry, and physicians who should know better attribute to impure water a large per cent. of all the typhoid fever.

The paper, after being discussed with great interest, was ordered printed.

Dr. Burt J. Maycock read a paper on "Lithæmia and Rheumatism." Dr. J. W. Le Seur one on "Treatment of Rheumatism;" and Dr. G. R. Stearns one on "Neurotic Ovaritis." Dr. F. P. Warner of Canandaigua concluded the morning session with an address on "Gastric Ulcers." The first feature of the afternoon meeting was President Dods's address on "Tuberculosis," in which he joined issue with Koch's theory that tuberculosis was caused by bacilli, and rather attributed the disease to mal-nutrition.

The rest of the programme was as follows :

#### SURGERY.

Typical Case of Appendicitis, operation and recovery, Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox.

Incarcerated Hernia, Dr. J. M. Lee.

#### GYNECOLOGY.

Treatment of Subinvolution, Dr. W. A. Noble.

Endometritis, Dr. G. T. Moseley.

Apostoli's Treatment of Uterine Fibroids, Dr. Emily F. Swett.

#### NOSE AND THROAT.

Adenoid Growths in the Vault of the Pharynx, Dr. E. J. Bissell.

Neglected Condition of Nose and Throat, Dr. O. S. Bamber.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox, Buffalo; vice president, Dr. J. A. Le Seur, Batavia; Dr. E. H. Wolcott, Rochester, secretary and treasurer. The next regular meeting will be held the second Friday in July.

—There was a large attendance at the two hundred and seventy-third regular meeting of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County, held in the rooms of the Franklin Literary Society, April 12. Dr. H. D. Schenck, chairman of the Bureau of Pathology and General Medicine, made a report embracing the work of the bureau. It was ordered placed on file. The following papers were read: "Sarcoptes," by Dr. George H. Parkhurst; "A Case of Tetanus," by Dr. C. W. Smith, and "Ferrum Phos.," by Dr. J. C. Given.

—The Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society held its annual meeting in Boston, April 12. Dr. A. J. French of Lawrence was chairman, and there were about 120 members present.

—Kentucky Homeopathic Medical Association will meet at Georgetown, May 17 and 18.

—The Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society held a meeting April 13 at the library building. Dr. Leonard presented a paper on "Asepsis, Disinfection, and Antiseptics."

## COMMENCEMENTS.

—The commencement exercises of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital were held April 7, in Lenox Lyceum. The introductory address was delivered by Prof. T. F. Allen, M. D., LL. D., dean of the faculty, and the conferring of degrees was done by the Hon. Rufus B. Cowing, President of the Board of Trustees. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon thirty-five young men.

—The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri held its 33d annual commencement exercises at Pickwick Theater, St. Louis, on the evening of March 17, and graduated seven M. D.'s. Owing to the rigorous adhesion to the three years' course of study, there were not more, but in consideration of the fact that the older colleges of the dominant school only graduated from fifteen to twenty, the management feel satisfied with the work of the term past.

The exercises were interspersed with the vocal and instrumental selections of the best musicians of the city; the address on behalf of the faculty was delivered by Rev. J. J. O'Brien; subject, "The elements of success," and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Ferdinand Brase, Helene A. Goerke, Clara Louise Toby, Thos. J. Jones, Emma C. F. Wentzel, E. Wilson Taylor, and Paul N. Zilliken, by the President of the Board of trustees, Dr. W. A. Edmonds; Prof. I. D. Foulon awarded the prizes and flowers in his usual happy style, and following the benediction the large audience and the graduates filed out to assume each his or her duty on the next day.

—The Southern Homeopathic Medical College held its first annual commencement April 7, at the Lyceum Theater, Baltimore.

An attractive programme had been arranged for the event, and a large number of friends of the institution and the graduates were present. The services began at two o'clock. The faculty and graduating class entered at 2.30 o'clock and took seats on the stage. After prayer by the Rev. J. B. Van Meter, D. D., Mayor Latrobe delivered an address to the graduates. The Hippocratic oath was then administered, and the graduates received their diplomas from Levi Z. Condon, president of the college. The graduates were Emory M. Henry, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Paul F. De Ford, Wm. H. Johnson, Clarence K. Jump, Marshall G. Smith, and Wm. Dulaney Thomas, of Baltimore.

With the exception of the first named, all are graduates of the University of Maryland School of Medicine. Dr. Henry received the highest general average in the examinations, and Dr. Thomas the highest average of the post-graduates.

Honorary degrees were then conferred on Drs. Waterman F. Corey and S. S. Stearns, of Washington, D. C., and Drs. Henry F. Garey, Milton Hammond, Edward H. Holbrook, John Hood, and Elias C. Price, of Baltimore.

Diplomas and gold medals were conferred on Misses Annie E. Burbridge, of Nova Scotia, and Clare Pauline Tucker, of Fredonia, N. Y., both of whom were graduates of the Training School for Nurses, which is at the Homeopathic Hospital, 323 North Paca Street. The presentations were made by Professor O. E. Janney, chairman of the Training School committee. Miss Jennie S. Cottle, head nurse, received an engrossed testimonial of efficiency. The valedictory was delivered by Professor Elias C. Price.

—The National Homeopathic College of Chicago held its first annual commence-

ment exercises April 5, at Central Music Hall. The programme consisted largely of music and speeches. Prof. William O. Cheeseman read the registrar's report, which made a favorable showing for the college. Twenty-two hundred patients had been treated in the free dispensary. Degrees were conferred upon twenty-seven matriculants and seven students in general medicine received their graduation certificates.

Prof. Charles F. Bassett delivered the faculty valedictory, the Rev. H. A. Delano an address.

Those who received diplomas as doctors of medicine were: Mrs. Louise Buettner, Prof. H. H. Wilder, H. P. Pratt, F. E. Wilder, F. H. Lockwood and Frank Brennan, all of Chicago, and Christian Peter Horn of Iowa.

—The Hahnemann Medical College (Philadelphia) commencement occurred April 12.

The programme included prayer by Rev. John F. Beckley, the valedictory address by William C. Gordon, M. D., on the "The Profession of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine;" the conferring of degrees by Judge William B. Hanna upon those who were sent out into the world with a brand-new M. D. to their names. The following is the list of graduates:

Charles S. Abbot, Arthur N. Allen, Wm. R. Andrews, M. C. Ashley, George A. Barrows, C. H. Bowker, S. G. A. Brown, J. G. Campbell, N. H. Chaffee, Jas. H. Darby, Chas. E. Dennis, Perry H. Dudley, Jerry C. Foster, Wm. R. Geiser, John R. Gillett, H. Graham, E. R. Gregg, F. J. Haerer, G. S. Harrington, J. A. Harrison, J. W. Hassler, J. S. Hickey, R. C. Higgins, Wm. L. Hill, Wm. M. Hopkin, L. A. Hudson, Noah Jackson, George I. Keen, M. S. Kistler, W. N. Leedum, H. Litchfield, W. S. Macomber, George W. Mays, C. S. Means, J. H. Mc-

Cullough, Chas. McDowell, C. S. Middleton, H. W. Moore, Clarence Nichols, W. W. Nuss, L. R. Palmer, A. C. Pedrick, Jr., W. H. Philips, Jacob D. Pines, Robert L. Piper, T. R. Rice, W. E. Rotzell, M. H. Sanger, E. W. Shields, O. F. Souders, A. G. Stevens, C. E. Teghtmeier, Geo. H. Thacher, Edw. C. Thomas, John J. Tuller, James M. Tyson, W. L. Vaughn, Charles Wagner, F. A. Walters, Harry S. Weaver, L. C. Wessels, E. L. Yourex.

—The annual meeting of the Hahnemann Hospital Association, Philadelphia, was held April 12, at the Bellevue Hotel. Mrs. William Burnham presided. Rev. H. S. Wayland conducted devotional exercises, and Mrs. Edmund Lewis, corresponding secretary, read a report of their many entertainments held during the year and gave an account of the Nurses' Training School, with its thirty nurses under Miss Kellner. The dispensary department of the hospital treated 14,483 in three months, and Mrs. Belfield, the treasurer, showed the receipts to have been \$12,169.27, and the expenses \$11,740.44. Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer was elected president for the ensuing year.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) Hospital leaflet for April is out, and as usual gives all the latest and most interesting news for the friends of the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital. The hospital report for March shows that forty new patients were admitted during the month and twenty-nine receiving treatment in the institution April 1. H. H. Warner has given \$1000 to the building fund.

—W. O. Cheeseman, formerly of Medina, has been made professor of theory and practice of the National Homeopathic Medical college, of Chicago, Ill.

—The annual meeting and election of the officers and trustees of the Buffalo Homeo-

pathic Hospital was held April 14. The treasurer's report showed the institution to be free from debt, with a small balance on the credit side of the ledger. The affairs of the hospital, as set forth in the reports presented, are in better condition than ever before. The new hospital building on Richmond Avenue, near the Park, is to be ready for occupancy soon. The officers and trustees chosen for the ensuing year were: President, Fred M. Inglehart; Vice president, John Satterfield; Secretary, Charles F. Dunbar; Treasurer, Henry W. Burt.

—Our supplement this issue is the portrait of A. C. Cowperthwaite M. D., of Iowa City, Ia.

—The fifteenth anniversary and reception of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, were held April 17. Dr. Bushrod W. James, president of the institution, gave the opening address. The treasurer of the hospital, Mr. Edward H. Binns, reported the progress of the institution during the past fifteen years, showing a large increase in its labors and general usefulness. President James presented certificates of honor to the retiring resident physicians, Drs. James C. Stirk and H. Wells Woodward. The installation of Drs. John R. Gillette and Walter H. Phillips to the positions of resident physicians followed.

—The Woman's Homeopathic Medical society of Chicago adopted resolutions denouncing as an insult to the women physicians of the State the action of the Illinois Exposition Board in placing medical work in charge of the laity, and indorsing Dr. Julia R. Low's action in resigning from the training school board.

—Columbus (Ohio) homeopathic physicians have organized a county Society.

## GLOBULES.

—The faculty of the post-graduate course at the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College gave a complimentary supper to post-graduate students April 12. Those who sat down to the table were Professor J. C. Sanders, H. F. Biggar, E. R. Eggleston, C. D. Ellis, De Forrest Baker, W. E. Wells, and H. D. Bishop, and Doctors English, Standish, Sabine Larence, Welyn, Bartholomew, Banning, Hawkins, Johnson, Moore, Richardson, Bates, Haggart, Frost, Sayles, and Harriet W. Carmen, of London, England. After the supper Dr. J. C. Sanders officiated as toast-master, and called upon Dr. Wilson, who chose for his topic, "The Snake as Emblematic of the Practice of Medicine." Dr. Biggar spoke upon "The Post-Graduate Course." Dr. E. R. Eggleston responded to the settlement, "The Future of the Old College."

—There is a battle going on among some of the members of the Board of Health, Oakland, Cal. When Dr. Bradley, a homeopathist, was appointed a member of the board some months ago, the allopaths refused to recognize him. Since then they have completely ignored him.

Dr. Woolsey, who led the battle for the allopaths, was reappointed a member of the board yesterday by the Mayor. Dr. Bradley's term has expired, but he has not yet been reappointed. In the meantime the allopaths have quietly set to work to defeat the only homeopath in the board. Dr. Bradley, however, is a personal friend of Mayor Chapman, and as the former is ill the Mayor says that he will take no action in the matter until he can talk with the doctor.

—LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., April 9.—In an altercation to-day Dr. Frank Artand was shot and, it is believed mortally wounded by Dr. A. N. Pierce. There has



been bad blood between the doctors for some time and they had carried their quarrel into the local newspapers. The parties are of opposite schools of medicine, Pierce being a homeopathist. Pierce today answered Artand's card and the latter visited his office armed with a whip to chastise his rival. He struck one blow when Pierce drew a pistol, and putting it against Artand's left side, fired. Artand fell, the bullet passing nearly through his body, being taken out near the spinal column. Pierce is a man of family and Artand was married about a week ago. Both are prominent men.

—The Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital elected the following Board of Trustees yesterday: Jewett M. Richmond, J. J. Albright, William H. Gratwick, J. J. McWilliams, and George B. Mathews.

—The Maryland legislature has passed a bill of appropriating \$1500 for the Baltimore Homeopathic Hospital. This was largely the result of the efforts of Dr. Drane.

—A Baltimore paper recently published a list of the officers of the reception committees in charge of the American Institution, all residents of Washington, but in this paper the address of each was given as Maryland. Evidently in this Baltimore newspaper office they think that M. D. stand for Maryland.

—The trustees and corporators of the Homeopathic medical and surgical hospital and dispensary of Pittsburgh held their annual meeting and reception in the chapel of the hospital, Second Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, April 12.

—The Homeopathic Hospital Free Dispensary was opened at 151 Monroe Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. April 6. It will be open daily, except Sunday, from 3 to 4 o'clock, and on Tuesdays and Fridays it will be open from 9 to 10 A. M., for the

treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose. Dr. E. J. Bissell will be in charge of this latter department. The names of the physicians in charge of the surgical and medical department follow: Monday and Thursday, Dr. Bennett and Dr. Hoyt; Tuesday and Friday, Dr. Rambo and Dr. Lehman; Wednesday and Saturday, Dr. Snow and another not yet appointed. The dispensary is for the benefit of those who are absolutely unable to pay for proper medical attendance, and all such will receive the best treatment that it is possible to give.

—A NEW MATERIA MEDICA.—Drs. Rufus L. Thurston and Samuel A. Kimball of 124 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, give notice of the compilation of a new work upon this inexhaustible theme; the volume is to contain 200 or more remedies complete in their provings, and the bulk to be of convenient size for use at the bedside, if that is deemed best. The editors contend that their new venture is designed to occupy a middle ground between the many ponderous volumes of recent publication, and the condensations, both whereof being inutile for the practitioner. It will be issued in fascicles of 24 pages each every three months at the cost of 30 cents per issue. The "folder" announcing the work promises a number of departures in the hackneyed topic, and we look forward to its appearance with much hope. *Materia Medica* must always prove an herculean task, and every help that can be afforded to simplify or popularize its acquisition is a very palpable gain for homeopathy.

—LEGISLATION FOR OHIO.—What purports to be a composite appeal, from members of all schools of practice in Ohio, has been received by physicians asking prompt elocutionary effort on their repre-



sentative in order to pass the Medical Practice Bill. The bill as proposed is free of objectionable matters, and is a model of clear diction. It proposes a mixed board of seven, no one school to have a majority. We hope it may pass.

—Vick's Seed House at Rochester, N. Y., as every reader knows, is one of the most handsome stock, flower, and fruit gardens of the modern world. This is that season of the year when the housewife, whether in city or country, runs out her flower-pots or begins to make little flower-beds and the seeds and plants are a welcome necessity. Don't forget Vick's.

—Two drops of camphor on your tooth-brush will give your mouth the freshest, cleanest feeling imaginable, will make your gums rosy and absolutely prevent anything like cold sores or affections of your tongue. The gums, by the way, are barometers of our condition. If they are clear, bright red we are in good health, while if our blood is thin and wanting in the little mysterious red corpuscles that make us healthy the gums will be pale pink, or if we are in a very bad way indeed and much in need of a course of dialized iron they will be almost white.

—THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.—Send fifty cents to Bond & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago, and you will receive, post paid, a four hundred page advance guide to the Exposition, with elegant engravings of the grounds and buildings, portraits of its leading spirits, and a map of the city of Chicago, all of the rules governing the exposition and exhibitors, and all information which can be given out in advance of its opening. Also, other engravings and printed information will be sent you as published. It will be a very valuable book and every person should secure a copy.

—A Country Boarder—"How is it, Mrs. Hayseed, that with all the cucumbers on your farm you never have them on the table?"

Mrs. Hayseed—"The horse is lame."

"The horse lame! What has that to do with it?"

"Well, you see we live way off in the country, and it's 'most ten miles to a doctor."—*News*.

—Senator Richardson before the legislature at Albany last month called up his bill allowing county judges and superintendents of the poor to commit to the Middletown asylum patients whose relatives, friends, or guardians request shall be sent there for homeopathic treatment, and it gave rise to a long debate. Senator O'Connor opposed it, and Senators Richardson, Parker, and Edwards favored it. Senator Parker declared that the present Commission in Lunacy was hardly a success. The bill was finally passed.

—Charles Truax, Greene & Co., Chicago, established a physicians' bureau of service and information, which it proposes to make of great value to all members of the medical profession who may visit the exposition. The firm intends to fit up spacious rooms at which visiting physicians may make their headquarters, and where they will be provided with the facilities for reading, writing, and sending and receiving mail and telegrams; can avail themselves of telephone, messenger, livery, and express service; can purchase exposition, theater, and railway tickets; can have banking conveniences and the service of German French or Spanish interpreters, and can receive information generally about the sights of the city, as well as the location and rates of desirable hotels and boarding houses. All of these accommodations the firm intends to provide free.

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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NOW listen to this, from the *Medical News*: In sword-lore there is a legend of a blade so fine and so sharp that, with a good blow, a man's head could be severed from his body and not be displaced, and the man remain in ignorance of the fact—so long as he kept right still and did not cough. It would seem that fatuous superciliousness may clumsily perform hari-kari of this peculiar and extreme kind in ignorantly attempting to wield the dangerous weapon of modern medical criticism. We write with the kindest intent, and only to caution our hari-karicaturist that after such superb swordsmanship there is great danger in coughing. Keen, isn't it? As the blade of which it speaks? But say, did you ever hear of a hari-karicaturist chopping off his own head? Isn't hari-kari a sort of abdominal section, a self-performed laparotomy, *after* which, his squire is permitted to slice off the head—\* \*—Considering that it is the custom of the Russian to eat a meal every two hours, is it a matter of much wonder that they are having a famine over there, or that the Czar is anxious to divide his refuse population between Siberia and New York?—\* \*—The *Dixie Doctor* seems in trouble; perhaps it is worse than "seems." Hear what a friendly rival says. Our esteemed, picturesque contemporary has been suffering with some

catamenial irregularities of late. She has missed some of her monthly periods, and her menstrual functions seem to be getting deranged. Her last appearance, the October *issue*, came "past the time," and was much diminished in volume. Can it be that one so young, at one time so promising, at all times so hopeful, should be slowly undergoing her "change of life" so soon?—\* \*—A piece of camphor, an inch square and half an inch thick, laid on the bureau during the daytime and on or near the pillow at night, is an effective mosquito dispeller. Some folks, however, would prefer mosquitoes to camphor, of which we are whom—\* \*—A piece of absorbent cotton dipped into a hot solution of calendula, and introduced into the rectum, will relieve the intense urging to urinate—\* \*—Some of the homeopathic pharmacies ought to be ashamed to publish a picture of a nude female all bound about with elastic belts—an advertisement for elastic stockings. The engraving referred to is not simply nude, that would be bad enough, but it is designedly obscene—\* \*—A first-class editorial that, entitled "*No One is Allowed to Ride Free: Put your Fare in the Box*," in the March '92 issue of *The New Remedies*—\* \*—As physicians and students usually get from 25 to 40 per cent. discount on medical books, may we ask who it is pays the list price? Or is this not a

Bowery fashion, to add 50 per cent. to the value and then knock off 30 per cent. to *you*?—\* \*—"Old Hahnemann's (Chicago) faculty gave the students an invitation to a *matinée*, and over two hundred turned out." *Voilà!* That's pretty nearly our weak spot. Wonder where they went—to see "Dr. Bill?"—\* \*—"Dr. Hale, of Chicago, is a popular doctor, judging from the number of non-medical things he is invited to do. His most recent deviation from a strictly pill-giving course was a lecture on "Flowery Florida" before the American Health Resort Association. Look out for a fine *Materia Medica* Bureau at the Institute this year, for Dr. Hale is its chairman—\* \*—"Which reminds us to say that the American Institute meets at Washington in June prox., and everybody *must* come! Let the stay-at-home have that obstetric case, and give him a chance to write up a learned paper on the dilated os as "as large a silver dollar;" but *you* pack your "pill box" and bring your wife with you. Better lay in a "rat-tail" coat for emergencies—\* \*—"Dr. Fisher does not fancy our allusions to the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association and his rather fervid connection therewith, and it is so unkind as to call us a *fawn*. Well, well, to call our writings fawnlike, or our professional conduct as that of a fawn, makes those who know us smile rather vociferously. No harm done, brother. We know what's biting you. If we do take it out occasionally in little fawn-like criticisms we admire you just the same, and hope you will pull along all right—\* \*—"A stream of hot water thrown for fifteen minutes against a constricted uterus—hour-glass contraction—has been followed by good results, especially when condition was result of instrumental delivery—\* \*—"Dr. H. C. Aldrich, in *North Am. Jour. of Homeopathy*, prescribed geranium in tincture of ten-drop doses, four

times a day, and douches twice a day of a decoction of the same, with the most happy result and cure in a case of persistent metrorrhagia—\* \*—"One-fortieth grain of strychnine three times a day is recommended by Prof. Da Costa in pseudo-apoplexy as the sequela of fatty heart. It is also a fine hypodermic remedy to cure dipsomania. And is also "good for" rats—\* \*—"The Homeopathic Hospital College (Cleveland) is at work on the Excavation for its new College building. Promised to be ready for class of '92-'93. In a description recently published in this journal, page 131, the typo unfortunately substituted Chicago for Cleveland.

#### A MERE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.\*

By S. LILIENTHAL, M. D.

UNDER this heading the New York *Medical Record* contained an article about the discussion on chronic nephritis at the International Congress in Berlin, and in summing up we find that Dr. Lepine favors the non-albuminous diet and keeps his patients on milk; uses iodide of potash; condemns strophanthus and the vapor bath. Dr. Grainger Stewart favors the vapor bath and the hot air bath and the milk diet; knows no remedy for the disease. Dr. Rosenstein is against all medicines and not partial to the milk diet. Dr. Senator agrees to the inefficacy of drugs, with the sole exception of iodide. Dr. Anpercht is certain that iodide is not of the slightest use. Thus we have absolutely nothing left, not even an accepted dietary, and the young and earnest seeker after scientific certainties must have reached the conclusion that the only certainty in the treatment of chronic nephritis is that nothing is certain.

In the same number of the *Medical Record* there is the report of the Medical

\* A manuscript sent to the Editor just before Prof. Lilienthal's death.



F. E. STORKE, M. D.,  
DENVER, COL.





Society of the County of New York on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Certain Abdominal Diseases, characterized by symptoms of peritonitis. Dr. Hanks advises to keep the bowels open and the aid of the laparatomist. Dr. Alonzo Clark instituted the opium treatment, for he found that purgatives in peritonitis would do no good, excepting cases the result of fetal impaction. Dr. Lee thinks that the question of opium and cathartics is still an open one, and he thought we would return to a lesser amount of abdominal surgery than is being practiced to-day. Dr. Grandin saw his patients die with puerperal peritonitis when dosed with opium; he relies now on cleanliness and salines and avoids opium as far as possible—page 378. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? The coroner?

*Medical Record*, page 376: Dr. Ezra M. Hunt studies micro-organisms and leucocytes; and comes to the conclusion that a great modification of belief is probable as to the relation of this or that particular or specific germ to the causation of communicable diseases. Nor are bacteriologists quite sure that forms of pathogenic micro-organisms are not necessarily original or immutable, and that environment, both within and without, has great influence. The therapeutic theory as to curing diseases by germicides has been relegated to the rear, etc.

All of this can be found in one number of an allopathic journal and may be found in many journals of the old school. Differences of opinion in relation to therapeutics must exist, as long as hypothesis rules in relation to pathology as well as to treatment. Look at this bacteriological upheaval and what does it amount to, except that it brought hygienic treatment more in the foreground and so far has been of real benefit. And still the very

essence of bacteriology was already foreshadowed a hundred years ago, and when father Hahnemann goes into speculative theorizing he is too often on a wrong road, though the idea which prevailed in his mind, contained the kernel of truth. He who toiled a century ahead of his age, speaks of psora, which he tried to explain, but failed miserably; but do we not believe now that these micro-organisms are innocuous except when they find a suitable soil on which to develop and that when the leucocytes are normal, they will be able to destroy them? So many of our modern homeopaths scoff at the teachings of the master, call him antiquated, and if they only could or would read between the lines, they would detect the truth which permeated his antiquated mode of expressing himself. When our own authors and journalists deviate constantly from the narrow path laid down in the works of Hahnemann, no wonder that as to the ones who deserted from our ranks, Prof. Samuel Potter of San Francisco holds them up in their true light as being eclectics, and not true followers of the "Organon;" and this sounds the death-knell of homeopathy. I feel grateful for such exposition, though it appears in the allopathic *Pacific Journal*; and similar articles can be read in French journals, openly declaring that there is mighty little difference between modern homeopathy and modern allopathy.

What, then, do our physicians gain by setting aside the beaten track of homeopathy, where the treatment rests on the rocky foundation of a law, to follow haphazard opinions which may do well once in a while and fail miserably in others. Leave the coroner's work to the adherents of the old school; let us not excuse our shortcomings by acknowledging that palliation pleases doctor and patient, and let us

then shut our eyes to the sequelæ as emanating therefrom. We must uphold the doctrines of homeopathy in their totality, or let us give up the unequal battle and join the millennial majority. Will it make you feel happy that you aided in setting up the monument: In memory of lost homeopathy?

#### GYNECOLOGICAL LANDMARKS.

HOW shall gynecology be taught to be the most useful and practical? This should be a very important question today, as about one-third of *all* physicians claim to be gynecologists. Gynecological instruction is still more significant when it is recognized that the gynecologist is, or should be, the real abdominal surgeon. He must have the requisite knowledge to properly enter the peritoneal cavity, the acquired skill to properly treat the toilet of the greatest of lymph sacs. The gynecologist has not mastered his subject until he can do abdominal section with such skill and judgment as to defy the criticism of professional witnesses, and that monitor which compels forces to make their own record—time.

For gynecological instruction to the undergraduate we are a friend to text-book recitation and clinical instruction. But to give gynecological instruction to medical men in post-graduate schools, we believe there are two methods which subserve the best interests of the practitioner, viz., practical anatomy and clinical instructions. When men are only to be in a school from four to six weeks, they can only learn but few of the landmarks of the subjects.

The first and main landmark of gynecology is *anatomy*. The general practitioner should be given a few practical lessons on the abdominal and pelvic viscera. He should be refreshed on the relations of

abdominal and pelvic organs. He should get a few wholesome lessons about the peritoneum—its capacity for infection, and what organs it limits; its toilet, and how to respect it. Our experience has *always* been this, that the man who understood his anatomy the best was *always* the safest man. The practitioner should be instructed so he can see the pelvic organs with his eyes, and feel them with his hands. General practitioners do not always have a clear conception of the relations of the pelvic organs, and if he be a man inclined to gynecology it will do him good to see and handle the organs. It will be fortunate too if, while he is looking at the anatomy of the pelvis, there chances to be an exudate at the end of a fallopian tube. He will then learn a little natural pathology. The floor of the pelvis should be clearly placed before his eyes, so that he will not talk foolishness about prolapse. Teach him what holds up the uterus, and he will then see how artificial a pessary is. Show him the nobility of the uterus, and he will then see the mere *position* of the uterus is insignificant. A thorough knowledge of abdominal and pelvic anatomy constitutes about one-half of gynecology.

The second landmark of gynecology is *menstruation*. The practitioner should be thoroughly impressed that menstruation is a function, and its going wrong generally means disease. Deviations from normal menstruation give the clew to some disease. There are about three classes of menstruation. Those girls who begin early, menstruate profuse, painless and regular, will often form that class known as the chlorotic girl. She will have adolescent anæmia, which is a disease, from fifteen to twenty-four years of age. These girls soon get irregular, painful, and disturbed menstruation. They have the classic symptoms of anæmia, viz., paleness, breathlessness,

palpitation, loss of appetite, and nausea. Constipation plays a *rôle*. Nothing cures them like country air and doing nothing. Iron makes those girls worse, for their pelvic organs are already so stimulated that they are literally flooding to death. A second class of girls begin to menstruate late. The flow is scanty and painful, and only lasts a few days. She does not begin until seventeen or eighteen. These cases belong to arrested development. Excessive brain work among school girls has much to do with this deficient development. Such cases are very annoying, and recoveries are not satisfactory. A third class is the tubercular girls. Nature is saving them by closing up the vents of loss.

A third landmark in gynecology is *labor*. Labor is the starting point of many an ill in woman's life. Infection tracks up so many labors. The tubes are the highways out of which goes the infection, and exudates and thickened parts of the peritoneum tells the tell. Women get up too soon, sub-involution arises, prolapse and its associated train of ills follow in the wake. The practitioner should be taught to pick up the thread of history and drop onto the landmark which caused the illness, and when the woman says, "I have been sick since my last child," the doctor may not lose sight of the cause. When he examines the pelvis he will find on one or both sides of the uterus a circumscribed pathology that reveals history.

*Gonorrhea* is a fourth landmark in gynecology. This is a widespread evil, and it enters with just as much respect a palace or a hovel. The practitioner should be taught that sudden scalding or burning in urinating in a previously healthy woman is very suspicious. Sudden leucorrhea in the same kind of woman tells suspicious stories. Bartholin's glands are sacred to

the quick reception of gonorrhea. Sudden acquired tenderness of the vulva may be viewed with silent tongue. It is better never to ask a woman if she has had gonorrhea, for sexual histories are notoriously false. One should make up his mind and hold it in his head. Gonorrhea is very prevalent and very disastrous in woman, and is mostly incurable. It will require the best heads and the finest skill to recognize it in unsuspected corners.

A fifth landmark in gynecology is *abortion*. Abortion is bad because it is unnatural, while labor is natural. The cervix is never prepared for an abortion. In fact, the cervix almost constantly stands guard over the contents of the uterus. The cervix is the sentinel to tell the uterus to quiet its troubled action. Now the greatest principle in gynecology is good *drainage*, and abortions cannot have good drainage because the cervix shuts down and covers the sewer. Then gonorrheal and septic influence runs riot in the uterus. The tubes act then as the sewer, and the peritoneum as the sink hole. The woman never recovers her juvenile, elastic step.

A sixth landmark in gynecology is *tumors*. Tumors all grow toward the umbilicus, because it is the place of least resistance. Tumors all spring from some distinct tissue, and they thus have a pedicle, or an anchorage. If one knows anatomy he will have some idea what the tumor is growing from. Tumors may twist on their pedicle, and if they do a sudden increase in their size will occur at once from shutting off the return flow of venous blood. Twisting a tumor on its pedicle will not generally cut off the arterial flow, and so, if the artery beats its blood into a tumor, and the blood cannot return the tumor must swell. Tumors do not all need operation. They will recover without the knife often. One of the best surgeons in England said

to us that he was surprised to see how many tumors he saw recover in persons who would not allow an operation. The practitioner should be taught that there is not only too much abdominal section being done, but that there are too many untrained doing it. The trouble is the fool never sees that he is a fool, and there is no hope for him.

But the cry is going forth that so much promiscuous laparotomy must cease. Be sure that you have got a tumor before you operate, and then be sure you understand how to do the operation. The practitioner should be taught that many instruments are dangerous. A man in Ohio a short time ago killed a woman with a sound. The woman came to him because she urinated too frequently. The wise man on the end of the sound said within himself : "The fundus lies on the bladder, and that causes her to urinate too often ; therefore I will replace that stubborn uterus with my *sound*." So he pried that poor uterus back to his professional satisfaction. The poor confiding woman died on the third day, and the *post-mortem*, which tells many a tale, revealed the *fact* that he had pushed the sound through the fundus, and the *two month* fetus had passed out of the same hole and killed the woman. What a lesson for a wise man ! But the fool may bray his sound in a mortar, yet both sound and fool are still left. The sound has done more harm than good. Good gynecologists use their fingers *now*, and can tell more truthful stories from their finger ends. There is only one thing that makes a gynecologist, and that is *training*. The treatment of gynecological cases are mainly involved in the diagnosis and pathology. The proper use of the hot vaginal douche, and the intelligent use of the vaginal tampon, covers the main ground of gynecological therapeutics. Thus to teach gynecology

the essentials, or landmarks, must be laid before the practitioner so that he can comprehend the whole field and its relations. He must divine out of the principles presented to him the proper application of treatment to each individual case.—*N. A. Practitioner*.

#### LACERATION OF THE PERINEUM.

THE *Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pedology* for May is a notable number. It is increased in size to 112 pages, and is entirely devoted to the discussion of the question of laceration of the perineum. At the December (1891) meeting of the American Obstetrical Society, Dr. George Clinton Jeffery, of Brooklyn N. Y., read an address entitled, "A reasonable Protest Against Immediate Perineorrhaphy," in which he took strong grounds in favor of the delayed, or secondary operation for repair. This somewhat startling paper elicited so much disapproval among those present at the meeting that Dr. Winterburn determined to give a fair opportunity for a full expression of opinion on this important subject. The result is a Symposium, of thirty papers, by prominent obstetricians and gynecologists in different parts of the country. It is rather surprising to find such a variety of opinion among men of large experience. Thus, Dr. O. S. Runnels, of Indianapolis, says : "It will be a step forward when it is established as a rule of practice that the primary operation, upon the lacerated perineum, is as indefensible, dangerous, and useless as is the primary operation upon the lacerated cervix. I consider it malpractice in both cases." At the other extreme of opinion there are a number of prominent men, as for instance, Professor John Nicholas Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who says : "The duty to operate on a lacerated perineum



immediately after labor is imperative," or, Professor Sheldon Leavitt, of Chicago, who says: "I insist upon the immediate operation . . . perinei thus restored are more likely to be functionally good than those built after a lapse of three or four months;" or, Professor George R. Southwick, of Boston, who says: "My results have been better with primary Perineorrhaphy than with the secondary operation. Experience is the basis of my belief in the primary operation."

But these writers do more than express opinions. They give each in his own way, the minute details of the primary and secondary operations. This series of papers becomes thus a most valuable guide to the general practitioner. To have the most recent views of such men as Ludlam, Danforth, Ostrom, Comstock, Green, Carleton, and many others equally prominent, brought together for comparison, furnishes the most vital exposition of this subject which has ever been written.

Dr. Winterburn, in closing the discussion, discourses editorially on the subject of prevention of laceration, which he claims is a more important question than that of repair.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

A SYSTEM OF GYNECOLOGY, with three hundred and fifty-nine illustrations. Based upon a translation from the French of SAMUEL POZZI. Revised by CURTIS M. BEEBE, M. D. Cloth, \$6, sheep or half-morocco, \$7. New York: J. B. Flint & Co.

Much could be said concerning Dr. Beebe's excellent translation and condensation, did time and space permit; but this much must be said, that the work done is of a superior order; seeing that a large treatise has been thoroughly assimilated,

and so judiciously digested and reproduced that it reads like an American book. The illustrations on wood are well done; whether original or copied we are not informed. Of the intrinsic value of the system itself little need be added, seeing that every gynecologist eminent in his line has knowledge of Dr. Pozzi's labors in the hospital service at Louraine—an institution devoted especially to diseases of women. It were well for all gynecologists and other medical men to read Dr. Pozzi's preface, seeing that it traces the dawn and rise of gynecology to the discovery and introduction of antiseptics; the contention being that since that time ovariectomy, vaginal hysterectomy, curetting, and even shortening the round ligaments have become passably safe operations—at least not attended by the former danger and fatality. Of the operations detailed, their necessity and value, this review cannot unduly concern itself with discussion. Suffice it to say that Dr. Beebe has omitted no valuable matter anywhere; that all the procedures recommended by Pozzi are to be found in the translation; abbreviated as to language, but full as to subject.

FLINT'S CONDENSED COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. By Various Writers. Arranged upon a New System, which embodies the Methods of Treatment employed by Eminent Practitioners of Medicine. Vol. I, A—I. 1892. Cloth, \$6, sheep or half-morocco, \$7. New York: J. B. Flint & Co.

An encyclopedia of this nature, to meet the wants of a busy doctor, must be not only complete, but so condensed that he who runs may read. There are encyclopedias and encyclopedias. But when a doctor hurriedly reaches for the volume containing the information he is seeking—



perhaps the verification of some just then occurring symptom—he finds to his chagrin that, in order to find it, he must “wade” through a half dozen pages or more of wordy talk, pros and cons from many sources, and ultimately, when he has concluded the article, he is but little, if any wiser than at the beginning. On the other hand there are many so-called “vest-pocket” encyclopedias, which affect the other extreme, and so manage to say nothing of value. The encyclopedia before us carefully avoids these extremes, and gives the reader a good picture of his subject; puts it in good language, and here and there helps it out with graphic illustrations. Flint’s encyclopedia certainly promises to meet a not uncommon want of this day and age—a brief, yet complete, authority on the many latest advances made in the science of medicine, in all its varied branches and ramifications. One other notable feature of this work is the fearlessness with which the treatment is announced. The homeopath gets just as much credit as his allopathic or other-pathic *confrères*. It proposes to deal fairly by all schools; in short, a dictionary of *medicine*, not simply of allopathy, or of homeopathy; but the totality. We recommend it with great pleasure.

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## Society Meetings.

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### THE MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

TO start with, the St. Louis meeting in April last past was finely announced and advertised. The indefatigable secretary, Dr. W. P. Cutler, of Kansas City, fairly trod upon the heels of his predecessor in office, and, in truth, went him a few better, on the preparation of the programme. The interlardations of quotations from Shake-

spere, Pope, Macaulay, Dickens, and other of the classic penmen gave evidence of the possession of an original mind as well as of an eye for the appropriateness of the occasion. The president, Dr. A. Cuvier Jones, however, to the regret of the whole Institute, was absent in New Mexico because of lung infirmity; and his place was taken by Dr. T. H. Hudson, first vice president, of Kansas City, and as well filled as this thankless place is ever occupied. The vice presidency, or *pro tem.* chairmanship, in the absence by death or sickness of the proper incumbent, is as ungracious a place to get into as one can well devise. He is expected to outline and review the presidential policy, when he likely enough has given it neither thought nor study. He is held responsible for the appointment of the absent president and the general conduct of the society, when he was not even consulted concerning either; in short, he is obliged to seem to wear another man’s clothes. In view of these embarrassing surroundings, Dr. Hudson made an excellent presiding officer, calm and judicious in his rulings, and was deserving of something better than the oblivion of private membership at the close of the session. That also is one of the dangers of an acting vice president—that he is rarely ever advanced to the presidency.

The weather was in the main unpropitious, rainy and heavy, the streets dirty, and the water—well, who knoweth what the water is at St. Louis. (It was quite interesting to hear the Chicago visitors speak of the Mississippi water as drunk by the St. Louisans.) The Lindell Hotel, the advertised headquarters of the Institute, had been taken possession of by another and far more vitally interesting guild than medical men, *i. e.*, Anson “and his colts,” and the medical men, with perhaps a few exceptions, went elsewhere for hotels. The meetings

themselves were good ; the audience, plentifully intersprinkled with ladies, filled the ladies' ordinary, was well behaved, attentive, and evidently bent on getting the greatest good out of the greatest number of papers read. Some of the bureaus were scant, but others made ample provision ; and of the latter was notably the Bureau of Sanitation, presided over by Dr. Henry J. Ravold, of St. Jo. Every paper read was a novel one, and elicited enthusiastic discussion. Cremation for the dead ; crematories in each house in place of sewage pipes, trap cesspools, etc., insurance, water, chemical researches, disposal of sewerage, farmhouse sanitation, and longevity formed part of the brilliant array of interesting topics presented. "Clinical Medicine" also served up a good feast, as did "Pedology."

The question of the official organ for the Missouri Institute was sought to be broached, but ultimately nothing was done, owing to the reading of the by-laws, which latter, however, were found to be more plastic than supposed ; so that now each writer may indicate what disposal may be made of his pen-child.

Dr. James A. Campbell's election as president was a just tribute to a worthy man. To him, in great part, was due the success of the local measures. No word of complaint was uttered—all possible complaints were anticipated and forestalled. Dr. Campbell is also president of the St. Louis Society of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and is an enterprising, enthusiastic, wide-awake young man.

Chicago, Indianapolis, and Cleveland had representatives in attendance. From the former city there was "Old Significance," also the Young-Man-with-Silver-Hair, and Prof. Dunn. Indianapolis sent Dr. Wm. B. Clark, a clear-headed gentleman, a good reader, and an entertaining offhand speaker.

The Missouri Institute is "wukin' he min'" hard for possession of some of the State institutions. And they will get 'em, too ! They are hard workers. The Wild and Wooly feature of last year has gone. The barb-wire fence has been cut. Kansas City next.

#### THE AMERICAN OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Obstetrical Society held its semi-annual meeting for 1892 in Alumni Hall, Hahnemann Medical College Building, Broad Street, above Race, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 20, the President, Dr. George William Winterburn, in the chair. The following new members were elected : Drs. J. B. G. Custis, Washington, D. C. ; Arkell R. McMichael, New York ; H. B. Esmond, Houlton, Me., and Charles B. Gilbert, Washington, D. C.

The following gentlemen were elected as Fellows : Leslie A. Phillips, M. D., Boston, Mass. ; B. Frank Betts, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. ; Loomis L. Danforth, M. D., New York ; Homer I. Ostrom, M. D., New York ; Everitt Hasbrouck, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A very interesting programme of six papers was then presented, viz. : Prof. John Nicholas Mitchell, M. D., of Philadelphia, on "The Management of Induced Labor" ; Prof. Loomis L. Danforth, M. D., of New York, on "Sudden Death During Childbed and the Puerperal State" ; Prof. B. Frank Betts, M. D., of Philadelphia, on "The Immediate Repair of Injuries to the Pelvic Floor at Parturition" ; William C. Dake, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., on "A Peculiar Case of Child-Bearing" ; Prof. Amos R. Thomas M. D., of Philadelphia, on "Pregnancy and Parturition in Vertebrates" (in abstract) ; and Dr. George William Winterburn, of New York, on

"The Perineum in its Relation to Normal Labor" (also in abstract on account of the lateness of the hour). Dr. Charles B. Gilbert, of Washington, D. C., had been expected to read a paper on "The Similia in Obstetrics," but was detained by serious illness in his family. The paper was, therefore, read by title, and will appear in the transactions. An animated discussion followed the reading of the several papers, which was participated in by Drs. I. G. Smedley, E. M. Gramm, John C. Morgan, A. R. Thomas, Pemberton Dudley, M. M. Walker, J. N. Mitchell, E. R. Snader, F. W. Messerve, R. P. Mercer, L. L. Danforth, G. W. Winterburn, and others. The attendance was very large, the handsome Alumni Hall being completely filled.

—The annual meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society was held April 20-21, at Akron, O. A. S. Hayden, of Columbiana, president, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by T. T. Church, of Salem.

Dr. R. B. Rush, of Salem, read his report, which showed that all debts of the society had been liquidated and that a balance of \$18.88 remained in the treasury.

President Hayden appointed Drs. Rockwell and Cranz to assist Dr. Hinsdale as censor *pro tem.* in the absence of his *confrères* at this meeting.

The next business was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Dr. Johnson nominated as president Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, of Cleveland. This was seconded by Dr. Sherwood, and he was unanimously elected by the society. Dr. Johnson nominated Dr. Palmer as vice president, and the secretary cast the ballot of the society for him. Dr. Church was re-elected secretary and Dr. Rush, treasurer.

As censors, upon the recommendation

of Dr. Childs, Drs. Rockwell, Cranz, and H. W. Carter were elected to act for '92.

Dr. F. M. Clark, of Salem, was to have read a paper on the subject of "Chronic Rhinitis." Owing to his absence on account of sickness, Dr. B. B. Viets, of Cleveland, spoke briefly in introducing the subject.

Dr. Hall, of Cleveland, opened the discussion by asking if the doctor found chromic acid as effectual in removal of abnormal growths or such thickened tissue as seemed necessary, and said that he found great damage to result sometimes from the removal of too much material. He described an instrument he had recently invented to prevent this, and yet accomplish all that was necessary.

Dr. Childs called to mind the fact that a great many of these cases were due to a dyscrasia which, on being removed, contributed greatly to a cure, if, indeed, it did not effect one entirely.

P. T. Wilson commended Dr. Childs for his remarks, and advised that a careful discrimination be made between cases, and that an operation be attempted only when there was no condition which the truly indicated remedy could remove. Dr. Johnson heartily seconded the remarks, and said an operation should be the last resort and not the first.

Warren was selected for the next meeting. The following new members were elected: W. A. Phillips, E. P. Bonning and S. L. Hall.

Dr. Sherwood presented a very interesting paper upon the subject of "Catarrhal Otitis." President Hayden announced the appointments for the Warren meeting as follows: Dr. Eggleston, "Neurasthenia;" Dr. M. G. McBride, subject to be chosen by himself and announced to the secretary, who would in turn notify the members.

On motion of Dr. Harding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, That the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Ohio ask the committee on legislation appointed by the State Society to ask the Governor to give the entire medical control of at least one of the largest State institutions for the insane, and also an equal representation to the public institutes of the State, to the homeopaths."

Members present were Kate Kurt, Akron ; P. T. Wilson, Cleveland ; D. E. Cranz, Wadsworth ; W. J. Blackburn, Salem ; G. L. Harding, Marion ; H. W. Thompson, Salem ; I. M. Fawcett, East Liverpool ; S. L. Hall, W. A. Phillips, H. F. Biggar, Cleveland ; R. B. Rust, Salem ; R. B. Johnson, Ravenna ; E. R. Eggleston, Cleveland ; H. A. Sherwood, Warren ; J. W. Rockwell, Akron ; M. G. McBride, Ravenna ; B. J. Miller, Massillon ; A. L. Waltz, N. Schneider, and B. B. Viets, Cleveland ; O. A. Palmer, Warren ; I. J. Baughman, Akron ; Jennie B. Smith, Seville ; O. A. Lyon, Akron ; R. B. Carter, Akron ; O. D. Childs, Akron ; H. W. Carter, Akron ; W. M. Murdoch, Akron ; Kate Cory, Akron ; W. B. Hinsdale, Cleveland ; A. S. Hayden, Columbiana ; T. T. Church, Salem ; A. E. Stepfield, Doylestown ; Martha E. Benson, Fredricksburg ; H. B. Garigues, Massillon ; E. P. Bonning, Cleveland.

—The Marion (O.) Homeopathic Medical Society met April 21.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are Dr. J. W. McMurray, president ; Dr. Holloway, vice president ; Dr. Seiter, secretary ; Dr. Wiant, treasurer ; Drs. Lunger, Adams, and Sawyer, censors ; Dr. Sawyer, of LaRue, representative to the State society, Cincinnati.

Drs. Harding and Seiter reported a pro-

gramme for the next meeting as follows : Paper on Gynecology, Dr. Holloway ; Diseases of the Lungs, Dr. Sawyer ; Electricity and Therapeutics, Dr. Adams.

The meeting will be held May 26 at Marion.

—The quarterly meeting of the Monroe County Homeopathic Medical Society was held in Rochester, April 19. The attendance was unusually large, and there was great interest manifested in the papers read. These were as follows : "A Peculiar Case of Injury to the Eye," by Dr. W. P. Fowler ; "A Complicated Obstetrical Case," by Dr. E. W. Earle ; "Inebriety from a Medical Point of View," by Dr. Louise T. Chamberlayne ; "Surgical Treatment of Nasal Diseases," by Dr. O. S. Bamber ; and a paper by Dr. F. T. Cox.

The paper upon inebriety by Dr. Chamberlayne was discussed at some length, but there was no disagreement with the views of the author, who held that drunkenness is a disease and should be treated as such. The medical profession, Dr. Chamberlayne said, knew very little of the merits of the bichloride of gold cure and could not therefore speak with authority regarding it. She suggested that it would be proper for the physicians to study this treatment ; for, if it was so good a remedy as the proprietors claimed it to be, the medical profession had great need of it.

Dr. M. E. Graham said that drunkenness should be treated by a specialist, and Dr. T. D. Spencer said that the use of a vegetable diet was helpful to persons making an effort to kill the appetite for liquor.

The most important action taken at the meeting was the decision to hold the next meeting at the cottage of the hospital on Monroe Avenue. It would hardly seem a matter of much consequence, on its face, but the decision was only reached after



a long and ably conducted parliamentary battle, and it was the knowledge that this question would be brought up and settled that drew so many to the meeting. Those familiar with the history of the hospital and the society, since the resignation of the former dispensary staff, will see that this decision as to the place of the next meeting is really a settlement of a much more important question—the question whether the Homeopathic Medical Society and the Homeopathic Hospital are to be in harmony or antagonism.

—The second annual meeting of the Homeopathic Association of Southern California, was held in Los Angeles, April 15.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. H. R. Arndt, San Diego, president; Dr. W. H. Stiles, San Bernardino, and Dr. B. F. Merteman, San Diego, vice presidents; Dr. S. H. Boynton, Los Angeles, secretary; Dr. E. C. Buell, Los Angeles, corresponding secretary; Dr. Willella Howe, Santa Ann, treasurer.

The society adopted articles of incorporation and a seal of a very neat design. Many new members have been added, and the society appears to be in a very prosperous condition.

—The annual meeting of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy was held at Indianapolis April 21. A subject discussed was the wisest means to be employed to secure from the forthcoming legislature the official recognition for homeopathy; especially toward securing control of one of the four insane asylums of the State, to demonstrate, from that school's standpoint, the superiority of that treatment over others. The officers of the Indiana Institute are: J. T. Boyd, president; E. Z. Cole, Michigan City, vice president; J. H. Allen, Logansport, second vice president; J. S. Martin, Muncie,

treasurer; W. B. Clarke, Indianapolis, secretary.

—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Denver Homeopathic club was held April 18.

Dr. P. M. Cooke made a comparative study of the free dispensaries of the city. In closing he said: "The Homeopathic Free Dispensary, during the year from November 1, 1890, to November 1, 1891, dispensed 2098 prescriptions at a cost for drugs and surgical supplies of \$57.25, or  $27\frac{2}{100}$  cents per prescription.

During the same period the Tabernacle Free Dispensary gave out 3723 prescriptions at a cost for drug and surgical supplies of \$299.90, or  $81\frac{5}{100}$  cents per prescription."

The committee on the Colorado Homeopathic Medical Society reported progress. The meeting will occur on May 17 and 18.

In speaking of the progress of homeopathy in the United States, Dr. Storke referred to the action of Massachusetts granting \$120,000 to be used by the homeopaths of Boston in enlarging the Homeopathic Hospital building. The work has been completed, and that city now possesses the largest hospital in the world under homeopathic management. In sharp contrast, he alluded to the recent action of the board of commissioners of Arapahoe County, whereby the proposition to save the taxpayers over \$10,000 was rejected, and the present expensive and incompetent system was continued.

Dr. R. J. Brown was appointed essayist for the second meeting in May. Dr. B. A. Wheeler was selected to lead the discussion.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern Pennsylvania met in the office of Dr. H. B. Ware, Scranton, on Thursday, April 30. The essayists were Drs. E. H.



Hill, of Tunkhannock, and F. W. Long, of Scranton, and the leaders in the discussion Drs. F. D. Brewster Scranton and S. J. Coe, of Wilkesbarre.

—The Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society met April 27 at the library building. A large number were present to listen to Dr. H. C. Leonard's paper on "Asepsis, Disinfection, and Antisepsis." The rest of the business transacted was purely routine.

—The New Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society held their annual meeting in Trenton, May 3. Dr. F. A. Gile, of East Orange, the presiding officer, delivered a formal address, in which he referred to the general progress of the society. A number of papers were read by the following physicians: Isaac Cooper, Trenton; Wallace McGeorge, Woodbury; G. W. Crosby, Washington. Dr. Geo. W. Winterburn, of New York, by special invitation, read a paper.

The president announces the following committees for 1892:

Legislative Committee—F. P. Mander-ville, Newark, Chairman; Isaac Cooper, Trenton; H. J. Anderson, Newark; M. F. Middleton, Camden; A. Ubelacker, Morristown. Auditing Committee—G. W. Woodward, Camden; P. A. Banker, Elizabeth. Bureau of Registration and Statistics—Isaac Cooper, Trenton; W. McGeorge, Woodbury; G. W. Richards, Orange; C. A. Church, Passaic; W. A. Durie, Jersey City; M. P. Youngman, Atlantic City. Committee on Practice—J. Younglove, Elizabeth; E. M. Howard, Camden; J. Currie, Beverly; S. H. Quint, Camden; A. Ubelacker, Morristown. Committee on Materia Medica—Wallace McGeorge, Woodbury; J. E. Wynams, Lyons Farms; F. H. Williams, Trenton; S. C. Spottswood, Orange; J. R. Cooper,

Trenton. Committee on Sanitary Science—T. R. Blackwood, Camden; H. J. Anderson, Newark; C. B. Holmes, Rah-way; J. Shreve, Burlington; F. B. Manderville, Newark.

—A meeting of the Sioux City (Ia.) Homeopathic Medical Society was held April 28. The need of a hospital for the exclusive use of the members of that society was thoroughly discussed. Drs. Marvin, Spreng, and Remington were appointed as a committee to canvass the situation and submit a report at the next meeting, to be held May 10.

The society will probably organize a hospital company, with a capital stock of \$10,000 or \$15,000, and lease a good house for their use.

Dr. T. F. H. Spreng, speaking of the movement, said: "Sioux City has ten homeopathic physicians, and I believe their patrons take in fully one-half of the taxpayers of the city. We have needed a hospital for our patients for a long while, and now I believe we will have one."

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Tennessee will hold its next annual meeting in Knoxville, Wednesday, May 25. Several of the most prominent medical authorities from other States are expected to be present and read important papers. Dr. William C. Dake is president of the society, and Dr. H. G. Bayless, of Knoxville, secretary.

—The Kansas State Homeopathic Society commenced their twenty-fourth annual session May 4. The attendance was large. The society was welcomed by Mayor Carey and Dr. P. Diedrick, of Kansas City, responded.

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—In zymotic diseases don't use antipyretics, as high temperature tends to arrest the development of the disease.—*Allen*.

## GLOBULES.

—We present with this issue the picture of F. E. Storke, M. D., of Denver, Col.

—C. T. Titzell, M. D., of Lake City Union, offers to advise anyone who will address him of a desirable opening for a homeopathic practitioner.

—Drs. J. M. Lee and E. H. Wolcott of Rochester, N. Y., have prepared a memorandum for publication which sets forth the sentiment of the Monroe County Homeopathic Medical Society regarding the defeat in the Legislature of the bill providing State care for both pay and indigent patients in the Middletown Homeopathic Hospital for the insane. The object intended, it is stated, is to direct the attention of the committee appointed to revise the existing lunacy laws in this State to the matter. The defeat of the bill is ascribed to false sentiment assiduously promulgated by the State Commission in Lunacy to the effect that it is against sound policy to provide accommodations for private insane pay patients.

—Dr. M. Florence Taft, of Waterbury, Conn., has lately been honored by the *new homeopathic* medical college at Chicago. An offer has been extended to her to take the chair of professor of the diseases of women at that institution.

—The Maryland Homeopathic Medical Society elected the following physicians who are to serve on one of the two medical examining boards and who, by an act of the legislature, are to examine and license physicians. Those chosen are Drs. Milton Hammond, Robert K. Kneass and Thomas E. Sears, Baltimore; Charles H. Brace, Cumberland; W. C. Karsner, Chesapeake City; R. K. Colley, Sudlersville, and Charles F. Goodell, Frederick. The board organized by the election of Robert K. Kneass, president, and Thomas

E. Sears, M. D., secretary. The other board will be elected by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. After June 1 next, all persons desiring to practice medicine and surgery in that State must possess a license issued by one of the two examining boards.

—By the will of the late Catherine H. H. Wild, of Boston, which was recently probated, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital is given \$5000.

—A benefit performance is to be given May 12, in Reading, Pa., the proceeds to go to the Homeopathic Hospital of that city.

—The annual meeting of the Providence Homeopathic Dispensary was held April 28.

In the year past, there were 546 new patients, 1050 former patients treated and 550 visited by the out-patient physician. During the year, Dr. George B. Peck resigned; he had been a member since 1875. Dr. H. A. Jackson, a member for eight years, had also resigned. The Dispensary Staff, as drawn up for the coming year, is as follows:

Attending Physicians: Dr. Henry A. Jackson, Dr. D. S. Whittemore, Dr. A. H. Wood, Dr. L. D. Lippitt, Dr. E. F. Eaton, Dr. Jeanne O. Arnold, Dr. W. R. Amesbury; Dentists, Dr. W. P. Church, Dr. W. L. Church, Dr. F. W. Seabury; Out-patient Physician, Dr. D. S. Whittemore; Consulting Physicians, Dr. George D. Wilcox, Dr. Robert Hall, Dr. Isaac W. Sawin, Dr. Charles L. Green; Consulting Surgeons, Dr. Charles L. Green, Dr. H. A. Whitmarsh, Dr. John C. Budlong, Dr. Charles Hayes.

—R. S. True, M. D., has moved from Syracuse, N. Y., to Manchester, N. H.

—The Warsaw (N. Y.) Salt Baths and Sanitarium have been purchased by a stock company, which will be known as

the Warsaw Sanitarium Company ; President, Dr. Fisher ; vice president, E. A. Miller ; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Miller. Dr. Fisher will continue to act as medical director, and W. E. Miller is business manager of the corporation. The new company has already purchased 60 acres of land, thereby enlarging the grounds of the institution to 90 acres.

—"American Men of Eminence" is the title of an interesting little work which the Arlington Chemical Company of Yonkers (N. Y.) are pleased to send free for the asking, and it is well worth having.

—Dr. Reed, from Wolf Lake, Ind., has located at Manchester, Ind.

—The Easter, given at Masonic Hall, April 18, for the benefit of the National Homeopathic Hospital, was a most successful affair both socially and financially.

—The treasurer of the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., announces that the total receipts of the hospital from all sources as a result of the Fasching Night in Venice, at the Academy of Music last winter, amounted to \$6850.

—There is an opening, and it is offered free to an experienced practitioner in a large city in Georgia. Address for particulars, W. D. Gentry M. D., Chicago, Ill.

—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Reed & Carnrick. This firm has spared neither labor or expense to perfect their Infant Foods in keeping qualities, by sterilization and by placing them in hermetically sealed containers. They claim that Lacto-Preparata, an All-Milk Food, for young infants, and Carnrick's Food, composed of half Lacto-Preparata and half dextrinized wheat, for use after six months of age, have now practically reached perfection in keeping qualities, and that they are the only Infant Foods in the market

that will alone thoroughly nourish a child during the nursing period. Their Lacto-Preparata almost perfectly resembles human milk in character, composition, and taste.

—The annex at the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, the outcome of the \$30,000 gift of Mrs. William Shaw, is being rapidly pushed to completion.

—I believe that baseball is a homeopathic cure for lunacy. It is a kind of craze in itself, and it gives the lunatics a new kind of craziness to relieve them of the malady which afflicts their minds. I have noted our most melancholy patients watching baseball play, laughing heartily and even immoderately at the mistakes of the players and the funny incidents of the game. The free air which they breathe, while sitting around the baseball field, is beneficial to most of them, and I cultivate baseball both because I like it myself and because I believe it is beneficial to the asylum patients.—*S. H. Talcott, M. D.*

—The next regular competitive examination for the position junior of assistant to the house surgeon of The Grace Hospital, will be held at the Hospital on Wednesday, June 1, 1892, at 8.30 p. m. Terms, eighteen months : six months each as junior assistant, ambulance surgeon, and house surgeon. Applicant must show evidence of graduation from a recognized homeopathic college. All applications must be addressed to the president of the medical board, The Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., and accompanied by a certificate of good moral character.

All applications must be presented not later than May 20, 1892.

—Doctors Griffith, late of New York, William Green Nichol, and Thomas Scott Nichol, of Montreal have all, after a satis-

factory examination, obtained the diploma of the Montreal Homeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons, which entitles them to a license from the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, to practice according to the principles of homeopathy.

—The perspiration of *calcareo carb.* is chiefly confined to portions of the body above the waist, especially the head, and has no disagreeable odor, while in *silica* the perspiration is below the waist, especially upon the soles of the feet, and is very offensive.—*Shelton.*

—If your patient needs sulphur, iron or bromine, give it to him as such, but don't send him to the springs to drink large quantities of water containing not only the remedy needed but many others in combination, which he *does not need*, and which if taken will prove injurious.—*Allen.*

—The prolabial notch after harelip operation may be obviated if the sections removed from each side of the cleft be cut down only as far as the vermilion border of the lip, and then drawn down, leaving the raw surfaces above, which are approximated in the usual way. This leaves a small teat of flesh hanging from the center of the lip, which is allowed to remain until the pins are removed, when with the scissors it may be trimmed off on a proper level with the lip.—*Helmuth.*

—Fissure of the anus is well treated by equal parts of iodoform and boric acid, made into a salve with balsam of Peru and a little vaseline. Clean the fissure well with hot water, then rub in the salve. This is also a fine local remedy for irritable piles and anal ulcers. I likewise use it with success in bad cases of puritus of the genitals in both sexes.

—Writing of cancers and tumors Drs. B. F. Curtis and W. T. Bull say: The treat-

ment of benign tumors can be disposed of in a few words. If it does not incommode the patient in any way, and if the surgeon is certain the tumor is benign it may be left untouched so long as sudden increase or other symptoms do not indicate that its character has changed. Many instances of this sudden alteration in the character of a tumor are on record, and every person with an innocent tumor should be warned of the possibility of such a change. But the surgeon must be positive as to the innocent character of a tumor if it is to be allowed to remain. In any doubtful case there is but one safe rule—always remove the tumor. The risk of operation is trifling in comparison with the risk of leaving the patient exposed to the slightest chance that his tumor is malignant already or likely to become so. An operation will also free the patient from an ailment which is a constant source of discomfort and anxiety.

—After trying all the ordinary measures without avail, Dr. Loebel fell back upon a household remedy as a last resort and ordered a teaspoonful of pulverized sugar wet with an equal quantity of wine vinegar, to be taken at one dose. The hiccup stopped immediately, and didn't return for six hours, and then ceased after a second dose of the remedy.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

—*SABUL SERRULATA.*—Dr. Will S. Mullins of Henderson, Ky., whose former proving of this new drug was copied so copiously in old and new school journals, has completed a proving, under his care and supervision, upon a lady, with a symptomatology disclosing some equally fine and peculiar traits with those proved upon the male. Dr. Mullins' latest proving will appear in an early issue of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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## THE SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE position of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, as to this association, has been so persistently misstated that a proper presentation of the situation may be permitted.

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THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST has *never* impugned the homeopathicity of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association. It has *never* attacked the good faith of the Association. It has *never* raised its pen against the Dakes, Orme, Stout, Monroe, Lippincott, Millsop, or any other representative homeopath and member of this Association. It has gloried in the success which has attended the arms of the Association. It has watched with interest and pride the results of its deliberations. It has always hoped, and to this moment continues to pray, that the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association may be a power for great good to the profession—to the *profession*.

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AYE, there's the rub! The Association, as we remember its birth, and as has been so plentifully advertised since, was not conceived nor born to chastise the American Institute of Homeopathy for its continued disregard of the South in that

it persisted in holding its meetings in the North, nor yet as a rival of that Institute; but wholly and solely to build up a local (territorial) society, under the wing of the Institute, to combine the Southern representatives, and strengthen their hands as against the (allopathic) oppressor's heel: and the result thus far has in part proved the wisdom of the founders—seeing that it was union by first intention.

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BUT there are many homeopaths, even in this territory, who are not members, and who, if they once knew the objects of the Association, have forgotten them, or have unconsciously imbibed a newer and later impression. Of this latter class may be safely mentioned *every* homeopathic journal of the world! Possibly we exaggerate; let us see.

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DR. PRICE directly, and Dr. Fisher both indirectly and immediately charge that the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST took its opinion of the Nashville meeting from the report of Dr. Clarke, who was present and who printed his report in the *Current*. There is no denial on this score. We yet know of no reason for discrediting that report: any impartial reader will not fail of noting its intrinsic truthfulness of outline, however the coloring may have been added.



IN this we are charged with malice ; and Dr. Price and Dr. Fisher insist, and with some justice, that we should have waited and taken our data from the official report. The Association met at Nashville, beginning Wednesday, November 3, 1891. The *Southern Journal of Homeopathy*, the official organ, containing the official report, came to this editor's desk on Friday, January 8, 1892—a little over two months afterward ! If the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association should ever change its well known go-ahead policy, and adopt the celerity of its official publications, there wouldn't be a homeopath left in any of the States, for the allopath would wipe him off the face of the earth. This might be classed with canal-boat service.

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HOWEVER, admitting that any alive homeopathic journal anywhere, would care to print "news" two months old, what does it find ? It finds seventeen pages of the dreariest, dryest, most perfunctory society report that was ever cut and dried and permitted to go into type ; the two redeeming qualities, those that relieve the tedious monotony of the got-up-and-washed-had-breakfast-and-went-to-bed report, that glitter and scintillate in "magnitudinous" effulgence are (1) the printing of Fisher's name seventeen times in these sixteen pages ; and (2) the debate (page 413) whether the Association had better take a street car ride, or go out and look at some fine horses. The same kind of a valuable official report for the Birmingham meeting appears, December, 1890, p. 351 *et seq.* ; and here Fisher's name appears in Fisher's journal, edited by Fisher—twenty-nine times in sixteen pages.

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SO much for the "official" report. It was the intemperate speech of the *Journal*, its paid-for enthusiasm and its

continued protests, that has precipitated the misunderstanding touching the relationship between the American Institute and the Southern Association (see Price's definition in last *Journal*) and the meaning of the word *Southern* in the title. How else is the profession to know what the Association believes and does except it be through its subsidized official organ ? Exactly what we have had the courage heretofore to do. And Price's special pleading, as to our youth and inexperience, will not blind many to the real cause of his protest or of his presence at these meetings. Our youth and inexperience are innocuous. The hit bird fluttered.

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FANCY what an uproar there would have been if the "elder sister," while engaged in its "Summer School of (Homeopathic) Philosophy" at Atlantic City, had moved to make the *Medical Era* its official organ ; had insulted Ch. Gatchell by voting him a sum of money to do his duty as a journalist ; and Secretary Dudley had prepared for Gatchell's journal, three or four months afterward, a twenty-page "official" report, embodying numerous repetitions of Gatchell's name. We know what Gatchell would have done ; we know what Fisher did.

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THAT'S the point of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST's criticism: That the conduct of the affairs of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association has either fallen into the hands of a "ring," or else the "official" organ is untrue ; we appeal to the people (members) to rise in their might, and smite these "bosses," who are "running this machine." The reports sent out "officially" are the silliest of farces. No journal of the U. S. received a copy of the Association's work until Janu-



T. V. KINNE, M. D.,  
PATERSON, N. J.



ary following. A journal published in Texas is no more representative of the Southern Association than one published in New York, unless it be because the Association is trading on a name—but this it has frequently denied. A journal that cannot subsist, except for the charity of a sentiment, is at low ebb.

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THE Southern Association deserves to have its work, its deliberations, promptly within the day or the week of utterance, placed before the *whole* profession, and not pigeon-holed in one printing office, to be used as "filling" for another twelvemonth. If the Southern Association is designed for Southrons only, then the policy of its present government is correct; for the "official" organ naturally has its largest clientele among Southrons; but if the Association wants the young men and women, the bone and sinew of the hardy North, to populate its States, it must advertise its worth in *all* the journals, and it will be without cost too. Lippincott, in the secretary's chair, built up the Association; what he did before Fisher attacked the elder and younger Duke! he could, were the opportunity offered, do again.

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WE have no quarrel with the Southern Association. That we repeat and emphasize. The AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST has never uttered one single word in disparagement of the truth of homeopathy, nor of any honest practitioners of the school. It has attacked every scoffer at Hahnemann or his doctrines, and it will continue to do so as long as this editor has charge. But it has criticised the burlesque which some interested persons are making of the Southern Association—not the Association itself, but the burlesque. It appeals to the members to take it in hand once more,

break the selfish and unbusinesslike policy; and there will be not one journal of the world that will hesitate to sound its praises.

#### A BRIEF COMPARISON OF THE PREVAILING METHODS OF PRESCRIBING.\*

By M. EDGERTON, M. D.

THE methods of prescribing, in vogue among physicians of the homeopathic school, can be classed under the following heads: The pathological; the physiological; and the symptomatological.

All physicians entitled to the name homeopathic, or homeopathist, derive their right to this title from the fact that they believe in and prescribe solely on the law expressed by the words "*similia similibus curantur*," or like cures like; the discovery of Hahnemann that drugs which prove themselves specific for certain conditions, do so on the ground that when given to an individual in good health (being given in appreciable doses) they produce symptoms similar to those of the disease for which they have proven specific. I use the term appreciable doses given to healthy beings, believing that the body in a state of health is a resisting medium, constantly trying to maintain its perfect standard; while the diseased body, having lost its equilibrium, is in condition to be affected by any and all influences for good or evil; too weak to cast off the burden of an enemy, and yet, if offered the slightest friendly service, it fights manfully to conquer its destroyer.

Pathology has been called sick physiology, because the different organs of the body still continue to preform their functions, but in an abnormal and unwieldy manner. The pathological prescriber, as I take it, makes his prescription on the pathological conditions in the case before

\* Read before Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, St. Louis, April, 1892.

him according to his ideas of the same. In a case of enteritis, for instance, he will search only among the remedies known to have produced inflammation of the intestine. In diphtheritis he must find a remedy known to have produced a false membrane in the throat. Thus he must proceed, hunting for a remedy containing in its pathogenesis a diseased tissue, or a degeneration of a former healthy one. In applying this method is not the practitioner following an ancient and useless one, and will he not lose sight of valuable symptoms, which, were he free from this *ignis fatuus* would guide him to a cure for his case, instead of causing him to clip from the tree its branches, leaving the destructive root to worry his patient.

Is it not a fact that we choose a remedy for the disease, in at least one-half of our cases, from among those that, if pushed to extremes in proving, would never produce a diseased tissue?

The physiological prescriber looks for his remedies among those that will produce congestion of the brain, liver, or lungs, or some exaggerated physiological condition, similar to the presented diseased condition. If the patient suffer from colic, and fever be present with some nausea, he will likely administer one remedy for the colic, another for the fever, and still another for the condition of nausea. If he has a patient who passes but a small quantity of urine, he searches for one with diuretic properties. If the skin be of a yellowish hue, the tongue coated yellow or brown, he seeks a remedy to assist in eliminating the bile by accelerating the activity of the liver. 'Tis thus they proceed; one searching for a drug that has been known to erode, corrode, or degenerate a tissue or organ; the other hunting for one that has deranged some particular organ or produced an exaggerated physiological condition, opposite to or

similar to those presenting themselves for treatment. It seems to me that individuals, prescribing on either of these bases, must lose sight of, or count as worthless symptoms which have proven themselves characteristic and even of keynote value to the third class of prescribers, of whom I will now speak. I refer to the much maligned and quarreled-with symptomatologist.

The symptomatologist is a gentleman who has concluded, after some years of study and practice of homeopathy, that the law of similars is *the* law, and the *only* law of cure. To quote from the description given by those who disagree with him, he is of varying size and stature, and has been endowed by nature with a prominent protuberance in the region of several important faculties, as designated on the phrenological charts. His bump of perception is very large; he can read not only the text on a printed page, but also volumes between the lines; his power to correctly construe abstruse or even trifling symptoms has been developed to a remarkable degree. He looks upon as important many symptoms which his brother practitioners condemn as worthless, and wish to have stricken from the materia medica.

He shows a wonderful familiarity with remedial agents, being able to differentiate between drugs to the finest shades, showing a good memory and a knowledge of materia medica that surprises you. His matured thoughts, from much study, have forced upon him the belief that he only is a homeopathist who prescribes the single remedy and the minimum dose; and he looks upon unbelievers in this theory with suspicion. His enemies say that he has become a "crank." He has other well developed phrenological protuberances, without which he could not succeed in this world of warfare and friction; such, for instance, as tenacity, continuity, longevity, pugnac-



ity, and others which, no doubt, many of us have discovered to our sorrow.

When a patient presents himself in a diseased or disordered condition the doctor takes pencil and paper, and after noting name, date, and place of residence he proceeds according to the directions laid down in the *Organon*, allowing the patient to tell his own story, and putting thereafter indirect questions in order to complete the picture to which he must fit a remedy, but not for diagnostical purposes. He wishes to know, among other things, the recent or remote cause, the aggravations or ameliorations due to time, temperature, climatic changes, conditions of activity or repose, eating or drinking, occupation, habits, social and domestic relations, age, etc. He finds the state of the mind of great importance as a guide to the right remedy, whether these changes occur during sleep or when awake.

He is careful to probe for the minutest detail, and all is noted carefully down and rearranged under headings later, without a thought of naming the disease or attempting to fit the disease to a mental remedy, which has suggested itself to him on hearing one or two of its prominent symptoms. He has learned that the most difficult task in the cure of chronic diseases consists in properly taking the case—that is, in collecting the symptoms.

He believes firmly that "In a disease presenting no manifest exciting or maintaining *cause for removal*, nothing is to be discovered but symptoms. These alone (with due regard to some possible miasm, and to accessory circumstances) must constitute the medium through which the disease demands and points out its curative agent. Hence, the totality of these symptoms, *this outwardly reflected image of the inner nature of the disease, i. e.*—of the suf-

fering vital force—must be the chief or only means of the disease to make known the remedy necessary for its cure; the only means of determining the selection of the appropriate remedial agent. In short, the totality of the symptoms must be regarded by the physician as the principal and only condition to be recognized and removed by his art in each case of disease, that it may be cured and converted into health." (*Organon*, p. 67, § 7.)

To conclude, I will venture the assertion that no physician, educated solely in one of our homeopathic medical colleges, ever makes a prescription on either physiological or pathological grounds alone, or combined; for, if he will carefully analyze the train of thought which led him to administer a prescribed drug, he will find that he has trespassed upon the field of the symptomatologist in spite of himself.

We may make sport of the symptom hunter, in like manner as the world has of homeopathy, for this is but verifying the poet's idea as expressed in :

Laugh, and the world laughs with you,  
Weep, and you weep alone ;  
For this sad old earth must borrow its mirth,  
But has trouble enough of its own.

If we will take the trouble to look up statistics, or go back in the history of homeopathy, I think we must conclude that the symptomatologist is the individual who has held the homeopathic ship straight in her course, and saved her from being wrecked on the reefs by well-meaning but unfledged guides, who would reach a quiet haven by a short cut at a sacrifice of their art, if thereby they might avoid the waves of contumely and ridicule.

1102 MAIN STREET,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## CASE OF ABDOMINAL HYSTERECTOMY.\*

By W. B. MORGAN, M. D.

A WIDOW, aged thirty-four, had noticed a swelling of the lower abdomen about six years ago. It had increased slowly at first, but more rapidly of late—in spite of many doctors. There was no interference with the functions of the bladder or rectum, and menstruation was normal, except that the flow lasted a little too long. Constant and increasing pain was what led her to seek surgical relief.

On examination I found a hard tumor rising to the umbilicus, with a small, slightly movable body in front of it that was very tender to touch. Tenderness was great also in the site where I naturally expected the left tube and ovary were. On digital examination, I learned that the uterus had gone up so that I could not reach the cervix. With a long speculum I found it, and introduced a sound  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Recommended operation as the only means likely to afford relief.

On the 24th of March, in company with Drs. Chamblin, Knox, Brase, and Badger, I opened the abdomen with the intention of removing at least the inflamed appendages I expected to find. Somewhat to my surprise, I found that the slightly movable body in the middle line, just below the umbilicus and between the main tumor and the abdominal wall, was the left ovary. This unusual location of the ovary, where it was continually getting pinched, explained in part the extreme tenderness, and would have made removal of the appendages on that side very convenient; but when I sought the other ovary, it was so far behind the tumor that I could not get at it without turning the latter forward out of the abdomen. When I had done that, I could not reconcile myself to the idea of putting it back again and resting content

with removal of the appendages only. I was further impelled to take out the whole mass because I thought, from the feeling that there was fluid in it, that it was a fibrocystic tumor, which I thought less likely to diminish in size after removal of appendages. Accordingly, I ligated the ovarian arteries and cut the upper portions of the broad ligaments; being unable to get at the uterine vessels on account of the projection of the tumor, I put an elastic ligature around the cervix and remaining parts of the broad ligament, and cut off everything above it, which I have in this jar. I then cut out a V-shaped piece from the cervical stump, and bringing the anterior and posterior flaps together, sewed them with five stitches so that no surface was left uncovered by peritoneum. Loosening the elastic ligature, I caught and tied the divided branches of the uterine arteries, using altogether, in uterus and ligaments, about twelve medium-sized silk ligatures cut short.

The small intestines had been so long held above the navel that, though seen to be freely movable, they did not immediately come down so as to be in contact with divided surfaces, and I anticipate no future trouble from adhesion. For two days I used a glass drainage-tube, filled with gauze that was changed every four hours. Examination of the tumor showed that it did contain several small cysts, and that the right tube also had a small amount of fluid in it.

In the preparation of the woman and in the dressing of the outer incision, antiseptic precautions were taken; the water and implements used in the abdomen were sterilized by boiling.

Immediately after the operation the woman had a chill that lasted for about two hours and made the situation look a little dubious, but hot bottles and hot

\* Read before Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, St. Louis, April, 1892.

drinks brought her round. In two days she was hungry, and in two weeks sitting up, free from pain and perfectly comfortable.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

### PHLEBOTOMY.

"IN my humble opinion," says an anonymous writer in the *Pac. Med. Record*, "based on a long and, if I say it myself, illustrious career as a servant of the State, the doctor of to-day would be a useless appendage to the political machine. If he only would return to the practice of his forefathers whose first and last remedial agent was venesection, his services would prove invaluable in helping us to bleed the people, and we would gladly give him a job as public phlebotomist; but since we have had to acquire the art ourselves we have really no use for the doctor in politics."

This reminds us that Hahnemann began to flourish about the time of the French Revolution, and some of his antipathy to venesection may have had its origin in the rather wholesale practice of Robespierre et Cie., about that time.

### TYPHOID FEVER AND THE OYSTER.

THE aristocratic zymotic diseases have usually been found to be diphtheria, pertussis, and scarlet fever. These attack the upper classes of society relatively more than the lower. In England, however, typhoid fever has secured an enviable pre-eminence through its having found a nidus in the heir apparent, and quite recently in his son. These distinguished and useful persons ran great danger to their lives, and this is a fact which we must, of course, deplore. But the establishment of the typhoid lesion in the royal ileum did, on a former occasion, give a great impetus to the study of the disease, and more particularly

of sewage and plumbing. The recent illness of Prince George has started investigation in a new line; for it has been intimated that he contracted his fever by eating oysters gathered from beds poisoned by sewage. In consequence of this, it is stated that the consumption of oysters has fallen off one-half in London. As the United States is a much greater oyster country than England, there is no doubt that investigations of our oyster-beds will be made. It is most improbable that any dangerous and unsanitary conditions will be found. There are, so far as we know, no large oyster-beds in the neighborhood of large towns or their sewage outlets. Besides this, typhoid fever generally begins to lessen in amount as the oyster season starts in. Still a bacteriological study of the oyster might prove interesting.—*New York Medical Record*.

### THE BLIND MADE TO SEE.

SO runs the title of a clipping from a "patent-inside weekly." The scene of this miracle is laid at Cincinnati as thus:

"Some time ago she fell [physically, this means], striking her face on a number of tacks strewn on the ground. The eyeballs were ruptured, and the aqueous humor having escaped it was deemed certain that the young woman was doomed to a life of blindness. The doctor had hopes of restoring her vision *and after the sacs, which a little before had been a seat of sight*, had been removed and the wounds had healed he determined to remedy the defect by transplantation. Six rabbits were selected, and after careful treatment were made ready to be operated on."

And so on. Operated on under hypnosis. Sight restored completely. Like the impatient Texan, listening to the reading of an intense border scrimmage, who

finally became so wrought up as to exclaim, "And whar in — was his six-shooter?"—we could not refrain from exclaiming, "Whar was McDermott, our Mac?" At last we have discovered the "seat of sight" to be in certain sacs; and by deftly removing the old ones, and inserting sight seat sacs from a half dozen rabbits there you have the correction for all blindness; and Col. Sellers' eye water will become a "drug" in the market. Hare-eyed as well as hare-lipped. Now we are ready for that other medical sea-serpent—the taking out, renovating, and replacing of the thoracic duct.

### RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

By J. C. ANDREWS M. D., Santa Paula, Cal.

THE specific action of poison oak tincture is as pronounced as any remedy we prescribe, and it is as reliable in its action as a medicine can well be, providing the conditions are properly recognized; and no one should mistake them. They are those of extreme restlessness, inability to occupy any position for any length of time, constant shifting the position in vain endeavor to obtain ease and rest. You will almost invariably find a sense of heat or burning attending the pain in these cases; also the characteristic "rhus tongue," with its erect papillæ and reddened tip and edges.

I prescribed for a young lady a short since, who had suffered for some days from rheumatism of the left arm. At times it was so painful as to prevent sleep. The tongue was reddened well back toward the base; its papillæ were erect. I gave her:

℞ Specific rhus tox., .....gt. j  
Water . . . . . 3 j  
Sig.—Teaspoonful every hour.

By the time the second bottle was taken the patient was entirely free from pain. I

prescribe it as a systemic remedy in rhus poisoning. I regard rhus tox. as an invaluable remedy.

It must be fresh; not over two years old.—*Med. Gleaner.*

### ICE CREAM AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

A NUMBER of years ago, while treating a patient who was suffering from severe stomach trouble, this editor advised the use of ice cream in small doses to be as frequently repeated as the patient requested. The patient had previously refused food, and was bent on suicide by starvation. She consented to take the ice cream as a medicine, not realizing its nutritious properties. This diet produced a rapid amelioration of the symptoms, and supplied nutrition until she could be persuaded to take food.

Da Costa treated a case of gastric ulcer successfully with ice cream *ad libitum*. Other authorities have had similar results. The ice cream must be made of pure, fresh cream, free from corn starch and other impurities. In the treatment of continued fevers, where ice is commonly advised to be held in the mouth, there is no one agent that conduces more largely to the gratification of the patient, subdues thirst, assists in the reduction of the temperature, and supplies nutrition at the same time equal to ice cream. In one case of violent diphtheria, where the swelling of the throat was intense, the patient demanded ice constantly, and was furnished with ice cream. There are many conditions in which there can be no possible objection to its use.

### THE FEATHER BED IN PARTURITION.

WORSE than this is the feather bed, of so common use in this country. Now, feathers, you know, cost money, and the average feather bed is handed down from



mother to daughter, and from daughter to granddaughter, and the feather renovator is an unknown quantity there. Grandmother was probably delivered of ten or twelve children on that bed ; mother of as many more ; all of the children had scarlet fever, the measles and mumps on Grandma's feather bed ; brother John, who had typhoid fever, and the husband, who just recovered from erysipelas, both used the good old feather bed, and it would be cruel to put the good wife, when she is to be sick so long, on anything but the soft feathers. A bundle of cloths from the drawer upstairs is placed on a chair, within convenient reach, the patient is put to bed, with perhaps a sheet pinned round her waist, her long night-gown drawn up from under her hips, and all is in readiness for the delivery of another daughter to inherit that feather bed.—*C. N. Smith, M. S., in Am. Gyn. Jour.*

#### MAY ONE ATTACH A DOCTOR'S BICYCLE?

BRIDGEPORT, April 13.—The general statutes provide in Connecticut that a physician's horse, harness, saddle and buggy shall be exempt from attachment, and a case has been brought into court here whether a bicycle, when used for the same purpose, is entitled to the same exemption. The case arose out of the attempt of a man to collect a bill for \$49.50 for repairs to the wheel of the doctor, who was unable to pay, and for which judgment was taken by the creditor who now seeks an attachment on the machine repaired.

#### HOMEOPATHY DOES NOT MEAN SURGERY.

**H**OMEOPATHY may have a very important bearing on a surgical case, or its use may modify a sanitary condition, but it can have absolutely no direct rela-

tion to surgery or sanitation. Homeopathy is a vastly important therapeutic field bounded within clearly defined limits. Its tenets are consequently also restricted and can be clearly and definitely expressed. The "tenets" of every educated physician may include homeopathy ; they *must* include vastly more.

Every member of this society is first a physician. He supplements his general medical culture by a knowledge of homeopathic therapeutics.—*F. Park Lewis, M. D.*

#### BOOK REVIEWS.

PRONOUNCING MEDICAL LEXICON. By C. H. CLEAVELAND, M. D. Thirty-third Edition. Philadelphia : P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1891.

A deservedly popular little book. It not only pronounces but defines the word briefly. A vest-pocket book for the student and the practitioner. We take pleasure in recommending it most heartily, for we have never forgotten the aid it gave us in our College days.

SECRET NOSTRUMS AND SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE. A book of formulas. Compiled by CHARLES W. OLESON, M. D. Second Edition. Chicago : Oleson & Co., 35 Clark Street.

A very peculiar little book. Its pages show the truth of the axiom either promulgated or kept warm by Barnum that people like to be humbugged. Here we find the wonderful "patents" laid bare in all their flimsy medical pretense. Here we find the bichloride of good formula, Hostetter's Bitters. Brown's Bronchial Troches, Brandreth's Pills, the Harriet Hubbard Ayer Recamier preparations, Helmbold's Buchu, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Warner's Safe Cure, St. Jacob's Oil, and all the many other familiar things found on



the druggists shelves, and in the cupboards of seventy-five per cent. of our patients. It is instructive reading matter, well put together, and of assistance to the medical man who usually follows home treatment of this kind.

3000 QUESTIONS ON MEDICAL SUBJECTS FOR SELF-EXAMINATIONS. Ten cents. P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

A handsome little book for the vest pocket, printed only on one side in order to give room for additional written questions. The questions are highly practical and the book will materially assist its purchaser if he be student or practitioner.

INTERNATIONAL POCKET MEDICAL FORMULARY. By C. SUMNER WITHERSTONE, M. S., M. D. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, 1891. Twelfth Thousand.

A book for which the homeopath ought to have no need and yet we have seen it in the buggy "grip" of several homeopaths of the kind who prefer the *Record* to the journals of their own school; and consequently they make use of the Formulary, and add to it day by day as the experience gained warrants new prescriptions. It contains a well-assorted lot of recipes from which to select one to fit "that hard case" which homeopathy is *unable* to cure. It is handsomely gotten up, with blank leaves, place for memos and powder papers, securely bound and of good size for the inside coat pocket.

THE CLINICAL GUIDE OR POCKET REPERTORY. By G. H. G. JAHR, translated by CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D., revised, enlarged and enriched by SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M. D., Philadelphia. Hahnemann Publishing House, 1891.

This might with propriety be called a Dictionary of Therapeutics, seeing that it begins with the pathological conditions under A and closing with the tail of the

alphabet. As to its value a few words will suffice. Everything so far translated from Jahr has found a welcome and abiding place in our English works; and when it comes doubly enriched by Hempel and Lilienthal we *know* that it requires no painful reading of each page to discover its merits. With his latest breath Lilienthal was loyal to his master Hahnemann, and wrote and spoke only the words of truth. We see many things similar in this book to that found in Raue, also in Lilienthal. Doubtlessly the earlier writers in the school, as we had occasion to remark in reviewing another of the early physician books (Lutze), furnished the bone and sinew for all subsequent time, and the later generation and those to follow can but vary the general contour of the body homeopathics without touching its constituent and component parts. To come back to our mutton. This book is excellent; it is concise; it is characteristically homeopathic in therapy, and a careful study of a remedy as it is set out in a half dozen more or less of pathological conditions cannot fail of giving the reader a first class knowledge of its distinguishing peculiarities. Every homeopathic doctor ought to read the introduction. It will be news to a great many of them, who are so bent on revising and cutting down the *materia medica*. By all means add this book to your medical library and don't be afraid to use it occasionally.

## Society Meetings.

—THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—We bespeak an especial interest for this national representative homeopathic organization, believing that the symposium prepared for the membership by the local committee, in the way of recreations, together with a whole city full of historical landmarks and

interesting sights will amply repay the most distantly residing member in visiting Washington. Nor are we unmindful of that other feast prepared by the Institute itself. Under the genial sway of President Kinne, whose portrait we present with this issue,\* and Dr. Pemberton Dudley, the proceedings will not fail of proving both attractive and instructive. The printed programme has not yet appeared, but we have seen enough of its ultimate proportions to assure our readers that it will be on a scale of thoroughness with the last year's congress. One other, but more materialistic, thought is that being in a whole cityful of hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc., some of the less moneyed doctors can apply that homely axiom of making the garment according to the cloth on hand. The hotels named, however, are first-class in every respect, and the rates medium. The Ebbitt has been selected as the headquarters; but the meetings will be held in another building, doubtless close at hand.

Remember the dates, June 13 to June 17, and everybody come!

—The 274th regular meeting of the Kings County Homeopathic Society was held May 10. The meeting was called to order by B. L. B. Bayles, M. D. Secretary W. S. Rink then read the minutes of the previous meeting.

The Committee on Library, of which Dr. J. L. Cardozo is chairman, through Dr. Baylies, reported that they had secured a room, if the society should want it, where chairs and tables could be placed, and where also a bookcase could be kept to contain any books which the society might obtain in

any way. This room and bookcase is to be used as a place of reference by members of the society. It is to cost the society nothing.

Considerable discussion was then had with reference to the appointment of an independent committee to aid in the work of the bureau of materia medica of the society. The committee, on motion of Dr. Schenck, was finally appointed, and consists of Drs. Schenck, John L. Moffatt and F. B. Jenks. Its duties will be the preparation of reports on the verification of symptoms. Drs. F. H. Lutzer and Sidney E. Smith were proposed for membership. Then the members of the society listened to a reading of two interesting papers. The first was, "A Peculiar Gelsemium Headache, and a Verification of a Few Symptoms of that Drug," by Dr. J. L. Cardozo. Dr. J. L. Moffatt read a paper upon "Back Symptoms of Kali Bichromicum."

—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Kansas State Society of Homeopaths was held May 4-6 at Wichita. The next meeting will be held at Topeka. The officers elected for next year are Dr. E. R. Tuttle, Salina, president; Dr. E. K. Thompson McPherson, vice president; Dr. A. J. Boutin, Abilene, recording secretary; Dr. C. A. Bogarth, Herrington, corresponding secretary, and Dr. D. P. Cook, Clay Center, treasurer.

—The Homeopathic Medical Association of Alabama met in third annual session at Montgomery, May 11. There were several delegates present, an increase over last year, as there are comparatively very few homeopaths in Alabama. The attendance was considered good. A committee, consisting of Drs. A. E. Meadow, W. W. Clapp, and G. G. Lyon, of Blocton, Birmingham, and Mobile, respectively, was appointed to petition the next Legislature

\* Dr. Kinne's picture was printed in this journal in January, but typographically it was so poorly done that we take pleasure in this issue, just preceding the Institute meeting in presenting it again in form similar to our other portrait.

of the State to grant the homeopaths a separate examining board. The last Legislature denied a similar petition by a small vote. It is an important question, and the homeopaths will do all in their power to be recognized by the State in their rights. The officers for the ensuing year are Drs. P. S. Boyd, Sheffield, president; A. M. Duffield, Huntsville, vice president; J. M. Meadow, Huntsville, recording secretary; G. G. Lyon, Mobile, corresponding secretary; W. W. Clapp, Birmingham, treasurer; Drs. W. J. H. Henry, of Montgomery, Ballard, of Birmingham, and Myers, of Mobile, censors. Delegate to American Homeopathic Association, Dr. Ballard; to Southern Association, Dr. Boyd. Convention adjourned to meet at Huntsville next May.

Following is a list of papers read: Clinical Medicine, J. H. Henry, M. D., Montgomery; Floating Kidney and its Treatment, Urticaria, W. W. Clapp, M. D.; Nervous Diseases, A. M. Duffield, M. D., Huntsville; Common Sense in Obstetrics, P. S. Boyd, M. D.; Materia Medica, A. H. Kalbfleisch, M. D., Cullman; Surgery, G. G. Lyons, M. D., Mobile; Gynecology, A. N. Ballard, M. D., Birmingham; Pædology, Belle Shepherd, M. D., Citronville; Dysentery, A. E. Meadow, M. D., Blocton.

—The regular quarterly meeting of the Worcester (Mass.) County Homeopathic Medical Society occurred May 11. Dr. Amanda C. Bray, of Worcester, was admitted to membership, while the following were proposed: Drs. S. E. Fletcher, Chicopee; Edith L. Clark, J. F. Bothfield, Ellen L. Keith, Charles F. Souder, all of Westboro, and F. W. Edwards, Southbridge.

There was a good attendance, which included the following: Drs. Carl Crisand,

the secretary, J. M. Barton, Jennie S. Dunn, E. A. Fisher, E. D. Fitch, and Lamson Allen, of Worcester; A. J. Atwood, Townsend; W. H. Bennett, Fitchburg; S. M. Cate, Harvard; G. P. Dunham, Westboro; G. F. Forbes, West Brookfield; G. J. Searle, Marlboro; G. F. A. Spencer, Ware, and D. B. Whittier, Fitchburg.

The following papers were presented: "Goiter," a case, Dr. George J. Searle; "Acute dacrocystitis," Dr. A. E. Perkins; "Pruritus," cure by operation, Dr. J. Francis Bothfield (presented by Dr. George S. Adams) "Two common forms of rhinitis," Dr. E. D. Fitch; "The hypodermic syringe," Dr. C. Otis Goodwin; "Diagnosis of common diseases of the eye," Dr. J. M. Barton. "Mastitis," Dr. E. A. Fisher; "A clinical case," Dr. Carl Crisand.

—A meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Minneapolis was held May 11. Papers were read by Dr. L. P. Foster and Dr. G. E. Dennis.

—The Utah Homeopathic Medical Association held its first annual session in Salt Lake City, May 3. The following members were present: Drs. Dart, Beattie, Shinnick, Crippen, Douglas, Skyes, J. T. White, Parmelee, Woodruff, Hanchett, and Crandall, all of Salt Lake City; Drs. Reid and Graham, of Ogden; Dr. Brant, of Eureka. The following visitors were in attendance: Dr. Mary Green, of Salt Lake City; Dr. C. W. Clark, of Eureka; Dr. Walker, of Nebraska, and Dr. Ireland, of Ohio.

After the president's address, by Dr. J. M. Dart, the following papers were read: The Two Materia Medicas, J. C. Hanchett, M. D.; The Therapeutics of Acute Conjunctivitis, H. H. Crippen, M. D.; Electricity in Medical Practice, W. F. Howe, M. D.; Some Peculiar and Persist-

ent Symptoms, with Clinical Notes, H. W. Brant, M. D.; Positive Therapeutics and Homeopathy, J. Beattie, M. D.; A Clinical Case in Surgery, G. V. Parmelee; Dressing and Treatment of Contused and Lacerated Wound, H. W. Brant, M. D.; Clinical Class in Surgery, E. B. Graham, M. D.; Abscesses: Metastatic and General, D. A. Skyes, M. D.; Orificial Surgery, C. C. Shinnick, M. D.; Inflammation in the Region of the Cæcum, C. L. Crandall, M. D.; Practical Considerations of Late Gynecological Topics, C. L. Crandall, M. D.; Cervical Endometritis, C. I. Douglas, M. D.

The officers of the society for the ensuing year are: Dr. J. Beattie, president; Dr. C. L. Crandall, vice president; Dr. J. P. White, secretary; Dr. H. H. Crippen, corresponding secretary; Dr. J. C. Hanchett, treasurer.

The association adjourned to hold their next annual session in Salt Lake City, on the first Tuesday in May, 1893.

—The Denver Homeopathic Club met May 2. Drs. H. F. Batty and S. N. Pearman were elected to membership. Dr. J. D. Nye read a paper on Typhoid Fever, and discussion followed by Dr. P. M. Cooke and others. Dr. Kinley and Dr. Stella M. Clarke presented reports of work during the month at the Deaconess' Home and the Ladies' Relief Home. At the next regular meeting Dr. R. J. Brown will read an essay on The Brain and Nerves: Some of Their Diseases and Derangements.

—The thirty-seventh annual session of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association was held in Chicago, May 10 to 12.

Dr. A. K. Crawford, of Chicago, opened the session by an address of welcome.

"While we meet here," said he, "for personal benefit, and while undoubtedly the individual members do and will receive benefit by such a meeting as this,

there is also a widespread influence which is carried over the entire country by a well-conducted, good, orderly meeting. We have but to tender you a most heartfelt welcome to our city—the great World's Fair city—to which all eyes are directed from all parts of the globe. We hope you will go away feeling that you have been benefited, and that you have given us great pleasure in meeting with us on this annual occasion."

President C. A. Weirick, of Marseilles, spoke in behalf of the association in reply to the welcome.

Among the prominent practitioners present were C. B. Blackman, Dixon; Lucy Waite, Chicago; A. A. Whipple, Quincy; M. J. Hill, Sterling; C. B. Kinyon, Rock Island; G. F. Coutant, La Salle; H. M. Bascom, Ottawa; and many Chicago physicians of note.

Among the papers presented were: Sudden Death in Pneumonia, by Dr. A. K. Crawford; The Treatment of Post-nasal Catarrh, by Dr. C. G. Fellows; The Treatment of Nasal Catarrh, by Dr. G. B. Busbee; The Care of the Nose in Children, by Dr. W. A. Dunn; Pulmonary Phthisis, by Dr. W. E. Nolberger; Some Clinical Cases, by Dr. W. M. Stearns; The Proper Use of Tuberculin in the Homeopathic Treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis, by Dr. B. S. Arnulphy; Empyema, by J. S. Mitchell; A Study of the Effects of Gelsemium, by J. K. Eberle, of Pana; Nasal Hemorrhages, by M. J. Hill, of Sterling; The Rational Therapeutics of Constipation, E. M. Hale; Typhoid Fever, R. N. Foster; Erysipelas, Howard Crutcher; The Value of Reflex Symptoms, C. E. Lanning; The Climatic Remedy, T. C. Duncan; A Study of the Prostate, H. V. Halbert.

The election of officers resulted as follows:



President, Dr. A. K. Crawford.

Vice presidents, Drs. Downey and Lucy Waite.

General secretary, Dr. W. A. Dunn.

Provisional secretary, Dr. S. N. Grosvenor.

Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Whipple, of Quincy.

Next year's convention will be held in Chicago at the call of the Executive Committee.

—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society was held at the Allyn House, in Hartford, on Tuesday, May 7. Papers were read by E. A. Wilson, of Meriden; Sophia Penfield, of Danbury; H. P. Cole, of Bridgeport; L. L. Danforth, of New York; George W. Winterburn, of New York; W. S. Mills, of Stamford; Emily Pardee, of South Norwalk; E. B. Hooker, of Hartford; E. H. Linnell, and C. E. Stark, of Norwich.

—The Ohio State Homeopathic Society opened its twenty-eighth annual session at Odd Fellow's Hall recently. Dr. C. D. Crank presiding, assisted by Dr. M. H. Parmalee, of Toledo; Dr. T. G. Barnhill, of Findlay, and Dr. Thos. M. Stewart, secretary and acting treasurer; 37 new members were added. The address of Dr. Crank, the president, dwelt at length upon the fact that the last Legislature had made appropriations for two new insane asylums, and that the homeopaths were boycotted from all the State institutions.

Dr. Wm. Owens read a paper on acetic acid, declaring it to be a better disinfectant than carbolic acid or chlorine, and referred to cases where its use had cured cancer of the stomach; Dr. Frank Kraft, on the use of repertories; Dr. J. W. Means, Troy, the advantages of circumcision from a hygienic point of view; Dr. H. F. Beebe, Sidney, heart and kidney disease; Dr. T. E. Linn, hip-joint in chil-

dren, bringing before the session three little ones on crutches whose diseased limb was entirely suspended; Dr. Martha M. Howell, Hartwell, drug sensibility, and Dr. S. R. Geiser, the slight ailments of children; Dr. G. T. Harding, of Marion, on "Medical Legislation during the Past Years;" "Statistics," by Dr. William Owens, Cincinnati, J. W. Clemmer and D. H. Beckwith, of Columbus and Cleveland; "Dirt," by W. B. Hinsdale, Cleveland; "Cisterns," M. H. Parmalee, Toledo; "Water, Its Influence on Human Life," by W. T. Jackson, Bucyrus; "The care of Typhoid Fever Cases," by Dr. D. E. Cranz, Wadsworth; "Water Supply of Ohio River Towns," by H. C. Houston, M. D., of Urbana; "The relation of our Materia Medica to Gynecology," by R. B. House, Springfield.

Dr. G. C. McDermott's subject was "La Grippe as it affects the Ear." "Three years ago," he said, "la grippe came among us, and it has remained very continuously ever since. When it first made its appearance the disease affected the middle ear. Last year, however, there appeared new and more complicated manifestations. The nervous apparatus became involved. Many became profoundly deaf and could scarcely hear the loudest voice, and certain notes of music were entirely indistinct. Accompanied with this was vertigo, great lassitude, continued desire to lie down, and not much comfort when reclining. There were several notable symptoms or manifestations noted about these la grippe effects; a tuning fork could be heard beat through the air, and not by applying to the forehead; second, the hearing was better in a quiet place; third, conversations were more audible than such a noise as the tick of a watch; fourth, sudden noises produced painful impressions."



Dr. Thomas M. Stewart spoke of the suppurations that followed cases of la grippe, and he wondered what kept up the discharges. He found it to be granulations, which were best cured by the use of alum. Sometimes the symptoms were due to a diseased bone, and in these cases the bones of the middle ear must be excised.

Dr. J. D. Buck related one case that he treated where a lady became insane for two months. He noticed that there was suppuration in the ear. The subject he considered one of the greatest importance, and as the epidemic was likely to remain with us, should be fully discussed.

Mrs. Martha A. Canfield, of Cleveland, read a paper up on a case of her own where tetanus followed an abortion in the third month of a young married woman. She described her treatment, using chloride as a disinfectant. To this treatment Dr. Pauley objected, as it affected the general system. As the temperature of the patient was only 99°, no treatment should have been used but sterilized water. In his opinion, the antiseptic treatment interfered with internal medication.

The Committee on the President's Address reported in favor of the appointment of a committee to secure legislation in placing one of the State charitable institutions under the control of homeopathy, and to inquire further into the attitude of the life insurance companies regarding the non-appointment of homeopathic examiners.

The following officers were elected: President, H. M. Parmalee, of Toledo; vice presidents, first, J. B. Van Norman, Cleveland; second, S. R. Geiser, Cincinnati; secretary, Thomas M. Stewart, Cincinnati; assistant secretary, A. C. Roll, Toledo; treasurer, R. B. House, Springfield; necrologist, D. H. Beckwith, Cleveland; censors,

Albert Claypool, chairman, Toledo; John A. Gann, Worcester; N. E. Wright, Berea; Stella Hunt, Cincinnati; Martha A. Canfield, Cleveland; F. C. Steingraver, Bluffton; G. D. Grant, Springfield. Next year's meeting will be held at Toledo.

### CHIRONIAN NOTES.

—*Agaricus* is often indicated in chorea when there is a lack of muscular twitching during sleep.—*Allen*.

—*Aurum mur.* is the best remedy in ozona, when there is necrosis of the bones with sloughing.—*Shelton*.

—*Aurum* produces a double vision and also hemiopia; the patient can see nothing above the level of the eye.—*Allen*.

—The anastomosis is so complete in the facial artery that ligatures often have to be applied to both ends of the severed artery.—*Helmuth*.

—An excellent rectal enema previous to operation is: One tablespoonful of Bovine, two tablespoonsful of milk, and two ounces of brandy.—*Helmuth*.

—*Aurum* produces melancholia even to a suicidal tendency. If this condition is an accompaniment of syphilis, it is a better remedy than arsenicum.—*Allen*.

—Under arsenicum the nose is stuffed up while the patient is in the house, but breaks out into an acrid, burning discharge upon going into the open air.—*Shelton*.

—*Causticum* has hoarseness and loss of voice, due to the impossibility of approximating the vocal cords on account of their relaxed condition. The aphonia is not produced by congestion or inflammation.—*Allen*.

—In using an aspirator in the pleural cavity, unless you have a dome-pointed trochar, so that the sharp point can be turned off, you should exercise great care to withdraw the needle as the fluid is with-

drawn, so as not to injure the lung.—*Helmuth.*

—A person who has lead poisoning never sweats, and the mucous membrane of the intestinal tract is as dry as the skin, hence we have an obstinate constipation by abnormal peristalsis which prevents normal action.

—*Nævi* of the face, especially about the eyes, are best treated by electrolysis. Ligation and strangulation are not practicable, as the cicatricial contraction would be considerable; and the deformity occasioned thereby would require one or two plastic operations to remedy the defect.—*Helmuth.*

—*Ferrum* is indicated in a form of indigestion when food lies in the stomach all day and is vomited at night; it also has a night diarrhea. *Ferrum* has involuntary evacuations of the bladder during the day, the child frequently wetting his trousers when playing, but he does not wet the bed at night.—*Allen.*

—The surgeon should avoid allowing blood to enter the trachea in tracheotomy; but there is not so much real danger as is often imagined if some blood passes into the tube. A few coughs will inevitably follow from the irritation, which will suffice to remove any such through the artificial opening.—*Helmuth.*

—*Alumina* produces a *dry* catarrh of the mucous membranes. The *alumina* cough comes from a tickling high up in the throat. When swallowing the palate seems too long.

—If there is an accumulation of a large amount of tenacious mucus at this same point in the throat, almost filling the back part of the mouth and producing a cough, *coccus cacti* is indicated.—*Allen.*

—*Baptisia* is the most often indicated remedy in typhoid fever, and I generally use the tincture. It should be given when the

patient has great restlessness and a bruised and numb feeling all over the body, with fear of paralysis. There is a low muttering delirium, and the patient thinks different portions of his body are scattered here and there over the bed. All discharges from the body are offensive, and there is sometimes a constricted feeling of the forehead. The fever in which *baptisia* is indicated is *always* of a *low* type.—*Shelton.*

—In the chest, *antimonium tart.* has profuse secretion of thin mucus, which churns up and down in the bronchial tubes, giving moist *râles*. The patient is so weak he cannot expectorate this mucus. It is often indicated in capillary bronchitis of children, which is almost like pneumonia in adults. The aggravation is from 3 to 4 A. M. The patient has cold perspiration, rapid breathing, and is cyanotic. The chest should be kept warm by wrapping it up with hot flaxseed or bran. *Antimonium tart.* should not be given below the sixth or seventh potency.—*Allen.*

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### GLOBULES.

—Dr. Krug, a German scientist, has discovered a way of making what he claims to be eatable and nutritious cakes out of wood by transforming the cellulose into grape sugar and adding to about forty per cent. of meal of wheat, oats, or rye. They will be getting picnic lunches out of the trees next if it is in the wood.

—An exchange credits an undertaker with displaying the following advertisement: "You kick the bucket, and we do the rest."

—While I am very thankful that surgery is advancing, and that, as homeopaths, we share in its progress, I still look forward to the increased knowledge of drugs reducing the number of cases to be handed over to the surgeon.—*Dr. Edward Madden.—Medical Era.*

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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BOY destitute, æt. thirteen, found dying in Lynn, Mass., poisoned with Rough on Rats placed in a pie and thrown in a garbage barrel to destroy rodents—\* \*—Persons who ride long distances in very cold weather, and wearing spectacles, will find protection from freezing of the parts coming in contact with the metal by bathing the skin with camphor—\* \*—When the development of the organic disease of the heart manifests itself by tingling in fingers, numbness and lameless of left arm, then aconite is one of the most frequently indicated remedies; cases spoiled by aconite suggest the use of sulphur—\* \*—Two much sugar develops very nearly one-half of the chronic diseases of women and children—\* \*—Bönnighausen's croup powders were these: No. 1, aconite, Nos. 2 and 4, hepar, Nos. 3 and 5, spongia; each of the 200th given a half hour apart—\* \*—Collinsonia highly recommended for piles—\* \*—Prof. Kent says if you feed a stomach peptonized milk the stomach will soon cease to furnish its own pepsin. Hadn't thought of that, had you?—\* \*—Only one physician to every 800 people in Russia in the famine-stricken districts of Siberia—\* \*—The wonderful progress made in surgery is shown from the fact that only nine per cent. of all operations in amputation are fatal—\* \*—Prof. Roberts Bartholow, until recently

occupant of a professorship in "Old Jeff" (Philadelphia), has been placed under restraint owing to increasing insanity. The impairment of his mental faculties a year ago made it necessary to relieve him of his college duties—\* \*—For cold in the head ten drops of gelsemium tincture, taken upon going to bed, it is said, will effectually dispose of it—\* \*—The 6-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Coyer, of Pittsburgh, has become an idiot through a drug given him by a spiteful servant girl—\* \*—Dr. Wm. Peck (Georgia) shot a neighbor. While awaiting arrival of sent-for physician, the murderer gave the injured medical attention; in fact the wounded man refused all other aid, and to his death was carefully watched and attended to by his murderer. Is not this a Roland for that Oliver, circulating in the medical press recently, that an Eastern surgeon tore the stitches out of a wound on learning that his fee was not forthcoming. Not the shooting, of course; but the professional instinct of saving life?—\* \*—Our Dr. Peck, of Providence, is engaged in more peaceful warfare; late newspaper accounts showing him at work on School Board matters. If only—but no matter. Perhaps, too, it may have the girl's fault—\* \*—The first professor said she sings too much with her borax. If she kept on she would get digestion on the lungs. He said she ought

to try the abdominal breathing and practice solfugery. Then the next teacher told me that she ought to sing with her diagram, and not smother her voice in the sarcophagus—\* \*—Dr. Jas. A. Campbell, St. Louis—to whom our thanks for the Hahnemann autograph—has been reading before the "Writers' Club" a paper on "Visions Unseen: Sounds Unheard." It goes that Prof. Campbell is always sure of a good audience, being a pleasant reader, a good offhand talker, as well as a charming conversationalist. In the paper referred to (published in *Truth*) he charmingly blends a number of perfunctory medical and scientific facts with poetical and prosaic everyday life pictures. He does so with a master hand. Dr. Campbell spent several years abroad, and is a good, indeed a first-class all around physician as well as specialist.

## Society Meetings.

### MICHIGAN.

THE twenty-third annual convention of the Michigan Homeopathic Medical Society opened. A number of visitors from outside the State were present, among them Dr. T. P. Wilson, Prof. Jewett, Prof. H. F. Biggar, Cleveland; Geo. W. Winterburn, M. D., New York; Prof. E. H. Pratt, Chicago; Prof. B. F. Betts, Philadelphia; Dr. J. M. Lee and Mrs. Dr. J. M. Lee, Rochester; Dr. O. S. Runnels, Indianapolis.

President James C. Wood, M. D., of Ann Arbor, occupied the chair, and Dr. Harold Wilson, of Detroit, the general secretary, was in his seat. The president appointed Drs. D. M. Nottingham, of Lansing; L. M. Jones, of Brooklyn; and J. S. Ayres, of Kalamazoo, an auditing committee. Drs. J. C. Nottingham, of

Bay City; Charles Gatchell, of Ann Arbor; and R. C. Olin, of Detroit, were made a nominating committee.

The special committee on honorary membership reported in favor of the admission of the following to honorary membership: Dr. J. N. Eldridge, of Flint; Dr. J. S. Ayres, Kalamazoo; Dr. L. M. Jones, Brooklyn; Dr. J. M. Lee, Rochester, N. Y. The committee also reported in favor of all who have been active members of the society for twenty-five years being placed on the list of seniors.

Dr. Frances S. Hillyer, of Grand Rapids, read the first paper, her subject being "Cremation." She favored cremation and said the Bible saying, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," could be as surely accomplished by cremation as by the slow method of decomposition. She said buried bodies breed disease. On this line she was glad to see a growing sentiment in the cities in favor of adopting extreme measures for the prevention of the spread of contagious disease.

In the discussion, Dr. Gatchell, of Ann Arbor, supported the views of Dr. Hillyer. Dr. T. P. Wilson doubted whether cremation entirely destroyed disease germs.

Dr. Mary A. Willard, of Detroit, read "The Physician of the Future."

"The Curability of Consumption" was the title of a paper by Dr. W. R. McLaren, He deplored the methods of some physicians in extensively advertising alleged specific cures for consumption, advertising procured through the gullibility of the reporter. He advocated forced inhalation as an exercise of the lungs. It brings about better circulation and decreased frequency of respiration. Appetite improves and assimilation becomes effective. Sleep is promoted and troublesome sweating is arrested. The two remedies he recom-



mended were iodide of lime and iodide of arsenic. He thought they were more applicable to the treatment of tuberculosis than any other remedies. He had tried the remedy *erosera*, and had not obtained from it the same happy results that characterized the use of the others named.

Dr. C. S. Mack, of Ann Arbor, presented a paper on "Swedish Educational Gymnastics as Applied in the Education of Children."

Dr. D. A. McLachlan, of Ann Arbor, spoke of "Nasal Diseases."

The board of censors, through Chairman Nottingham, recommended the following to membership: Drs. J. M. Griffin, Detroit; Sara B. Armstrong, Bay City; V. D. Garwood, Ann Arbor; Alice A. Brabb, Romeo; W. F. Brooks, Lowell; Annie A. Backus, Adrian; F. S. Chase, Cairo; N. B. Sherman, Cooper; W. O. Sylvester, Rochester; G. G. Caron, Detroit; T. H. Oliver, Detroit. For honorary membership: I. N. Eldridge, Flint; J. S. Ayres, Kalamazoo; L. M. Jones, Brooklyn; H. E. Foster, Wayne; J. M. Lee, Rochester.

Dr. R. S. Copeland, of Bay City, presented a paper on "Catarrh and its Sequelæ, from the Standpoint of the General Practitioner."

"The Moral Sense in Insanity" was the title of a very interesting paper by Dr. P. A. Perrenoud, of Ionia.

Dr. H. M. Warren, of Jonesville, read an interesting paper on "Myalgia."

Dr. H. E. Foster, of Wayne, was recommended to active membership by the board of censors.

Dr. W. F. Brooks, of Lowell, presented a paper on "Cerebro-Spinal Liperæmia at the Climacteric—a Case."

Dr. E. D. Brooks, of Flushing, had a paper on "A Case of Acute Mania."

Bureau of materia medica—"Belladonna

as a Homeopathic Medicine," Chas. S. Mack, M. D., Ann Arbor, chairman; "Pulsatilla," J. S. Ayres, M. D., Kalamazoo; "Lycopus Virginicus," H. M. Warren, M. D., Jonesville; "Differentiation Between the Various Preparations of Mercury," G. S. Peck, M. D., Ann Arbor; a paper (title not given) by S. G. Milner, M. D., Grand Rapids.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine—"Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis," M. C. Sinclair, M. D., Grand Rapids, chairman; "Typhilitis," D. M. Nottingham, M. D., Lansing; "Puerperal Septicæmia, a Case," R. M. Luton, M. D., and D. S. Sinclair, M. D., Grand Rapids; "Mental Symptoms as a Guide to the Selection of the Remedy," Isaac Bentley, M. D., Detroit; "The Clinical History of a Case," W. E. Clark, M. D., Three Rivers; "The Use of Permanganate of Potash in Diphtheria," M. J. Spranger, M. D., Detroit; "Hypnotism," Ch. Gatchell, M. D., Ann Arbor; "Clinical Cases," Dr. Appleton, Lisbon.

Bureau of Surgery—"Surgical Diseases," J. C. Nottingham, M. D., Bay City, chairman; "Supra-Public Lithotomy," O. Le Seure, M. D., Detroit; "A Clinical Contribution to the Surgery of the Kidney," J. M. Lee, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.; "Some Thoughts on Orificial Surgery," E. A. Pratt, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; "A Surgical Case," Geo. P. Hale, M. D. Memphis.

Bureau of Gynecology—"The First Ovariectomist," S. H. Knight, M. D., Detroit, chairman; "Fixation of the Uterus to the Anterior Abdominal Wall in Cases of Posterior Displacement," A. B. Grant, M. D., Ionia; "Conservative Surgery of the Ovary," Phil Porter, M. D., Detroit; "Vaginitis," E. L. Orleman, M. D., Detroit; "The Curative Treatment of Salpingitis and Pyosalpinx Without the Use of the Knife," H. F. Biggar, M. D.,



Cleveland, O.; "The Care of Women at the Climacteric," B. F. Betts, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bureau of Obstetrics—General subject, "Obstetrical Hygiene"—Introductory, Mary Thompson Stevens, M. D., chairman; "Hygiene of Mother and Child," Annie A. Backus, M. D., Adrian; "Hygiene of Confinement," E. L. Orleman, M. D., Detroit; "Hygiene of Husband and Father," Sara B. Armstrong, M. D., Bay City; "Puerperal Eclampsia," T. A. Oliver, M. D., Detroit; "The Perinæum in Its Relation to Norman Labor," George W. Winterburn, M. D., New York.

Battle Creek was selected as the next place of meeting. The convention passed a resolution indorsing the bill now before Congress requiring the ingredients of prepared infants' foods to be printed on the box or bottle containing the food. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Dr. J. C. Nottingham, Bay City; first vice president, Dr. G. A. Robertson, Battle Creek; second vice president, Dr. Frances Hillyer, Grand Rapids; general secretary, Dr. Harold Wilson, Detroit; corresponding secretary, Dr. W. M. Bailey; Detroit; treasurer, Dr. H. M. Warren, Jonesville; necrologist, Dr. J. S. Ayres, Kalamazoo; board of control (five years), Dr. O. Long, Ionia; Dr. D. M. Nottingham; delegates to American Institute of Homeopathy, Drs. J. C. Nottingham and J. M. Griffin; delegates to Ohio State Society, Drs. L. M. Jones, of Brooklyn, and Harold Wilson; delegates to Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Society. Drs. Defendorf, of Fowlerville, and Mills, of Howell.

#### COLORADO.

PRESIDENT J. J. SMYTHE of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Colorado called the tenth annual convention

to order at Denver, May 17. The censors, Drs. J. B. Kinley, J. W. Anderson, S. S. Smythe, E. F. Storke, and E. G. Freyermuth, reported the following names for membership: Drs. S. M. Pearman, H. K. Dunklee, J. P. Willard, S. S. Brickley, H. S. Dodge, C. E. Tennant, and Helen S. Moore, and they were unanimously received.

Dr. Burnham, delegate to the American Institute of Homeopathy, made an extended report of the last meeting of that body and stated that that organization would probably meet in Denver in 1894.

Prominent among those present, were Drs. W. C. Alier, Colorado Springs; R. Bartlett, Boulder; L. H. Smith, Longmont; Helen S. Moore, Cleveland, O.; A. F. Storke, Golden, and S. B. Buckley, J. B. Kinley, S. S. Smythe, J. C. Irvine, E. H. King, R. J. Brown, H. F. Battey, Eugene F. Storke, W. A. Burr, J. P. Willard, W. F. Burg, Eliza J. Wall, E. G. Freyermuth, P. M. Cooke, J. S. Calvert, N. G. Burnham, C. W. Enos, H. K. Dunklee, Stella M. Clarke, and B. A. Wheeler.

The following programme was presented:

Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, S. F. Shannon, M. D., chairman. "Cactus—a Study," Burt. F. Storke, M. D., Golden; "The Halogens," Professor A. C. Cowperthwaite, Iowa City; "Bromides" C. N. Hart, M. D., Denver; "Ptomaines," Eug. F. Storke, M. D., Denver; "Lachesis in Chorea," W. A. Burr, M. D., Denver; "Laryngeal Complications in Diphtheria," Stella M. Clarke, M. D., Denver; "Oxalic Acid," B. A. Wheeler, M. D., Denver; "Repertory of 'Inner Head' Symptoms of the Tissue Remedies," S. F. Shannon, M. D., Denver; "Repertory of Peculiar Symptoms," S. F. Shannon, M. D., Denver.

Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pedology—P. M. Cook, M. D., chairman—"Gynecological Address," P. M. Cook, Denver; "Disorders of Pregnancy," Stella M. Clark.

Denver; "Uterine Displacement and the Abominable Pessary," Mrs. M. C. Farnham, M. D., Denver; "Does Colorado Climate Increase Risk to Childbirth, or Aggravate Diseases Peculiar to Woman?" Jennie M. Hartwell, M. D., "The Care of the Perineum During Labor," Frank Fulton, M. D.

The officers of the society are: President, N. G. Burnham; vice presidents Dr. Rehel Bartlette of Boulder, E. H. King of Boulder; secretary, Dr. Eugene F. Storke; treasurer, Dr. W. A. Burr; censors, Dr. H. K. Dunklee, E. G. Freyermuth, R. J. Brown, J. P. Willard, B. A. Wheeler, and S. B. Buckley.

Executive committee—Drs. S. S. Smythe, J. B. Kinley, and J. P. Willard.

The full list of the bureaus for next year is as follows:

Materia medica—Dr. Bert F. Storke, Golden, chairman; Drs. S. F. Shannon, A. C. Cowperthwaite, W. A. Burr, B. A. Wheeler, C. C. Brace.

Climatology—Dr. E. J. Clark, Longmont, chairman; Drs. Eugene F. Storke and W. C. Allen.

Ophthalmology and otology—Dr. R. J. Brown, chairman; Dr. C. W. Enos, and Frank Smythe.

Gynecology and pedology—Dr. W. C. Allen, chairman; Drs. S. S. Smythe, H. K. Dunklee, Stella M. Clark.

Obstetrics—Dr. E. G. Freyermuth, chairman; Drs. G. W. Lawrence, J. C. Irvine, and Eliza J. Wall.

Clinical medicine—Dr. Reuel Bartlett, chairman; Drs. Stella Clark, D. H. Battey, and W. C. Allen.

Microscopy, histology, and physiology—Dr. J. B. Kinley, chairman; Drs. J. P. Willard, and P. M. Cooke.

Surgery—Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, chairman; Drs. Reuel Bartlett, W. F. Burg, and Eugene F. Storke.

Mental and nervous diseases—Dr. B. A. Wheeler, chairman.

PRESIDENT BURR, at the forty-first semi-monthly meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club, appointed the following staff:

Physicians—Drs. S. F. Shannon, J. C. Irvine, E. H. King, J. B. Kinley, R. J. Brown, and Eliza J. Wall.

Consulting physicians—Drs. B. A. Wheeler, N. G. Burnham, S. S. Smythe, and W. A. Burr.

Ophthalmologists and otologists—Drs. C. W. Enos and F. D. Smythe.

Rhinologist and laryngologist—Dr. Eugene F. Storke.

Surgeons—Drs. P. M. Cook and W. P. Burg.

Consulting surgeon—Dr. C. N. Hart.

Dr. C. N. Hart was appointed essayist for the first meeting in June.

Dr. R. J. Brown read a paper entitled "The Brain and Nerves—Their diseases and Derangements." "Gastrolgia" is the subject for the next session. Dr. H. F. Battey will lead the discussion.

#### TENNESSEE.

THE State Society of Tennessee met May 25, at Knoxville.

The meeting was called to order by President Dr. Wm. C. Dake, of Nashville. The following physicians were elected to membership: Dr. Batting, of Bristol, Drs. Harper and Ellis, of Knoxville. Every city of any size in the State was represented at the meeting.

Upon a call of visiting doctors Prof. Walton, of Pulte College, gave an interesting address.

The following physicians were elected delegates to the National Homeopathic Association: Dr. J. P. Dake, Dr. H. G. Bayless, Knoxville; Dr. W. W. French, Chattanooga.

Dr. Dake's address was on the relations of the new school to the old school of medicine. The following papers were read: A Study of Kali carbonicum by Prof. E. C. Price. The Heart-Disorders of Women, by Prof. E. M. Hale. Passiflora and Hyosine, by Dr. Caulkins, Knoxville. The Primary and Secondary Action of Medicine, Dr. W. W. French, Chattanooga. Treatment of Reproductive Organs of Woman, by Dr. C. C. Plimpton, of Nashville. Chronic Inflammation of Ovaries, by Dr. Bayless. Inunction in Scarlet Fever, Dr. Walter Dake. Ovarian Remedies, by Dr. Richardson, St. Louis. Gynecological Therapeutics, by Dr. Brinkman. Diseases of Children, by Dr. Harrison, of Chattanooga. Phlegmasia Dolens, by Dr. French.

Among the prominent physicians present from a distance were: Dr. Biddle, Columbia, Tenn.; Dr. Dake, Nashville; Dr. Batting, Bristol, Dr. French, Chattanooga; Dr. Price, Chattanooga; Dr. Walton, Cincinnati; Dr. Plimpton, Nashville; Dr. Wm. C. Dake, Nashville.

The election of officers for the next year resulted in Dr. Bayless, of Knoxville, elected President; Dr. G. E. Harrison, of Chattanooga, elected First Vice President; Dr. W. M. Biddle, of Columbia, elected Second Vice President; Dr. Plimpton, of Nashville, elected Secretary; Dr. Enloe, of Nashville, elected Treasurer.

#### INDIANA.

THE Indiana Institute of Homeopathy began its twenty-sixth annual meeting, May 19, at Indianapolis. After the usual routine business and the reports of the treasurer and secretary, Dr. J. S. Martin, of Muncie, and Dr. W. B. Clarke, Indianapolis, the president's address (Dr. J. T. Boyd) was delivered. He said that exactly forty years ago he delivered the president's address before the State Society of Ohio (old

school), and then went on to show the improvement that has come in the practice of medicine by and through homeopathy. He recommended that the Legislature of Indiana put one of the insane asylums under homeopathic charge. Papers were read by Dr. G. W. Bowen, of Fort Wayne, on "Retained Placenta," and Dr. T. C. Duncan, of Chicago, on "Sun Spots and Epidemics."

Dr. J. N. Taylor, president of the State Board of Health, followed with a paper entitled "Prophylaxis, or Coincidence," bringing up the question whether belladonna is really a preventive of scarlatina, the trend of discussion going to show that it is. Dr. W. R. Bentley, of Morristown, read descriptions of three cases treated. Dr. F. C. Stewart, of Peru, read a paper on "Microbes and the Chemical Changes they Cause;" Dr. J. D. George, on "La Grippe;" Dr. D. M. Bonham, of Edna Mills, on "Intussusception of the Bowels," and Dr. W. B. Clarke, on "Suicides in Indiana during 1891," giving statistics regarding 430 cases, made up from a list kept up by him. The feeling seemed to prevail that many cases of suicide resulted from the free use of "pick-me-ups" and the patent medicines with which this country is now being flooded. Dr. F. H. Huron, of Danville, described a severe case of pneumonia in an infant (respiration 120 and pulse 220 a minute) which recovered under his care. Dr. J. W. Smith followed with a paper on "Some Hints on the Eyes;" Professor T. M. Stewart, of Cincinnati, on "The Eye and General Diagnosis."

The new members admitted were Drs. W. R. Stewart, of Wabash; W. B. Stewart, of Peru; G. W. Bernard, of Mulberry; Annie B. Campbell, Rockville; J. B. Westcott, Goodland; J. E. Wright, Cambridge City; Oran D. Thompson, Greensburg.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, of Chicago, president of the American Health Resort Association, was then invited to speak regarding the measure introduced in Congress by Senator Gallinger to provide a national sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary diseases, which he did entertainingly, and the society passed a strong resolution indorsing the measure.

Dr. H. B. Fellows, of Chicago, delivered a lecture on the heart and lungs, and interesting descriptions of skin-grafting by the use of a sponge, and the relation of carnivorousness to nervousness were given by Drs. Gott and Bowen. Dr. O. S. Runnels's paper on "*Vis Medicatrix Naturæ*," evoked considerable discussion.

The following officers were elected :

President, Dr. M. H. Waters, Terre Haute.

First vice president, Dr. W. T. Gott, Crawfordsville.

Second vice president, Dr. E. Grosvenor, Richmond.

Treasurer, Dr. J. S. Martin, Muncie.

Secretary, Dr. W. B. Clarke, Indianapolis.

Dr. W. H. Waters read a paper on "Abdominal Palpation;" Dr. L. W. Jordan, on "Hyperthropic Rhinitis" (treatment with hot needle); Dr. J. N. Taylor, of Crawfordsville, on "Treatment of Mucus Polypus of the Nose," and Dr. T. W. Bowen, of Fort Wayne, on "Materia Medica."

A committee was appointed to consider the best means to pursue in order to have the homeopathic school recognized in the management of the insane hospitals, on which were named Dr. J. N. Taylor, of Crawfordsville, president of the State Board of Health; E. W. Sawyer, Kokomo; G. W. Bowen, Fort Wayne; M. H. Waters, Terre Haute; E. B. Grosvenor, Richmond; J. F. Thompson, New Castle; J. B. West-

cott, Goodland, and O. S. Runnels and W. B. Clarke, Indianapolis.

#### MINNESOTA.

THE Minnesota State Homeopathic Society met in Duluth, May 18-19. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. W. Horning, Minneapolis; first vice president, C. B. Pillsbury, Duluth; second vice president, A. P. Williamson, Fergus Falls; secretary, E. L. Mann, St. Paul; treasurer, D. A. Locke, Minneapolis; censors, D. A. Strickler, St. Paul; A. E. Higbee and H. W. Brazie, Minneapolis; executive committee, H. W. Leonard and H. W. Brazie, Minneapolis; P. E. Sawyer and L. E. Penney, St. Paul; T. C. Bowman and C. B. Pillsbury, Duluth; W. T. Stone, St. Cloud, and Thomas Lawe, Slayton. As delegates to the American Institute, the national meeting, there were elected: W. E. Leonard and A. E. Higbee, Minneapolis; D. A. Strickler, W. S. Briggs, and A. P. Williamson, St. Paul. As delegates to the Wisconsin Institute, G. E. Clark, of Stillwater, and T. W. Ashley, of River Falls, Wis., were elected. C. G. Higbee, of St. Paul, was elected necrologist.

#### VERMONT.

THE Vermont Homeopathic Medical Society held their 42d annual convention May 25-26 at Montpelier. In the annual address of the president, E. L. Wyman, of Manchester Center. He took for his subject three characters, St. Paul the apostle in religion, Morse the inventor in mechanics, and Hahnemann the homeopathist in medicine, saying that all three were cranks in the sense of being one-idea men.

These officers were finally elected for the ensuing year: President, C. A. Gale, Rutland; vice president, H. S. Boardman, Montpelier; secretary, W. F. Minard, Waterbury; treasurer, F. D. Worcester,



Springfield ; censors, M. D. Smith, Middlebury, J. F. Shattuck, Wells River, and W. B. Mayo, Northfield ; auditors, W. E. Locke, Corinth ; J. D. Lance, Montpelier, and C. M. Marstin, Rutland ; legislative committee, H. S. Boardman, F. E. Stale, of Gaysville, and W. B. Mayo.

Two new members were elected, E. K. Parker, of Cornwall, and A. W. Allen, of Bristol. The next annual meeting will be held at Montpelier, and the semi-annual session at Bradford in October next.

### KENTUCKY.

THE Homeopathic Medical Society of Kentucky convened in its seventh annual session in Georgetown, Ky., May 17. The meeting was called to order by the president, C. H. Buck, of Paris, and the minutes of the sixth meeting read by Secretary Allison Clarke, of Louisville. The report of the treasurer, M. Dills, of Carlisle, was read. At the afternoon session an address of welcome was delivered by Judge Thomas S. Gaines, of this city, and a response by Dr. M. Dills, of Carlisle.

There were present a number of prominent men from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

The question of establishing a homeopathic college at Louisville was discussed at great length and referred to a committee of three to report to-morrow.

Dr. Thomas M. Stewart, of Cincinnati, read an address on "Practical Suggestions on the Eye for General Practitioners." Dr. Lemuel C. Grosvenor, of Chicago, delivered a public address on "Our Girls, or, How to be Beautiful."

### MINNESOTA.

OBSTETRICS and diphtheria were the subjects under discussion at the meeting. Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Soci-

ety, May 23. Dr. W. E. Leonard read a paper on the former subject, giving statistics from the medical reports for the year 1891. He claimed that during that year the homeopaths reported 386 births and lost only 1, which is but  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent., while the old school physicians reported 1,304 births and lost 30, which is 1 in 45, or 2 per cent.

The next meeting of the society will occur at the residence of the president, Dr. George F. Roberts, on June 21. Dr. G. E. Ricker, chairman of the Bureau of Practice, will read a paper. Dr. A. E. Higbee was elected a delegate to the American Institute of Homeopaths, which meets at Washington, D. C., June 13-18.

### INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.

THE second semi-annual meeting of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Medical Association was held Tuesday, May 10, at South Bend, Ind., Dr. C. H. Myers in the chair. Members present were Drs. A. L. Fisher, Porter, Turner, and H. A. Mumaw, Elkhart ; John Borough, Mishawaka ; I. O. Buchtel, Auburn ; C. H. Myers, W. D. Chaffee, R. L. Stine, and Julia Godfrey, of South Bend. The names of Drs. W. A. Crandall, of Sturgis, J. C. Hunsinger and S. V. Devor, Elkhart, and H. Hammond, city, being handed in, were presented for membership. Dr. A. L. Fisher read a paper entitled "A Nameless Case and Relief from an Operation." Dr. John Borough, on the "Third Stage of Labor." Dr. W. D. Chaffee, "Membranous Dysmenorrhea." Dr. Julia Godfrey, "Care of Infants." Dr. J. O. Buchtel reported an interesting case of laryngismus stridulus, cured by nux vomica. Dr. R. N. Morris, a paper on the "Surgical Treatment of the Prepuce, and Cases Treated with Results."





W. A. HUMPHREY, M. D.,  
PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

*Supplement to*  
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Chairmen of the bureaus were then appointed by the president as follows: Surgery, Dr. Porter Turner; obstetrics and gynecology, Dr. R. N. Morris; Materia Medica, Dr. W. D. Chaffee; ophthalmology, Dr. W. B. Kreider, Goshen; pædiatrics, Dr. I. O. Buchtel.

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dr. A. L. Fisher; first vice president, Dr. I. O. Buchtel; second vice president, Dr. J. P. Siegfried, White Pigeon; secretary, Dr. H. A. Mumaw; treasurer, Dr. W. B. Kreider, Goshen.

Next meeting, Constantine, Mich., on the 2d of September, 1892.

#### OHIO.

THE Homeopathic Medical Society of Marion County, O., met at the office of Dr. Harding, in Marion, May 26, and was called to order by the president, Dr. J. W. McMurray. Dr. Adams presented a paper on electricity as applied to medicine, after which Dr. Sawyer of LaRue read an able paper on nervous diseases.

#### NEW YORK.

THE annual meeting of the Montgomery County Homeopathic Medical Society was held at Fonda, N. Y., April 12. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. S. Garnsey, M. D., Gloversville; vice president, H. M. Hicks, M. D., Amsterdam; secretary and treasurer, W. M. White, M. D., Amsterdam; censors, G. W. Bates, M. D., Schenectady; L. Faust, M. D., Schenectady, and L. A. Frazier, M. D., Amsterdam; delegate to the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, W. M. White, M. D.; delegate to the American Institute of Homeopathy, W. S. Garnsey, M. D. G. W. Bates, M. D., of Schenectady, was elected to active membership.

The annual report of the secretary and

treasurer was read. Ten dollars was voted to aid the work of the committee on Medical Legislation of the State Society.

#### FLORIDA.

THE Florida State Homeopathic Medical association convened Wednesday May 18, in Eustis.

Papers on various subjects were read by Dr. T. J. Williamson of Eustis, on "The Poetry of Wit," from a medical standpoint; Dr. E. F. Brown of Kissimmee, on iodine as an antidote to the bite of a rattlesnake. Dr. George Porter of Orlando, on the treatment of malarial fevers, and on the growth of homeopathy in the South by Dr. Mann of Ocala.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. W. Johnson of Jacksonville; vice president, Dr. George Porter of Orlando; secretary, Dr. Ida Bruce of Tampa; censors, Drs. E. P. Johnson of Jacksonville, Blanding of Palmer, J. K. Webster of Altoona, Linsey of St. Augustine, and E. F. Brown of Kissimmee. The next annual meeting will be held on the third Wednesday in May, 1893, at Orlando.

#### CONNECTICUT.

THE Connecticut Homeopathic Society elected the following officers at the annual meeting in Hartford, May 17:

President, Dr. C. B. Adams of New Haven; vice president, Dr. H. P. Cole of Bridgeport; secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. B. Hooker of Hartford; librarian, Dr. G. H. Wilson of Meriden; censors, Drs. W. F. Hinckley of Naugatuck; C. L. Beach of Hartford; E. A. Wilson of Meriden, Sophia Penfield of Danbury, and C. H. Colgrove of Williamantic.

#### NEW JERSEY.

AT the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the West Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society, in Camden, May 18, the following

officers were elected : President, Joseph J. Currie ; Vice President, George D. Woodward ; Secretary, Wallace McGeorge ; Treasurer, Anna E. Griffith ; Board of Censors, Jacob Iszard, A. W. Baily, and Isaac Cooper ; Delegate to State Medical Society, T. E. Parker.

#### MISSOURI.

AT a meeting of the homeopathic physicians of Ozark County, Mo., May 19, a medical society to be known as the Ozark Homeopathical Medical Association was formed. It will include Eastern Kansas, Western Missouri, and Northern Arkansas. The officers are : Dr. O. C. Evans of Joplin, president ; Dr. F. W. Flower of Carthage, vice president ; Dr. L. E. Whitney, secretary, and Dr. G. Wolf, treasurer. The next meeting will be held on June 15, at Joplin. A paper on "Prevailing Diseases of the Summer" is to be read by Dr. Wolff.

#### IOWA.

THE Iowa State Homeopathic Association met May 25, at Iowa City : Dr. P. J. Montgomery of Council Bluffs read a paper on "Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis" ; Dr. Alice A. Goodrich of Des Moines, Chairman of the Bureau of Obstetrics, on "The Parturient Bed" ; Dr. C. H. Bolles of Dennison told of acute diseases of the respiratory system. "Laryngeal Sequelæ of La Grippe" was the subject of a paper by Prof. W. A. Dunn of Chicago ; a practical paper embodying largely the results of personal observation and investigation on "Neurasthenia" was read by Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite of Iowa City. The following officers were elected for the next year : President, A. C. Cowperthwaite, Vice President, Alice A. Goodrich, Des Moines ; Secretary, T. P. Hanchett, Council Bluffs ; Treasurer, George Royal, Des Moines.

#### CALIFORNIA.

THE annual meeting of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society was held May 12, 13, 14 at San Francisco. Addresses were delivered by President Arndt, of San Diego, and other leading physicians.

The following officers were elected :

President, J. T. Martin, Woodland ; First Vice President, E. C. Buell, Los Angeles ; Second Vice President, Mrs. C. V. C. Scott, San Francisco ; Secretary, George H. Martin, San Francisco ; Board of Censors, William Boericke, Laura A. Ballard and A. McNeal of San Francisco, J. M. Selfridge of Oakland, and C. W. Bronson of Alameda ; Board of Directors, J. M. Selfridge, Oakland ; W. A. Dewey, San Francisco ; C. L. Tisdale, Alameda ; E. S. Breyfogle, San Francisco, and Sidney Worth, San Francisco ; Board of Examiners, C. L. Tisdale, Alameda ; G. H. Jenks, Berkeley, and A. J. Howe, J. S. Ballard, George H. Martin, A. C. Peterson, and G. E. Davis, all of San Francisco ; alternates, J. M. Selfridge of Oakland, and E. S. Breyfogle of San Francisco ; Publication Committee—George H. Martin, San Francisco ; C. L. Tisdale, Alameda, and W. A. Dewey, San Francisco.

Dr. Alice M. Bush was admitted to membership in the society. As a fitting end to the exercises the following papers, under statistics and necrology, were read : "Samuel Lilienthal, M. D.," by Dr. William Boericke ; "S. Powell Burdick, M. D.," by Dr. W. A. Dewey, and "G. M. Pease, M. D.," by Dr. J. M. Selfridge.

The members from the Southern part of the State promised a rousing reception when the society shall come there next spring. A committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for next year's meeting at Coronado.

## SUDDEN DEATH IN PNEUMONIA.

By A. K. CRAWFORD, M. D.

DURING the first winter of our epidemic of la grippe I saw a pneumonic in counsel with two other physicians less than twenty hours before his death. When I made the physical examination of his chest, I determined the limit of exudation in the right lung, but gave it as my opinion that the hepatization would invade the tissues further because of the presence of the Stokes-Waters sign in the adjacent tissue; yet I knew that even with this increased blocking of the air cells, and there was still plenty of aerating tissue to support life for an indefinite time. But when the sphygmographic tracing passed into my hand, I noted an already well developed diastolic pulse. Upon this sign of lowered tone of the circulatory apparatus and depressed vitality, I ventured the prognosis that it was doubtful if the patient could bear up under even a slight additional strain; and, much as we fought for and hoped for a favorable turn in the case, the life was soon snuffed out.

Now, it is not in the least my idea to reflect upon these physicians or their treatment of pneumonic subjects, for I know them to be as well read men and successful practitioners as it is my fortune to be acquainted with. But I would like to impress the idea I entertained of the immediate cause of those sudden demises in pneumonia, and add a note or two upon the therapeutic measures which seem to me best fitted to cope with the condition.

We know there are several modes whereby pneumonia may terminate in death. For instance, the intensity of the fever may burn out the vitality of the patient, and he succumbs to exhaustion; or the consolidation may prove to be so extensive that apnoea ends his existence; or in consequence of the nervous shock of the dis-

ease, such as witnessed after major surgery operations, the vagi become parietic, and the patient cannot expectorate the sputa, or inhale oxygen enough to aerate the blood—then he dies asphyxiated.

But I do not consider any of these to be the common cause of the majority of the sudden deaths which occur in pneumonia. The heart is the organ at fault, and to it should be directed the closest attention of the physician.

The knowledge that the heart is taxed in this disease is the common property of the profession. We see every day in our practice how the heart can accommodate itself to changes which demand compensatory hypertrophy, but the alternation in the strength of the muscle calls for time, which is not allowed in pneumonia. Therefore, given the conditions of a sudden effort required by a thin-walled circulatory organ to move an over supply of blood, the outcome will quickly tend to dilatation of the cavity, and the result cessation of action in diastole.

Such, I believe, to be the rationale of the suddenly fatal termination of patients suffering with croupous pneumonia, and similar to this are the *post-mortem* records of cases dying from *Bryonia alba* poisoning. But as you all use *Bryonia* in both the first and second stages of pneumonia, and still the symptoms of heart failure threaten, something else must be resorted to if you would tide over a dangerous period and carry the patient through to convalescence.

The ammonias will first come to mind. One-drop doses of the carbonate, well diluted and frequently repeated, will show its effect almost immediately if it is going to accomplish any good. The chloride is sometimes preferred, fifteen drops in sweetened water once in about six hours, which allows plenty of time intervening to ply others adjuvants. What one or the other



of these will not do cannot be done by the aromatic spirits, so the choice had better be between the two former. Digitalis is hardly the remedy to prove of value in this peculiar condition of the heart, therefore I would advise leaving it severely alone, especially as we have other remedies which possess greater proven worth.

If the patient is already in profound collapse, resort should be had to the hypodermic method of medication. With ten minims of ether and a modicum of atropia or strychnia the centers of circulation and nerve force will revive an impetus that may prove the turning point to resuscitation and recovery. For this condition of the patient I must record, with the highest word of praise, the action of *veratrum album*. Given in the alcoholic dilution directly upon the tongue, many of the gravest symptoms of collapse disappear as if by magic.

It would be reviewing for you only half the means we hold in our hands for the sustaining of these subjects if I omitted naming, and did not advise using, distilled or fermented spirits. In the form of good ripe whisky, pure old French brandy, the best sherry wine, or champagne, there is variety enough to choose from, and all have at various times served the purpose intended.

We do not require to look far in the annals of medicine to find the records of lives saved by liquors alone, and this, I think, has proven true more often in pneumonia than in any other malady.

When whisky is the stimulant used, the limit for a man is twelve ounces per day, which calls for one tablespoonful each hour. As soon as this amount can be reduced it is a good plan to give what is required in milk and repeat it each two hours. I have elsewhere spoken of an element which is found in old brandy and also in old sherry which have been stored in glass for a period of, say, two years. A very volatile and

stimulating ether is propagated in the ripening of these liquors, which would allow to equalize escape. Therefore, if you would have your patient benefit by this ether, see to it that the sample prescribed has been bottled more than a year—if more than two years so much the better.

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### DEAFNESS.

By J. W. PARKER, M. D.

IS not always cured with the much landed *mullein oil*, glycerine, or sweet oil! Many remedies are to be thought of in this affection. I cured a case very nicely in a lady thirty-five years of age whose deafness followed scrofulous otorrhœa. She appeared completely deaf. She had her head warmly bound up because she felt better that way, she said. Besides she had inability to concentrate her mind on any subject, headache, temporal or occipital, < cold; constipation *eczema mammarum*. Prescribed *silicea* 6x. trit. every meal hour. A cure resulted in five or six months.

WARSAW, ILL.

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### VERIFICATIONS OF TARANTULA IN CHOREA.\*

By J. H. ALLEN, M.D.

HERING in his "Guiding Symptoms," gives under the rubric of Mind, "Great irritability, with a desire to strike herself and others, profound grief and anxiety; she is conscious of an unnatural state of mind, hence despondency and disgust for everything, constantly has a desire to change position, can't stay a moment in one place. The child runs from one play thing to another, has a great desire to destroy everything that comes within her reach. Choreia, cross-wise of the body, upper right and lower left.

"Aggravation: motion, touch, noise, cold.

\* Read before the Indiana Institute, 1892.

"Better by rest and warmth, and, above all, better by music."

I have to add to this the following, clinically, of course: Better by being alone; a great many patients are better by being alone, but here is one in particular: she hates company and will hide from them and do anything to be alone. *Lyc.*, *Ign.*, are worse while alone.

I saw a *Lycopodium* patient once who did not make a good recovery after confinement, she could not remain in the house alone; her husband was a farmer; when I called to see her she was in the field following the plow with him, though she was hardly able to walk; she was sure something would happen her if she remained alone.

Very different is it with my *Tarantula* patient; she wishes to be alone; in fact, she is a very unpleasant young lady to live with, for she sulks all the time; "these moods," said the mother one patient, a girl of sixteen, "she keeps up for weeks, though I am the only one with her for days." She expresses a wish to die, or that her parents were dead, or that she wishes that she could kill them. She hates herself and all those that would be friends to her. She has not a friend in the world; in fact, she is too mean to have any. She hates her best friends. If spoken to will reply in a hateful manner; she is crabbed and spiteful, and can't bear to be spoken to or even looked at; to use a common phrase, she wants to be left severely alone. She seems to take a particular delight in breaking things. *Apis* breaks many things, because she is clumsy and has not the proper control of the muscles; *Tarantula* has poor co-ordination also, but she does it because she takes a pleasure in it. She delights in destroying things, when reprimanded for it she is sorry but cannot help it; laughs when she breaks or destroys anything that

is given her to play with. A child of five years, suffering with a chronic brain trouble, ran from one room to another, to find something she could break, which seemed to delight her when she did it; ate ravenously as if she was starving, after which she belched her food, or vomited it without nausea. (*Kali phos*). The muscular twitchings in all cases were worse on the left side and better at night. Out of eight cases seven had the menses suppressed and all were worse at the time they should have made their appearance. Five had a history of suppressed rheumatism; one menses suppressed by getting wet. The potency was the 30th.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

## TREATMENT OF BURNS BY EUROPHEN.

By Dr. SIEBEL.

I HAVE employed euophen for one year in the treatment of burns and injuries resulting from corrosive substances, which, as is well known, form the main contingent of accidents at chemical manufactories and have been for some time past treated almost exclusively with iodoform.

I have treated, with equally good results, about thirty patients suffering from burns and the effects of caustics, from the slightest forms to the third degree, and arising from all sorts of injurious agents [as for examples, hot soda lye, boiling glycerine, sulphuric, or hydrochloric acid, burning alcohol].

At first applied euophen in the same manner that it is customary to use iodoform, that is, after cleansing the parts, opening the bullæ, etc., I covered the burned places lightly with bandages. If the burned areas were extensive or could not be readily covered with the powder, I dressed the wounds with ten per cent. euophen gauze, renewing the dressing as

often as was necessary. Under this treatment exuberant granulations were formed and the cicatrix was firm, yet elastic. The only disadvantage of this dressing was occasionally observed the firm agglutination of the gauze to the wound, and this could not be completely obviated by interposing a layer of gutta-percha paper. In consequence of the adhesive the exuberant granulations were frequently torn on renewal of the dressing and slight hemorrhages produced.

To avoid this disagreeable feature I made use of euophen in the form of ointments, and at first of a 10 per cent. ointment. As the latter, however, produced irritation in some instances, and in one case a slight eczema, I diminished its strength and finally adopted a 3 per cent. ointment of euophen with vaseline and lanolin [euophen 3.0; ol. oliv., 7.0, add vaseline 60.0, lanolin 30.0]. I obtained the best results from this ointment, and what was especially remarkable was the marked diminution of the secretions. Owing to the latter effect, it was found possible to leave the dressings in place for three or four days, and to renew them easily and without pain [many patients were enabled to continue work under the use of a starch dressing]. Severe burns of the third degree healed completely after three or four dressings. The longest period of healing [twenty-two days] was observed in a case of severe injury from hydrochloric acid extending from the elbow to the wrist. I should also be noted that the euophen ointment relieved the pains from the moment it was applied to the burns. For children euophen can be employed without risk, since it may be regarded as innocuous, at least in the doses which obtain here. I have myself taken internally for a period of three weeks from six to eight grams of a 20 per cent. solu-

tion in oil every day, that is, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grammes of Euopen daily, without experiencing the slightest discomfort or even as much an impairment of appetite.—*Berliner Klin. Wochenschr.*, No. 8, 1892.

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## OBITUARY.

CHARLES ELMER LANING.

ON May 19, 1892, the subject of these words, died at Chicago. He was born April 26, 1851; was never married. Was for a time professor of Anatomy in Hahnemann College; later, Professor of Theory and Practice. He was famous as a diagnostician and pathologist, and had secured a large consulting practice.

Prof. Laning was last seen by the writer, while in attendance at the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy at St. Louis in April last past, and no one on the floor seemed in heartier health and spirits than the doctor. He was a genial, albeit close and sharp, reasoner. He spoke to most of the topics open for discussion and his remarks were listened to with respect and interest. His description of himself by the sobriquet of "Old Significance," given him by his many classes and students, was unique and instructive, for it transpired that the title so given him was because of his constant reference to the *significance* of symptoms while teaching his classes to properly interpret the "surface indications," and not to run away with a leading symptom or two and then expect to be intelligent prescribers after Hahnemann. Prof. Laning's exposition at St. Louis of what constituted a proper homeopathic prescription, using both analysis and synthesis in the process, showed him master of the subject. Here was a man, a hard student, an experienced practitioner, and thorough pathologist—teaching this valuable branch to large classes every year—and yet a homeopathic

prescriber of the first magnitude. In the light of our present teaching of pathology from some of the pseudo-homeopathic colleges of this day, with their aping of the dominant school, their ludicrous endeavors to square the circle of homeopathy with an old school (scientific) wedge—in the light of such burlesque on teaching—the death of a teacher like Laning is the more to be deplored lest many days elapse ere a fit successor be found—if ever. *Old Hahnemann* has lost a master-mind, a good teacher—one of the kind that is born, not made—and the profession of homeopathy a shining light, one which had already cast its rays beyond the immediate bounds of his State; a man who, notwithstanding his youth, was destined to be a power in the school for great good. One Laning, with his frank, outspoken homeopathy, is worth at housand namby-pamby “scientific” writers and professors. The Resurrection of Immortality to thee, our brother!

#### GLOBULES.

—Dr. F. A. Roberts, a prominent homeopathic physician of Waterville, Me., died May 27, aged 52 years.

—L. L. Mong, M. D., has located in Akron, O.

—L. M. Lanning, M. D., has located in Somerville, N. J.

—Geo. N. Waldron, M. D., has located in Groveland, Mass.

—A doctor in Bootle, England, has the following printed on his prescription blanks: Gratefulness of the patient is part of his disease, is most prominent when the fever is highest, lessens during convalescence, and disappears as health is re-established. Hence, prescriptions only for cash.—*Memphis Medical Monthly*.

—The Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland is rapidly building a fine

structure of pressed brick and stone on Huron Street, west of, but adjoining, the Huron Street Hospital. At this writing the building has reached its fourth story, and will, at this rate, be completed in time for the session of 92-93. The interior plans, as published, promise to make this a very commodious and well appointed college.

—A physician in this city was recently called to a family which he found in such destitute circumstances that he gave, in addition to his prescription, a five-dollar bill. Happening in the next day, he discovered that his gift had been thus spent: three dollars had gone to the priest and two dollars to get another doctor.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

—The fourth stage of labor is what Editor Winterburn calls the laceration and management of the perineum.

—The Transactions of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio for the session of 1881, at Findlay, are placed upon our desk. Drs. Stewart and House have done their work well, in the face of all the discouragements and embarrassments which met them. The book is handsome as to the make-up as well as get-up.

—The Cleveland Medical College is preparing to build an additional new building on Bolivar Street. Contracts were to be let a few days since.

—The importance of employing some antiseptic in the lying-in chamber is recognized by every practitioner whose methods of treatment are based upon modern teachings. In the puerperal state, as is well known, a woman is rendered peculiarly susceptible to insanitary influences and infection, and hence it is the manifest duty of the obstetrician to secure thorough disinfection of the lying-in room, the bedding, and of the discharges from the patient. To accomplish this purpose we must make



use of a disinfectant of high germicidal properties, but devoid of such objectional qualities as disagreeable odor and poisonous or irritant effects. I have found all these good features realized by Platt's Chlorides, which I have employed in a large number of cases with perfect satisfaction. It is a strong disinfectant, harmless, and free from odor, will not stain the bedding, and, in a word, accomplishes all that can be asked of it.—*O. L. Lusk, A. M., M. D., New York, May 6, 1892.*

—V. R Perkins, M. D., Mercer, Me., says : I have tried Celerina and find it one of the best articles I have ever used in my practice as a nerve tonic. I have used it in a very large number of cases of nervous headache, and in one case of paralysis where all other nerve tonics failed. It is perfectly safe to give to the oldest person, however weak, or the smallest child.

—Many physicians are recommending the use of Horlick's Malted Milk as a table drink in place of tea, coffee, cocoa, etc. The evil effects of the long continued use of tea or coffee are well known but the difficulty has been to provide a pleasant and satisfactory substitute. Malted Milk, served either hot or iced, makes one of the most pleasant, refreshing, and nutritious drinks imaginable, little if any more expensive than the ordinary drinks, and of course far more healthy and nutritious. Does not stimulate, but aids digestion. Prepared by simply adding water. Address the Malted Milk Co., Racine, Wis. for samples.

—Major Charles Hayes, late Surgeon of the Cavalry Battalion, Brigade R. I. Militia, has been appointed Medical Director with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of the new commander Brigadier General Hiram Kendall. Col. Hayes was the senior surgeon in the brigade.

—A contributor lately told of a case in

which five grains of Antikamnia, taken at bedtime, aborted the usual chordee. On a subsequent night, it returned slightly, but upon the patient's taking another five grain powder, it promptly left him.—*Editor Medical and Surgical Journal, Aug, 1891.*

—Dr. Wm. Dulany Thomas, demonstrator of obstetrics in the Southern Homeopathic College, has accepted the position of lecturer on rhinology and laryngology in that college, and will assume his duties at the ensuing session in October next.

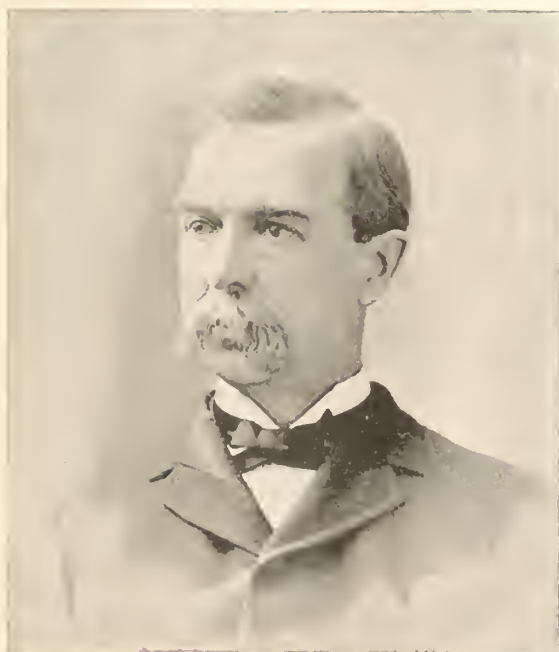
—If the *Southern Journal* has reference to that journalistic pirate at St. Louis, who steals from every available source—we say steals, because he, first, gives no credit ; and, second, invariable closes the stolen article with a deftly woven in ad. of his especial preparation—then we heartily second the *Southern's* strictures. It is a little singular that this pirate, published within three blocks of the place of meeting of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, last April, has not a single lisp concerning that meeting. And, by-the-bye, who are these famous A. M. and M. D's., whose pictures it is publishing in half-tone—Waterhouse and Carey, for instance ? Some of the Associate Editors ought to be ashamed of themselves for even tacitly lending a hand to such journalistic monstrosity.

—Minister (to druggist) : I am ill every day of my life. Please put me up six ounces of quinine, eight ounces of iron, ten ounces of pepsin, five boxes of liver pills—

Pretty Poll from window : " Good Lord, deliver us."—*Phar. Era.*

—The possibility of secondary hemorrhage is increased when carbolic acid has been used as the antiseptic solutions in a wound. It acts on the clot, rendering it friable and very liable to be washed away.





TIMOTHY FIELD ALLEN, M. D.,  
NEW YORK CITY.

*Supplement to*  
THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURIST,  
July 1, 1882.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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## Society Meetings.

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### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

NATURALLY the greatest interest this past month has centered on the forty-fifth session of the American Institute of Homeopathy to celebrate its forty-ninth anniversary. The session lasted nearly a week, and of the 1240 members, nearly half were present—many of their wives. Nearly one hundred new members were enrolled. The Institute, during its stay in Washington, was tendered a complimentary excursion to Mt. Vernon, a reception at one of the theaters, over three thousand people being turned away, and a concert by local talent. They also visited the White House and received a hearty handshaking from President Harrison. They had their headquarters in one of the largest halls in the city, and hard by, in another building, was the pharmaceutical exhibit, including displays by many of the leading firms of this country.

During their several meetings a resolution asking that the President of the United States appoint a Board of Examiners, looking to the creation of a degree of United States Master of Medical Science (U. S. M. M. S.), was noted down; a committee reported that over two-thirds of the life

insurance organizations in this country now employ homeopathic examiners; another committee reported that a bill, which is in Congress, asking for a National Department of Health, whose head should be a cabinet officer, is not likely to become a law.

Without much rivalry and with entire good humor, the following officers were chosen:

President, Dr. James H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; first vice president, Dr. C. E. Fisher, of San Antonio, Tex.; second vice president, Millie J. Chapman, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; treasurer, E. M. Kellogg, New York; assistant treasurer, Dr. T. F. Smith, of New York; general secretary, Dr. Pemberton Dudley, of Philadelphia; provisional secretary, Dr. T. M. Strong, of Boston; board of censors, Drs. Rush, Cowperthwaite, Smith, Hoag, and Kenyon.

Dr. H. M. Smith, of New York, was appointed necrologist, vice Henry D. Payne, of New Jersey, resigned.

Chicago was unanimously selected as the next place of meeting, and the time was left to the executive committee.

The committee on the World's Columbian Exposition recommended that the meetings of the American Institute and the congress be held in connection after the plan of the previous congress. This committee, in conjunction with the follow-

ing, was appointed to work with the local committee in the interest of the congress: J. S. Mitchell, of Chicago, chairman; Julia Holmes Smith, Chicago; Bushrod W. James, Philadelphia; A. C. Cowperthwaite, of Iowa City; and E. C. Fisher, of San Antonio.

The Institute has started the ball rolling toward the erection in Washington of a monument to Hahnemann. Within a short time a thousand dollars was subscribed. The assistant treasurer is still receiving contributions, and, if the profession throughout the country respond readily to call, it will not be long before the founder of homeopathy will be immortalized.

#### THE NEW OFFICERS.

**D**R. J. H. McCLELLAND was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., of Scotch-Irish parentage, some forty-seven years ago. His preliminary education was secured in the Western University, after which he became a disciple of homeopathy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1867. He immediately established himself in Pittsburgh, where he has been a successful practitioner ever since. He was actively instrumental in establishing the Homeopathic Hospital in that city some twenty-five years ago, and as a member of its surgical staff has advanced the interests and fame of the institution materially. Dr. McClelland is a quiet, unostentatious gentleman, but possessed of great executive ability. That his merits have been appreciated, however, is proved by the fact that he is president of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania, a member of the American Public Health Association, and the American Association of Social and Political Science. Last, but not least, he has just been elected, without the slightest effort or campaigning on his part, president of the American Institute,

of which he is also a senior of over twenty-five years' membership.

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**D**R. FISHER, the new first vice president, is from Texas, and brings with him, together with the breezy air of the plains, an active and unabated zeal for homeopathy. He was not always thus, however, having been born in Ohio and passing his boyhood in Kansas. He then embraced the doctrine of our school, graduating from the Detroit college in 1872 and the Cincinnati school in 1875. The year 1889 he spent in traveling abroad, but his chief place of residence has been in San Antonio, Tex., where he upholds the honor of the school with great success. He founded the *Southern Journal of Homeopathy*, and has been its editor for ten years. He was also the first president of the Texas Homeopathic Medical Society, and one of the original projectors of the Southern Medical Association, as well as its first president.

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**D**R. MILLIE J. CHAPMAN, who will serve as second vice president of the institute for the ensuing year, is also a Pittsburgh homeopathist. She is a native of Pennsylvania, and a cultured, charming lady. After teaching school for twelve years, she herself became a student in the Cleveland Homeopathic College, whence she secured the degree of M. D., in 1874. She at once established herself in Pittsburgh, Pa., and although lady doctors were something strange in those days, she soon conquered popular prejudice and built up a successful practice, particularly among the women and children. Dr. Chapman is attending physician at the Children's Temporary Home, and visiting physician at the Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital, as well as president of the Allegheny County

Homeopathic Medical Society. In her new office she will undoubtedly serve with honor to her profession and her sex.

THE treasurer, Dr. Kellogg, needs no greater encomium than the fact that he has just been re-elected for his twenty-sixth term in this responsible and important office. He will travel in Europe for the purpose of recuperating his health this summer, after which he will resume practice in New York City, where he has long been one of the leading physicians.

DR. PEMBERTON DUDLEY, of Philadelphia, was five years ago elected general secretary of the American Institute, and by the ballots of his fellow-members, he was yesterday chosen to serve his sixth term in this office. He is widely and well known as professor of the Institute of Medicine and Hygiene in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he has prepared many a young homeopath for his professional work.

DR. T. M. STRONG, the assistant secretary, is connected with the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital of Boston, where he is now maintaining a good reputation earned in various other fields.

#### INSTITUTE NOTES.

—The paper of Dr. Henry F. Garey, of Baltimore, before the American Institute, explaining his method for the cure of the deaf, was of great interest. The title of the paper was "Massage of the Sound-conducting Apparatus of the Ear by Means of Vibratory Force and the Similar Sound as a Curative Agent in Tinnitus Aurium." Dr. Garey said that it was vibratory force, acting upon the sound-conducting parts of the ear, producing massage, thereby reliev-

ing those conditions, which before could not be reached by the regular modes of treatment, and which were the principal causes of deafness in a very large proportion of those afflicted. The phonograph was at first used to bring about these results, but lately an instrument (the vibrometer) has been devised for this special purpose, which makes this mode of treatment much more effective. The doctor then reported the results in a number of persons treated. Some, whose deafness was from five to fifteen years' standing, could now hear ordinary conversation from ten to twenty feet away with their backs turned to the speaker, and others, with never ceasing noises in their ears, were completely relieved.

—About 250 members of the American Institute of Homeopathy visited Baltimore Friday afternoon, June 17, as guests of the Southern Homeopathic College. They were met at the station by a committee from the college with carriages, and shown through the city and Druid Hill Park. At night they were entertained at the college on Saratoga Street by the Ladies' Aid Society of the college, and at the Hotel Rennert by the regents and faculty of the college. Addresses were made by Mayor Latrobe, F. W. Schultz, president of the board of regents, and some of the visitors.

—Dr. A. L. Monroe, of Louisville, Ky., introduced a preamble and resolutions reciting that it had come to the knowledge of members of the American Institute of Homeopathy that certain members are using secret and proprietary medicines in their practice and advertising themselves as so doing. It was, therefore, directed that the attention of the Senate of Seniors be called to the matter with a view to their taking such action as may seem necessary in order to correct the evil and to prevent further violations of the code of ethics of



the institute. The report was received and its recommendations adopted.

—Dr. Henry M. Smith, of New York, addressed the American Institute in favor of having some special insignia whereby its members could recognize each other wherever the institute men happened to meet abroad through the country. He recommended the wearing of an "institute button," such as the Grand Army and other organizations are now using, as this was the most popular and convenient method of distinguishing the members of the society. He submitted a resolution, which was favorably acted upon, that the chair appoint a committee to select and order a supply of suitable buttons for the members to wear when in attendance upon the great medical conference next year.

#### WISCONSIN.

OVER one hundred physicians attended the sessions of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, June 7-8, Milwaukee. Secretary Grob read a paper prepared by him on "Osteitis;" also papers on "The Practice of Surgery," by B. A. Cole, and "Compound Fracture of the Knee Joint," by J. P. Webster. "The Therapeutic Value of Gymnastics in Lateral Curvatures," provoked an extensive discussion, in which Profs. Pratt and Hall, Chicago; Dr. Bishop, Fond du Lac; Dr. Roberts, Evansville; Dr. Sherman, Milwaukee, and others, participated.

Joseph Lewis, Jr., read a paper on "Chemical Materia Medica." The subject of a paper by S. C. Johnson was "The Dose in Homeopathy." Joseph Davis, Jr., on "Silicea." T. S. Hoyne on "Ichthyol, Recent Experiments with and Applications to Diseased Conditions." J. P. Webster, "Baryta Carb. as a Prevention of Abscesses in Tonsillitis." C. J. Steele, "Uses in Helonias, Caulophyllum, and

Pulsatilla." "Glycosuria During Pregnancy," J. P. Webster; "A Mole Complicating Pregnancy—a Case," M. A. Bacon; "Maternal Impressions on the Fetus," H. B. Dale, Jr.; "The Binder—Its Use and Abuse," F. P. Stiles; "Some Unusual Obstetrical Emergencies," C. H. Hall; "Some Cases from Practice," H. J. Suttle; "Three Clinical Cases," L. C. Grosvenor; "Obstetric Records and their Valuable Lessons," Sheldon Leavitt.

Among those physicians present were: Drs. A. G. Leland, Whitewater; Robert Martin, E. W. Beebe, Belle L. Reynolds, A. R. F. Grob, Lewis Pauly, C. J. Steele, T. D. Wadsworth, Julia Ford, H. W. Danforth, Joseph Lewis, Jr., F. M. Hins, Lewis Sherman, M. D. Brooks, Milwaukee; B. F. Storke, Denver; F. B. Stiles, Sparta; Dr. Alexander, Rochester; Q. O. Sutherland, Janesville; S. J. Martin, Racine; D. A. Pennoyer, Kenosha; C. W. Rehm, Random Lake; W. B. Webb, Beaver Dam; M. M. Phelan, E. H. Pratt, George A. Hall, George F. Shears, W. J. Hawkes, E. M. Hale, L. C. Grosvenor, Sheldon Leavitt, E. S. Bailey, J. H. Bunum, C. H. Vilas, W. A. Dunn, and T. C. Duncan, Chicago.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Dr. R. K. Paine, Manitowoc; vice presidents, Dr. J. J. Davis, Racine; Dr. F. B. Stiles, Sparta; recording secretary, Dr. A. R. Grob, Milwaukee; corresponding secretary, Dr. C. J. Steele, Milwaukee; treasurer, E. W. Beebe, Milwaukee; censor for three years, Dr. A. G. Leland, Whitewater.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

THE annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia was held in June, Dr. W. H. Keim presiding.

Dr. Charles W. Karsner reported on the resolution adopted at a previous meeting, asking city councils to appoint a homeopathic physician in each medical district of the city.

He stated that the ordinance which was introduced had become a law, and the appointments would be made by the Department of Charities and Correction as soon as twenty-five names had been sent in.

Dr. Isaac Van Deusen was elected a member and the following proposed for membership: Drs. Charles T. Shinn, Walter Strong, James S. Hickey, E. B. Fanning, Frederick J. Haerer, and William K. Brown.

Dr. J. M. Mitchell was appointed to deliver the essay for the State Society. His subject will be, "Progress of Heart Troubles Complicating Pregnancy."

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President, Dr. William W. Van Baun; vice president, Dr. Charles W. Karsner; treasurer, Dr. Isaac G. Smedley; secretary, Dr. Edward M. Gramm; censors, Dr. William H. Bigler, Dr. Silas Griffith, Dr. Thomas C. Dunning.

THE bi-monthly meeting of the Lehigh Valley Homeopathic Medical Society was held June 2 at the office of Dr. Becker, and was attended by Drs. Hassler, Kistler, and Slough, of Allentown; Yoder and Becker, of Catasauqua; Shireman, of Cherry Hill; Doolittle, of Easton, and others. Dr. Campbell, of South Bethlehem, was elected a member. The next meeting of the society will be held at the Hotel Wahneta, at Glen Onoko, in August.

#### NEW YORK.

A meeting of the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society was held June 12. A good attendance of physicians brought out liberal discussion of the subjects assigned for the occasion.

A paper on "Mineral Waters, their Use and Abuse," was read by Dr. D. J. Maycock, and one by Dr. J. T. Cook on "Nervous Dyspepsia." It was decided to hold monthly meetings of the society hereafter at the same location.

#### MAINE.

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Maine Homeopathic Medical Society was held June 7. There was a good attendance. The following new members were elected:

R. S. Graves, Saco; W. Scott Hill, Augusta; E. H. Durgin, Searsport; R. L. Dodge, Portland; L. C. Jewell, Cape Elizabeth; Arthur L. Parsons, Saco.

Dr. J. H. Sherman, of Boston, was present as delegate from the Massachusetts society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, W. E. Fellows, M. D., Bangor.

First vice president, J. C. Gannett, M. D., Yarmouth.

Second vice president, E. F. Vose, M. D., Portland.

Recording secretary, J. C. Gannett, M. D., Yarmouth.

Corresponding Secretary, R. H. Pulsifer, M. D., Waterville.

Treasurer, Solon Abbott, M. D., Biddeford.

Board of Censors: Drs. H. C. Bradford, Lewiston; W. V. Hanscom, M. D., Rockland; J. M. Pinley, Bangor; A. F. Piper, Rockport; C. S. Philbrick, East Corinth.

Committee on Legislation: Drs. W. E. Shepard, Bangor; C. M. Foss, Dexter; A. I. Harvey, Newport; J. W. Whidden, Portland; M. S. Briry, Bath.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE thirty-ninth annual meeting of the N. H. Homeopathic Medical Society was held in Concord, June 8, with the largest

attendance of delegates in the history of the organization.

The president, Dr. Rounsevel, of Nashua, presided and Dr. A. F. Sumner, of this city, was chosen clerk *pro tem.* to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Bothfield.

Following the reading of the annual reports, which showed the society to be in better condition than ever before, and the transaction of considerable important business in connection with medical legislation, etc., officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows :

President, Dr. H. R. Darling, Keene.

Vice president, Dr. G. F. Roby, Lakeport.

Secretary, Dr. A. F. Sumner, Concord.

Treasurer, Dr. C. E. Dodge, Manchester.

Librarian, Dr. R. S. True, Manchester.

Board of censors: Drs. Tristram Rogers, Plymouth ; R. W. Wiley, Laconia ; H. W. Johnson, Berlin Falls.

Papers as follows were presented : "Consumption," Dr. Fred S. Piper ; "Bronchitis," Dr. H. H. Jewell ; "Orificial Work," Dr. Geo. F. Roby ; "Sick Room Etiquette," Dr. R. S. True ; "Clinical Duties," Dr. Tristram Rogers ; "Refractive Errors," Dr. Arthur F. Sumner.

#### NEBRASKA.

The seventh annual meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society was held June 7, at Beatrice, Dr. W. A. Humphrey of Plattsmouth presiding. The programme as announced was carried out. Address at the opera house by E. S. Bailey, M. D., of Chicago, on "The World of the Infinitely Little," was largely attended and well received. Papers by D. E. Forristol of York, Sumner Davis of Grand Island, Freda M. Lankton of Omaha, W. F. Whitmore of Neligh, F. B. Righter of Lincoln, J. W. Hingston of North Platte, Charles Spahr of Lincoln, and an address by J. C. Wise, Ph. D., of Kansas City.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, Dr. D. E. Forrestol, York ; first vice president, Dr. Amelia Burroughs, Omaha ; second vice president, Dr. Sumner Davis, Grand Island ; corresponding secretary, Dr. George H. Neal, Falls City ; recording secretary, Dr. J. W. Hingston, North Platte ; treasurer, Dr. O. S. Wood, Omaha ; for member of board of censors for three years, Dr. C. Star, Beatrice ; for member of legislative committee for three years, Dr. E. T. Allen, of Omaha, was re-elected. The next annual meeting of the society will be held at Lincoln, the date to be announced by the president.

—It is generally conceded that if chancroidal ulcers can be kept very dry, a great step has been taken toward their rapid healing. With this view, the following procedure has been used to some extent in the surgical divisions of Bellevue Hospital, New York : A small roll of absorbent cotton, about one-half an inch in diameter and long enough to surround the penis just behind the corona, is put in that position after the prepuce has been well retracted. A rubber thread band is slipped over this ring of cotton in order to hold it in place. By this means the gland is obliterated, which is especially liable to retain the secretions, and the prepuce is held back from contact with the ulcerated surface. The cotton absorbs the exudation from those surfaces almost as soon as formed. The dressing is light, is easily handled, and may be renewed as often as needed to keep the parts in a dry condition. In addition to chancroids, herpes preputialis and venereal warts have been found to heal rapidly under the use of this dressing ; sometimes no other treatment has been found necessary for these local lesions.

## THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL.

THE city of New Haven, Conn., has this past month opened its new hospital and is justly proud of this addition to its buildings.

The hospital has thirty rooms besides the regular wards. It is 125x80 feet, three stories high, with a basement. The ground on which it stands is 200 feet front by 400 feet deep. It is probably one of the best

## MALIGNANT PAPILLARY DERMATITIS OF THE BREAST.\*

By S. B. PARSONS, M. D.

BUT few writers have given their views and opinions upon the subject of Malignant Papillary Dermatitis—hence the literature of this disease is extremely meager, and I hesitate in presenting this question before this convention, feeling that my experience is too limited to speak with any



THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL.

locations in the State for hospital patients. Behind the big building are wide-spreading shade trees, pretty summer-houses, and a spacious piazza. There will be trim walks, beds of pretty tulips, and other bright flowers, and some settees and reclining chairs. The ventilation of the hospital is excellent. The hospital will accommodate sixty patients, and is open to all who wish homeopathic treatment.

—Dr. Charles Otis Goodwin, of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Josie Caldwell were married at North Brookfield, June 8.

degree of authority. But as the cases which I shall refer to were so extremely interesting to me, and which I could not classify as a schirrus nor a sarcoma, and yet belonged to the carcinomata, I have ventured to detail them to you, hoping that they will prove as interesting to you, as pathological rarities, as they have been to me.

The first case was a lady, forty-three years of age, married, mother of four children, began her menstruation at the age of thirteen, and was passing through the climacteric period when I first saw her. She had nursed all her children, and had never

\* Read before Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, St. Louis, April, 1892.



had any trouble with the breast, with the exception of what was supposed to be the ordinary sore nipples. These troubled her during each period of lactation, but, after weaning the children, the nipples gave her no further annoyance. Three years before I saw her she first observed an enlargement of the nipple which slowly increased in size, without any pain except a slight tenderness on pressure. The nipple became redder than usual, without discharge, no exanthematous appearance, and thus far no involvement of the areolar or surrounding structures. For four or five months the disease appeared to be limited to the nipple, which increased in size, and then the skin in the immediate vicinity began to take on a low grade of inflammation; assuming a dark red appearance, with hardness, as she described it, a stiffness as though the nipple was incased in sole leather. The infiltration slowly extended until she came under my observation, one year ago last November, when it had reached the extent of two and one-half inches toward the mediastinal center on the inside, into the axillary space on the outside, and its vertical length was five and one-half inches. The surface was smooth, not nodular, of dark red or rather brownish color, having a somewhat dried appearance, with only an occasional pain of a shooting nature, being sometimes hot, like a needle-thrust, and tender in isolated spots. It was hard, not unlike the touch of leather; and could be slightly moved upward and downward, giving the sensation as though the diseased parts moved upon the pectoral muscle or deep mammary fascia. There was not a vestige or sign of the existence of a mammary gland, which had, previous to the beginning of the disease, been quite prominent. In other words, the chest was perfectly flat; while, on the opposite side, the breast remained in a normal condition of development. The

axillary glands could be felt enlarged and hard, deep in the armpit, but no evidence was manifest of any involvement of the deep cervical glands.

The constitution had as yet shown no evidences of contamination, every function appearing to be in perfect working order. The patient had lost flesh, not so much, I venture to say, from a deficient digestion or improper assimilation, as to the mental status consequent upon a full possession of the fact that she suffered from an incurable disease.

The patient was aware of the serious nature of her complaint, and knew that her only hope lay in a total removal of the diseased parts. After a week's preparatory treatment, she was placed under an anæsthetic, and the whole morbid mass, with several axillary glands, were removed. In dissecting away the mass, it was observed that it had no fixed attachment to the pectoral muscle, except at the border, where it formed the interior boundary of the axillary space. At this point a portion of the muscle was removed, in order to take away the diseased portion.

The hemorrhage was small, comparatively; no vessels were tied, the bleeding being checked by torsion and pressure of the Peon catch forceps. The next question was how to cover the wound.

Incisions were made three inches above and below the borders of the wound, extending in a crescentic shape from near the border of the sternum outwardly to the serratus magnus below, and near the acromian process above.

These flaps were dissected from the underlying structure and carried toward each other until they met, where they were stitched together; and, when united, completely covered the space from which the diseased parts were taken.

It was simply plastic surgery by the slid-



ing-flap method of operating. The wound was dressed antiseptically and was not redressed for seven days, when the flaps were found to have united throughout their entire length. The wounds left by the sliding together of the flaps were allowed to heal by granulation, which required four or five weeks before this was fully accomplished. No drainage was used. The union of the flaps by first intention showed that the primary incisions were made through healthy surfaces. In six weeks the wound had healed entirely, the patient was about, doing light work, with only the scars, and a stiffness of the arm of a slight extent, as reminders of her former condition. She is still alive, and as yet there are no manifestations of a reappearance of the disease; but she has steadily lost flesh for the past year, which, I fear, is an ill omen, and betokens a recurrence of her old enemy; perhaps, if not in the old locality, it may be in some internal organ.

The second case is a lady forty-eight years old, widow, has had two children, menstruates regularly and enjoys comparatively good health at the present time, but is losing ground daily. She is able to work at light duties, but cannot do heavy work, on account of the rigidity and swelling of the arm. She dates the beginning of her troubles eighteen months ago. She came under my observation two months ago. The course of her complaint has been precisely as the case just narrated, with this exception, that there has been more pain of a lancinating nature and a more rapid extension of the infiltration in the past three months. At the present time the hardness reaches from the clavicle above to the floating ribs below and from the sternum to the latissimus dorsi border, laterally. It is smooth, immovable, tender on pressure only at a few points; has no discharge except around the nipple, and of the

same color as in the preceding case. The enlarged axillary glands are impinging upon the axillary vessels to such an extent as to cause œdematous swelling of the whole limb. The extension of the disease seems to be in every direction, and, since coming under my care it has increased in area fully one inch. The peculiarity of each case was the appearance of the nipple. Instead of there being a retraction, there is an increase in its growth. It protrudes from the surface somewhat in the shape of a cauliflower head, with a constricted neck, but has not the characters of an epithelioma or fungus growth. The papillæ and sulci appear normal, but, like the skin, are more hard and insensible. This patient absolutely refuses to have any operation performed, believing she will live longer without surgical treatment than with it, an opinion in which I concur. About three months ago the opposite breast (and I should have said that in both cases the disease was on the right side) began to show signs of the disease attacking it, and to-day the enlarged nipple protrudes, and the skin is gradually assuming the appearance of the opposite side. The patient states that it has commenced and is progressing precisely as did the right side, and, no doubt, will entirely take on the same characters as were presented by the primary lesion.

From the foregoing description the symptoms and conditions will recall to your mind three other conditions, which bear a close resemblance to this pathological state. One is called the atrophic or withering carcinoma, another the *cancer, eve, cuirasse* of Welptan. But in the first the disease is one of old age, and the other is accompanied by softening and ulceration, neither of which were present in either case; and Paget's disease is always preceded for months or years by a well-

marked eczematous eruption. I shall not attempt to enter into the pathology of this disease to any extensive degree, but confine what I have to say to the appearances of the growth as revealed by the microscope.

That the growth was of the scirrhus variety is shown by its hardness, and appeared as an illustration of the sphenoidal-celled carcinoma. It consisted essentially of cellular prolongations of the inter-papillary promontories of the malpighian layer, penetrating and ramifying in the fibrous tissue of the corium. It was evident that the disease began in the superficial epidermis and afterward invaded and infiltrated the corium. The fibrous stroma was furnished by the altered corium in which were lodged the epithelial cells, and where cell-multiplication took place. Cell nests were rather sparsely congregated throughout the growth and varied largely in size, being largest around and near the nipple. The stroma was coarse and dense, and composed nearly the whole of the diseased mass.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

### MALARIA.\*

By F. H. HUDSON, M. D.

**M**AL=bad, aria=air. Literally bad air. What is it in the air that makes it bad, inimical to health, or destructive of life, is an open question; nor is it the province of this paper to answer or attempt an answer. Neither do I know that a correct answer would greatly benefit us, either in the way of treatment or prevention. Whether the diseases arising from bad air are caused by microbes, or cause microbes, or whether any microbes exist, is not my purpose to determine. The investigation takes another direction: viz., and firstly, What factors are necessary to the production of malaria.

Secondly, What are the means of its prevention, and Thirdly, What remedy is essential to its cure.

I do not claim originality in my answers to these questions. One of my former teachers, years ago, answered them to my satisfaction. I believe these answers, as well as his theory of the whole subject, will stand the test of the closest scrutiny.

Whether or not he left anything on record concerning it, I know not, but this I *do* know, his teaching mightily impressed me at the time, the impression remains, and the answer to question No. 1 is: There are three factors necessary to the production of malaria. These are heat, moisture, and decaying vegetation. All three must be present, else the poison is not generated. Heat and moisture will generate steam, but *that* is not *malaria*. Heat, moisture, and decaying animal matter will produce a malarial odor, but *that* is not malaria. Tanneries, slaughter houses and desiccating establishments emit bad odors, but do not menace life, or cause disease. Putrifying flesh may impregnate the atmosphere until it is thick with stench, yet animals may inhale it with whatever repugnance, still with impunity, and without danger or injury. Another point, as I remember it, and which I believe to be true, is that notwithstanding the diagnosis, malaria, is not so frequently made, nor so popular as formerly, it still complicates many diseases, and in some localities—wherever, indeed, the conditions exist—is as virulent as ever.

South of a certain isothermal line it is cholera, further south it is yellow fever; north of the cholera line, it is intermittent fever, ague, malarial fever, etc. I do not mean that these diseases may not sometimes encroach upon each other's territory—cross each other's lines;—but I mean that the warmer the climate, the more dire the disease. In other words; if it requires

\* Read before Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, St. Louis, April, 1892.

a mean temperature of sixty degrees, sixty days, to develop cholera, it will require more degrees to develop yellow fever in the same length of time, while the lighter form of malarial disease may be developed in the same length of time by less heat. Please to bear in mind that, when I mention heat as productive of these diseases, the two other factors are understood to be present. One of them, vegetable matter in a suitable state of decomposition, may be found almost anywhere, on mountain-tops as well as in the valley; about the premises of the prosperous, the cottage of laborer, or the hut of the pauper.

But no matter how tropical the climate or how abundant the vegetation, if moisture is lacking, malarial diseases are not produced. During a cholera epidemic in Kentucky many years ago, the city of Lexington was severely scourged, while Versailles, only twelve miles away, escaped entirely. During the entire summer Lexington, and the immediately adjacent country, were visited almost daily by local showers, after which the sun seemed to shine hotter than ever. At Versailles and vicinity, although the sun shone hotly every day, and all day, there was no rain until autumn, and that section had no case of cholera. Near the city of Rome, Italy, is a large, flat, level tract of land known as the Campagna di Roma, which is kept fertile by annual overflows that leave the surface covered by vegetable *débris*. Beneath this top-dressing is a layer of sand, with a subsoil of clay. At any season of the year water may be found within a few inches of the surface, by simply thrusting a walking-stick into the sand. Here are the three factors, the climate being all that could be desired in the way of heat; and the poison is so virulent that pernicious intermittents often kill in the first paroxysm. The cultivators of the soil have

learned to take this advantage: they work during the night and sleep in the daytime. This brings us to the question of preventive measures, without which these causes and factors need not have been mentioned. The discovery of the Italian laborers suggests one method of prevention, explainable by the fact that when awake the body is more capable of resisting disease. Notwithstanding the fact that solar heat is a factor in its production, the poison is not distilled until after sundown; or, if so, its dissemination is prevented by the sun's rays. Another method of prevention is to sleep above the reach of the poison, which need not be higher than the second story of an ordinary house. The product does not rise high in a perpendicular direction; perhaps never higher than eight or ten feet. Please remember that this condition of prevention is based upon perpendicularity. A miasm may climb a mountain slope to the tallest mountain top, in a favoring breeze, and only be less virulent than when it started in proportion to its admixture with pure air. Still another means of prevention is green, growing vegetation. Plants that top low; hard woods of low-branching varieties, as osage and the various kinds of hedge woods. I believe that a thickset hedge, six or eight feet high, surrounding a house, will give to the inmates immunity against any and all forms of malarial disease; provided, of course, that no decaying vegetation be allowed to remain within the inclosure. Any wall of stone, brick, wood, or other material, if made impervious to air, would accomplish the same result. The hedge need not be impervious, as the growing vegetation either absorbs or neutralizes the poison.

So much for cause, so much for prevention. As for cure, much might be said, but little shall suffice. I have never known

the right remedy fail. The right remedy, I need not say, is the properly chosen one in each individual case. What we recognize by the name of malaria is a "Hydra-headed monster," and many remedies are needed to combat it successfully.

During the last college session many cases of intermittents have applied for treatment at our college clinics. With, I think, but two exceptions, all have been cured by the first prescription.

Recognizing the fact that ague is a stumbling-stone to many homeopathic physicians, by reason of the fact that allopaths suppress with quinine, or some alkaloid of cinchona bark, many a case which they do not cure and yet get the credit of curing; we determined to so instruct our students as to enable them to select the appropriate remedy, according to the law of similars and the symptoms of the individual case. In the early years of my practice, it was my fortune, good or ill, to practice in an exceedingly miasmatic district. Day after day, during the height of the season, in an ordinary country practice, I have dispensed two ounces of quinine, and yet, strange to tell, my patients sometimes died. Had quinine been the universal remedy it is by some thought to be, I gave enough to have cured every case in the country and to have lasted until the millennium. If the Campagna di Roma is more malarious than that part of Southern Indiana which lies along the banks of, and is regularly overflowed by the Muscatitak River, then God pity the dwellers in the Campagna di Roma!

Along the Muscatitak, twenty years ago, there were no homeopaths. There was an occasional eclectic, but most of us were very regular; and notwithstanding the fact that we all gave quinine, cinchona, cinchonidia, chinoidine, and every other antiperiodic known or suspected, the people chilled on.

They were soaked and saturated with the emanations from that swampy land, until they were as yellow as pumpkins; and their lantern jaws, hollow cheeks, and cadaverous faces were only matched by their gaunt and stooping frames, which, thin as they were, were too heavy for their feeble, emaciated limbs. They had ague there the year round. In the early spring, about the time that "Lazy Lawrance" began to dance, they began to chill. Slightly at first, harder as hot weather came on, *perniciously* in the fall; and, by the first frost, those who survived had laid in a supply that would easily last over winter. Then with the modifications and complications which, with the aid of blue pill and "calomil," we were able to bring about, we had a fair prospect for the winter's work. We were ably seconded too, and liberally assisted by the sufferers themselves, who took large and frequent doses of domestic and patent remedies. What an endless variety these combinations gave us! Every kind of known, forgotten, and unknown exanthem, from hydroa to leprosy—one fellow actually had leprosy; at least it was so diagnosed and was quarantined.

The various rheumatisms, neuralgias, neuroses, relapses, diarrheas, winter cholera, and the ever present and ever convenient "bilious attack," and "slow fever," to fall back upon, afforded us constantly recurring opportunities for the exercise of our diagnostic skill. How we labored and travailed in diagnosis, and how we gloried in it when brought forth. How helpful it was. Indeed, what an urgent necessity, for it might make a difference in the size of the dose, and whether we gave it in whisky or had 'em take it straight! When spring came round again, and the survivors crawled out of their shells, looking like "afternoon shadows of somebody else," we went at 'em with tonics—iron tonics, bitter tonics,



dispensary tonic, tonicum hydrasticum, *ad libitum, ad infinitum*.

Oh, it was a glorious place for the tyro in medicine. Reputation and money were alike easily made. True—the reputation, if carelessly handled, was ephemeral, and the money only on paper, but they served a purpose. We had no idle time for mischief. We were kept busy in the endeavor to sustain the one and collect the other. I won my spurs and my fortune together there. I brought the spurs away with me. The fortune I left behind. It is there yet. It consists of a farm—uncultivated and as yet uncultivable—in the valley of the Muscatitak. Each year the generous river adds another farm to the original one, piling each on top the other, when its work is completed; when the last farm is added and placed above high-water mark, what inexhaustible wealth, for generations yet unborn, will here be found. For the information of this Institute I desire to remark, in passing, that this is not the same neighborhood in which Dr. Moses T. Runnels practiced. He practiced north of this.

It is highly probable that Charles Dickens visited this locality before writing the story of "Martin Chuzzlewit." At all events Chuzzlewit's Eden is a "facsimile of this fertile valley." In conclusion, allow me to say that since those golden days, and in other places, it has been my unquestionably good fortune to treat, and see treated, other cases of pernicious intermittent by a better method than I then knew, or supposed possible. I have seen them treated in the first chill, the second chill, the third chill. I have seen them treated in each stage and all stages, and witnessed cures made with high attenuations of well-chosen remedies. This is part of my experience with malaria, on both sides of the Muscatitak, in two schools of medicine whose teaching and practice are as far asunder as the poles;

and I unqualifiedly and unhesitatingly declare myself in favor of that system which, closely and carefully examining the patient: selecting according to the symptoms presented by *that* patient; prescribing according to fixed law; giving one medicine at one time and no more, enough and no more; neither suppressing disease upon the one hand, or changing it into something else upon the other, neither wintering it over, or summering it through, but cures it once and for all, sound and well.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

### A HOMEOPATHIC PRAYER.

By REV. R. R. BRYAN.

From the opening Prayer of the Indiana Institute,  
Indianapolis.

WE thank Thee, O Lord, that in Thy infinite goodness and kindness, and because of Thy deep sympathy for the many bodily infirmities of Thy creatures here below, Thou hast revealed to us, through Thy faithful servant of an hundred years ago, the long-guarded secret of Nature which governs the use of Thy agents given to us for the purpose of healing. We thank Thee for the inestimable benefit it has been to the human race and for the advancement of all things medical that has come about through and because of it. So teach and guide these Thy servants here assembled that their work may keep pace with that which has gone before, and all redound to Thy glory.

### Globules.

—Our supplement this issue is the portrait of New York's distinguished physician, Timothy Field Allen, M. D.

—A merchant at Hamburg, says the *N. Y. Med. Times*, has given 2,000,000 marks for the erection of a hospital, as a gift of



gratitude for the successful treatment of his wife. Mr. Rockefeller gave a million of dollars to the Baptist University at Chicago, because of restored health. But the former and foreign donor made the successful physician the chief physician of the hospital. The doctor in the latter's case is not mentioned.

—*Never* put a work on Practice, Materia Medica, Obstetrics, or Surgery, into the hands of a student until he has shown reasonable proficiency in the preliminary branches.

—Delaware is not the largest of our States, but homeopathy is by no means of small importance within its borders, and our representatives there are alive to all interests of the school. Dr. A. E. Frantz of Wilmington was appointed May 1 a member of the Board of Health. The city's mayor is a homeopathist. Dr. Frantz is the only homeopathist ever to hold the position. Dr. Peter Cooper has been for three years a member of the Pension Board of Examiners. Delaware was the first State to defeat the infamous "old school," Examining Board and in lieu thereof secure a Board of our own, leading Florida in this move by one week.

—Dr. E. Trouette, in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Medicine, and published in the *Revue de Therapeutique*, entitled "Duodecimal Doses of Toxic Medicaments," proposes a method of obviating the difficulties hitherto preventing the general use of many valuable medicinal principles. The plan he proposes is a new method of posology based on the rational division into twelve parts of the maximum dose which may be given to an adult in twenty-four hours.

The advantages claimed for this method are, first, accidental poisoning need no longer be feared; second, dangerous medi-

caments may from the outset be given in efficient dose without the least risk.

—According to the *Conglomerate*, there were, June 14, 848 patients in the N. Y. State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane, of whom 425 were males and 423 females. During the week ten patients were admitted and ten discharged.

—Parke, Davis & Co., have prepared diurnules and Diurnal Tablet Triturates of a large number of Toxic Medicaments, and will on request afford the profession full information concerning this new method of posology, with reprint of Dr. Trouette's article.

—A Smart Husband.—Stranger (midnight)—"I should like you to go to No. 999 Suburb avenue to see my wife."

Doctor—"All right. I'll be ready as soon as I can get my carriage. Wait and you can ride with me."

Doctor (two hours later)—"I can see nothing the matter with your wife, except that she seems pretty mad at being waked up."

Stranger—"Remarkable recovery, I must say. Here's your dollar."

Wife (five minutes later)—"Why in creation did you bring a doctor to see me?"

Husband—"The street-cars had stopped running, and it was cheaper than hiring a cab."

—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Homeopathic Free dispensary has filed articles of incorporation. The incorporators are John Lyman, Iram C. Reed, Robert Dey, Peter Burns, Harriet Townsend, R. M. Richardson, John Dunn, Jr., Austin C. Chase, D. Henry Gearing, Manning C. Palmer, Anthony Lamb, J. W. Sheldon, Authur B. Kinne, J. W. Candee, C. Schumacher, S. L. Guild-Legget, C. M. Lukins, E. H.

Flint, F. B. Putnam, W. C. DuBois, Charles S. Cooper, E. E. Keeler, J. H. Hallock, and B. W. Sherwood. The trustees for the first year are John Lyman, Iram C. Reed, Robert Dey, J. W. Sheldon, Arthur B. Kinne, J. W. Candee, C. Schumacher, S. L. Guild-Legget, E. H. Flint, E. Elmer Keeler, and B. W. Sherwood.

—Dr. A. P. Hanchett, of Council Bluffs, and his brother, D. W. H. Hanchett, of Omaha, with their families, have attended a family reunion at the home of their parents in Kanesville, Ill., where there was present all of the five sons and their families. Four of the sons are physicians.

—Wanted.—Dental location; private practice, city or country. Physicians knowing of desirable opening, kindly notify J. Ames, D. D. S., 803 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO. Gentlemen: I have found Antikamnia to be a most remarkable medicine. Yours truly, T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D., ST. LOUIS.

—The citizens of New York, in 1892, propose to celebrate the discovery of America. A great food show is to be held at Madison Square Garden in October. It is proposed at this exposition to show the progress made by this country in the last four hundred years as regards our food supply. The United States is the greatest food-producing country in the world, and as food is the one thing above all others that first claims the attention of the human family, it is safe to predict that the coming exposition will prove one of the most interesting events of the century.

—Joseph Kirkland, author of "Zury," contributes the fourth article in the "Poor" series to the *July Scribner's*. It is entitled, "Among the Poor in Chicago," and is the first popular account of the peculiar conditions which affect the life of the poor in a

great city of very rapid growth and unlimited territory, of which Chicago is the best type.

—Dr. P. Wyckoff Neefus, formerly associated in practice with Dr. Hurd, has returned to Rochester and will resume practice. Since leaving Rochester Dr. Neefus was for two years associated with Dr. Jackson at the Dansville Sanitarium. Recently he has been connected with the sanitarium of Ashville, N. C.

—Every profession or occupation in which a man may engage has some effect upon his character; some effect in developing whatever traits of character he may have lying latent. Of no profession is this more true than medicine. Whatever of cunning or simplicity; shrewdness or obtuseness; refinement or coarseness; endurance or weakness; honor or dishonor may lie in a man's nature unobserved is sure to be brought to the surface by the trials of medical practice.—*Walter M. James, M. D.*

—For the removal of glass beads from the ear, it has been newly recommended to melt alum in a spoon over a flame, dip in the molten mass the end of a thin rod of wood, separated into its component fibres, and then to introduce the rod into the ear and lightly press against the foreign body. After half to one minute the now adherent bead can be withdrawn. The meatus is protected from injury by a funnel of stiff paper.—*Provincial Med.*

—The well-known Japanese bacteriologist, Kitasato, who works in the scientific department of Koch's Institute for Infectious Diseases, has made an important discovery, which he records in the *Zeitschrift für Hygiene*. He has discovered, by attempts at cultures from sputa, that the great majority of the tubercle bacilli found in sputum are dead, a fact which cannot be proved microscopically, because dead

bacilli stain just as rapidly and as intensely as living ones, from which also they do not differ in form. The same is true of preparations made from the contents of vomicae. This discovery is of considerable importance, from its bearing on the diagnostic value of preparations from sputum, and on the question of the transmissibility of pulmonary tuberculosis from one person to another.

—Rush Medical College, Chicago, is to have a biological and pathological laboratory at a cost of fifty thousand dollars.

—Why is it that common salt can be taken as food and not act at the same time curatively where chloride of sodium is the the appropriate drug? Suppose the body to be divided into one hundred sections and the meshes of each section to be one thousand times finer than the meshes of the preceding lower sections. Number these sections from No. 1, the lowest and most external to No. 100, the highest and most interior. Suppose again that the disease for which natrum mur. is the appropriate remedy has penetrated the system to the depth of the fiftieth section. The crude common salt will enter only so far as its atoms can penetrate through the meshes; say at section No. 1. Then potentiation, that grand discovery of our honored master alone, can avail to carry the benign influence of common salt to the portion of the system where it is needed to cure the disease.—*Rufus Choate, M. D., in Hom. Phys.*

—INFANT FEEDING.—A very important thing is the way the milk goes down into child's stomach. The bottles are so constructed that the milk goes down too fast without being mixed with the saliva. Every child who sucks at the breast has to work for what it gets, and this suction brings the silvary glands into operation,

and I fear that that is one of the great troubles in artificial feeding. The milk is cascaded into the stomach, and immediately cascaded back again. I have always acted on the principal that a good cow is better than a wet-nurse; for my own use I would much rather have a cow than a wet nurse. As regards the milk being too strong or too weak for the baby, it seems nonsense to me. Any little animal will bear cow's milk perfectly well, and if you could get enough milk from a mouse, you could raise an elephant on it. It is astonishing how little milk a healthy baby can get along with during the first week of its life, and the amount should be only very gradually increased.—*W. P. Wesselhoeft, in Hom. Phys.*

—The *Corpuscle* is the name of a new journal which is edited by the students of Rush Medical College. We are informed, in the prospectus, that this is the first journal that has ever appeared in which the students of a medical college have acted as editors. The journal presents a very good appearance, and we wish it a large measure of success.—*Ex.*

[Rather cool assumption, that. What's the matter with THE CHIRONIAN?—ED.]

—“THE PRIMITIVE MENTALIST,” of Edward T. Balch, M. D., Summerland, Cal. (*Cal. Homeopath*), shows evidence of rare good knowledge of the characteristics of our “imperfect” *Materia Medica*. The title does not give any inkling of the rich and brainy feast prepared by Bro. Balch. Years and years ago, when we were learning short-hand, we were taught to weave the “word-signs” into phrases in order to memorize them; and ridiculous phrases they used to be; but Dr. Balch combines the characteristics of the remedies in a continuous and sensible whole, which it would be well to read and study.



H. F. BIGGAR, M. D.,  
CLEVELAND, O.





# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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WITHIN the past twelve-month we remember to have heard of a banquet tendered one of Germany's giants, Virchow, we believe it was, where as many of his friends and admirers as could be gathered in the hall united in extolling the eminent man, and consumed the hours reciting his many famous works as man, patriot, and teacher. It was a notable occasion this, of letting a man gaze for a few hours upon the record of his own fame, and hearing his praises sung—the latter a duty usually postponed until the principal actor is beyond the reach and need of them—in the grave. A somewhat similar incident was celebrated in our own country when Samuel F. B. Morse assisted in unveiling his own statue, and at eventide was the guest of honor as the congratulations were gathered from all parts of the world in answer to his greeting to the brotherhood. Who will say that his life was not made the gladder, for the short year that he survived these popular demonstrations, by having caught a glimpse of his own imperishable fame?

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AT the American Institute of Homeopathy, recently assembled at Washington, one man present was made the subject of apotheosis, which was unprecedented in the annals of that, and, perhaps, of every other American medical body.

The bureau of gynecology was called by its chairman, Dr. Moses T. Runnels, of Kansas City, and entered upon its allotted work. It very soon transpired that the vast audience was in a mood to compliment a practice which has been but a few years in existence, but which has already spread throughout every State of the Union, and penetrated the limits of our great country; which has to-day a practical recognition in almost every homeopathic college in the world, and numbers its advocates by the thousands. Its claims it would be unsafe to gainsay, for they are buttressed with living arguments taken from innumerable cases, formerly of the invalid camp, but now restored to health and activity. We refer to orificial philosophy. Paper after paper was read, and the discussion, almost as if by preconcert, drifted into a recital of the work done by orificial surgeons. At the adjourned meetings, notwithstanding the sweltering heat, the crowded room, the lateness of the hours, the same testimony was given, until, to an outsider, it might have seemed like the report of a bureau devoted to this specialty. And the author of this system, by reason of having been listed far down on the programme, had need to be present and so was made a listener, much as Virchow and Morse may have been in their time. A weak man would have been vain;

a silly man would have lost his head ; but this man was neither of these. When Dr. E. H. Pratt read his own paper it was with as much awkward grace and modesty as the sweet girl-graduate might have exhibited on such an occasion.

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EVEN when the criticisms were called for, and Dr. Fisher essayed to break the first lance with him, it was done in such fashion that no one in that audience for a moment was left in doubt as to the motive of the opponent, or that ever any hostile design was meditated. Dr. Monroe, of Louisville, spoke to the paper in his customary graceful way. Dr. Biggar, of Cleveland, was in his element in his congratulations upon the merits of the philosophy, and recited some fine work done at his college. Dr. Claypool, of Toledo, told of his success at the hospitals of his city. Dr. ex-president O. S. Runnels, of Indianapolis, reviewed his own work prior to and after adopting the Pratt system. Dr. ex-Vice-President Higbee, of St. Paul, was ready with his eulogium of the official philosophy, as was also Dr. Sheldon Leavitt, of Chicago. Dr. Beebe, of Sidney, was one of the first to adopt the work. And so these professional wheel-horses arose, and vied each with the other in doing honor to the man whose genius and patience had made it possible to lighten the sufferings of humanity.

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WAS not this a remarkable condition of affairs? What has become of that threadbare old saw about doctors being jealous of each other? We all recall how this same Institute, at one of its Saratoga meetings, tried to out-report the official philosophy, and how, when the father arose to defend his child, he was given but scant

attention. To us as to others this scene of triumph at Washington was a fitting reward to the labors of this indomitable workman. He deserved the ovation. His work spoke for him. He did not make a trade secret of his discovery. He gave it freely to the world, and the world is the better off because of his generosity. It is not often that the cool and calculating American permits his sympathetic nerve to get the better of him. Usually a good man's deeds are jealously and zealously guarded, and garnered to be engraved upon his monument (if he happen not to be a great military commander, and so succeeds in getting a monument), and his widow and children and a limited circle of friends are alone conscious of the worth which the world put upon his labors. The subject of the panegyric may have lived in penury and died in want, and the great, harsh, unsympathetic world had no time to give him a good word. But here the good that one man has done, the obstacles he has overcome, the universal rejoicing because of his genius, is reviewed in his presence, unpremeditated, but honest and sincere, and he has no need to await the summons of Eternity to find himself understood and appreciated. The fashion is a good one. It is an innovation which, if carried into effect more often, would gladden many a weary, care-laden heart, and give it greater resolution to bear the burdens of life. Dr. E. H. Pratt, father of official surgery and its philosophy, wears, as he deserves, the laurel crown.

#### PATHOLOGICAL PRESCRIBING.

*To the Editor :*

In a recent issue of the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, I notice a comment on a quotation of Dr. Farrington. I think Farrington quite right when he lays em-

phasis on the value of pathology in making a homeopathic prescription.

What is homeopathy but pathology throughout? A thorough knowledge of the physiological action of a given drug is most necessary before prescribing it.

A thorough knowledge of the physical condition of the patient and pathological state of his disease is paramount before prescribing for his cure or relief. By such knowledge we can bring to bear hygiene and dietetics, which very often will do more for the relief of our patient than drugs. No two organs in the body produce the same *peculiar* symptoms when in a pathological condition, although they may have many symptoms in common. Neither are these peculiar symptoms always in the same place, thus differentiating the pathological condition of one organ from that of another. Yet very often a peculiar symptom of a pathological condition may be located some distance from that condition, giving us quite a clear idea of the diagnosis.

We will notice certain symptoms that lead to hepatic derangement. There are many symptoms in common for the many different pathological conditions of the liver, but each condition has its guiding symptoms that leads us to a correct knowledge of its pathology, then to its diagnosis. Take the disease of the heart, stomach, or kidneys or what not. The various nervous pathological conditions of each have in common many symptoms alike. Yet each pathological condition has its peculiar symptoms that differentiate one condition from another in the same organ or tissue.

What I said about different diseases of the same organ causing many symptoms in common, yet each having its peculiar differentiating or diagnosing symptoms, holds good with drugs.

No two drugs produce the same symptoms in their physiological action. Each has its peculiar symptoms known to itself only, because it has its characteristic action on some organ or structure that no other drug can produce as it produces it. Yet it may and does have many symptoms in common, with some other drugs. Each causes its peculiar pathological condition, characteristic of itself only.

We can group our remedies. Some act more upon the liver, others on the heart, or the gastro-intestinal tract. We locate them by the pathological condition they cause. From that group we select the remedy whose peculiarities, not only in common, but *characteristic symptoms* of its physiological action, simulates the peculiar characteristic pathological symptoms of the disease condition.

No two things have those peculiar characteristic symptoms in common, except disease and drugs. Hence, for drugs to cure disease they must act in the same channel the same way, cause the same pathological condition that the disease is doing or they will not cure. They may, perhaps, assist in removing a part and nature does the rest.

Without this knowledge of pathology we are not likely to be so successful as with it.

True, the man who prescribes on symptoms only, is successful so far as he is capable of gathering those characteristic symptoms, which, I must confess, becomes quite natural for some after a time; but he can never feel sure until experience has taught him their value, thus weakening our law.

I remember when in college at the clinics it was the habits of some to prescribe on symptoms alone, and afterward, in an off-hand way find the cause of the patient's sickness. In such cases the results were very surprising, *very* often negative, while others who prescribed for

pathological conditions according in substance to what I have said, made many splendid *cures*, even when the empiric had failed.

Pathological prescribing is a certainty as far as certainty goes in medicine. Symptomatic prescribing causes a great many failures.

With reference to prescribing for the name of a disease, as bapt. for typhoid fever—such would be empirical and no good prescriber would do so at this day. It is important that the prescriber should know his patient has typhoid fever. This he will get from the condition of things, etc.; and if he finds sepsis with the characteristic symptom of baptisia simulating those of the disease, then give baptisia. It may be lach., or ars., or some other drug. We have other methods of cure besides drugs, especially in typhoid fever: viz., dietetics and hygiene, and a large number of those patients will get well on nothing but good milk. What is applicable to typhoid fever is applicable to many other diseases. I do believe that too little attention is given to pathology in the homeopathic school. I say pathology, as on it diagnosis depends.

We can do a great deal toward suppressing disease by making a more thorough study of pathology and diagnosis. Typhoid fever is one of them.

A. A. LINDABURY, M. D.

SCRANTON, PA.

[*By the Editor.*—Dr. Lindabury makes the usual mistake of assuming that pathology, *i. e.*, sick physiology, or morbid anatomy, is the element upon which a homeopathic prescription is based. It is not! It matters not how skillfully the pathologist may go about his work, how with minutest exactness he may diagnose the case, thus placing it in a specified department of disease knowledge, calling it

typhoid fever, Bright's disease, or ought else; that labor and that knowledge alone will not give him the least clew to the proper *homeopathic* remedy; for his therapeutics he *must* depend on his symptoms! It does not help the cause any to say that the symptoms are the result of the pathological conditions, for even if that were an absolute rule, which it is not, the fact still remains that we prescribe on the symptom and *not* on the pathology. There are many conditions of abnormal life, such as headaches, diarrheas, coughs, excruciating pains of all kinds, and prolonged or apparently incurable insanity, for which no research of scalpel or microscope has ever yet found a pathological reason. If homeopathic remedies cure these conditions—and every practitioner of any practice or reading knows they are so cured—then pathology is not an absolute essential in the homeopathic prescription. That is the whole point at issue, and nothing more. Pathological knowledge for purposes of diagnosis is the property alike of both schools of practice; pathology as a basis for the prescription belongs exclusively to the allopathic school, because it treats typhoid, pneumonia, etc., while the homeopath, who, while he is satisfied from the pathology that the patient has typhoid, or pneumonia, yet he prescribes his medicine, bapt., or rhus., or what is called for, by the *patient's condition*, *i. e.*, his SYMPTOMS, and not on the pathology.]

## CONCUSSION AND COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN.

DR. BRINTON (*Times and Register*,) gives the following diagnostic points between these conditions:

*Concussion.*—1. Incomplete insensibility. 2. Partial muscular action. 3. Special senses act partially. 4. Patient can an-



swer questions if roused. 5. Pulse quick ; feeble ; often intermittent. 6. Skin cold ; temperature falls to 94° or 95°. 7. Respiration feeble ; quiet. 8. Nausea and vomiting. 9. Pupils irregularly contracted. 10. Eye-lids somewhat open. 11. Urine voided, fæces retained.

*Compression.*—1. Complete insensibility. 2. Paralysis. 3. Special senses do not act. 4. Patient cannot answer questions if roused. 5. Pulse slow and laboring. 6. Skin hot and perspiring ; temperature 102° to 104°. 7. Respiration labored, stertorous. 8. No nausea or vomiting. 9. Pupils irregularly dilated. 10. Eye-lids irregularly closed. 11. Retention of urine ; involuntary escapes of fæces.

## INFANTILE DIARRHEA.

BY VARIOUS WRITERS.

### I.

OF the remedies I find most use for in infantile diarrhea, arsenicum heads the list, with its greenish, watery, offensive stools ; frequent desire for a little water ; great restlessness and prostration ; eyes staring ; pupils dilated ; dry tongue ; face pinched with a look of pitiful distress.

The stools of chamomilla may also be watery and stain the napkin greenish, but there will be white specks like the white of eggs chopped fine. Colicky pain keeps the child crying all night unless it be carried. Its head will be hot, with free perspiration ; one cheek red, the other pale ; a whitish, watery, sour stool ; sour vomiting ; sweat about the head and neck ; old-looking, wrinkled, cold, anxious face ; flabby, wrinkled skin ; big belly ; calls for calcarea carb.

Lycopodium is another important remedy when the stool contains stringy mucus ;

rumbling and rolling in the bowels, and always worse from 4 to 8 P. M.

The ipecac stool is as green as grass, frothy, and may be bloody, or copious and watery, with or without nausea.

Copious watery stools, coldness of extremities, cold ears, cold vertex, with or without perspiration, calls for veratrum album.

When the vital force is nearly exhausted, stools very offensive, putrid, cadaverous, cold skin, cold breath, fatal collapse imminent, carbo. veg., 2c a single dose, followed by placebo in water, every thirty minutes, will do wonders, saving the patient's life.

When the vital force seems to be strong enough to bear it, the higher potencies will act more promptly and reach farther, seldom requiring more than a single dose.

It being the vital force we are dealing with, and not the coats or contents of the intestinal tract, nor any other tissue of the body, the higher the potency of the simillimum, the more profound the impression will be on the vital force, hence the reason for being careful in using the high attenuations.

The food question can be summed up in a few words. The best substitute for mothers' milk is sweet cream diluted with five or six parts of hot water, sweetened with pure milk-sugar, and fed to the infant with a spoon.

The next best substitute is healthy cows' milk (avoid the Jersey breed), diluted one half if it be rich in cream.

If a black rubber nipple be attached direct to the bottle it is not so very objectionable, but the long rubber hose with glass tube attachment is abominable, and should not be used under any circumstances, because perfect cleanliness, which is so essential, is almost or quite impossible.

The frequency of feeding depends upon



the power of the little one to assimilate, as indicated by the character of stool, and the quantity must be determined in the same way. No rule can be followed. Judgment and skill must be exercised in each individual case.

H. F. SMILEY, M. D.,  
South Englewood, Ill.

## II.

I HAVE found place for acon., bell., ars., merc., ver., alb., phos., and podo.

Aconite has fever and restlessness; belladonna has the head symptoms, rolling head, dilated pupils. Stools containing lumps, like chalk, green mucus, etc.; arsenic, small frequent watery discharges, thirst, restlessness, cool extremities, (ver. alb.)

Mercurium, mucus, or mucous and bloody stools with tenesmus. May need merc. cor., phos.; or podo. may be needed with painless stools. Care in diet with but little food until the discharges are checked. Quiet shade, and cleanliness are needed.

H. R. MAXSON, M. D.,  
Nortonville, Kan.

## III.

OF my experience with remedies and foods in infantile diarrhea, I have nothing new to suggest in the line of remedies. For food I have found Lacto-Preparata the most valuable. However, for infants from five months old and upward, when milk fails to serve as a perfect nutrient (merely), or when infants are in process of weaning, there is nothing in my estimation superior to flour of the entire wheat. It may be made thick like a gruel or thin like a porridge, or strained and nursed through a nipple. It should be prepared by boiling in water and then stirring in the milk while at the scalding point. The wheat containing all of its

gluten furnishes a large per cent. of albumen, and consequently a smaller per cent. of starch than the majority of our artificial infant foods. With children from two to five years, gems made of this flour are valuable as a food.

F. MCCONAUGHY, M. D.,  
Somerville, N. J.

## LESIONS ARISING FROM CONTRACTED PREPUCE. TWENTY CONSECUTIVE ILLUSTRATIVE CASES.\*

By J. W. MEANS, M. D.

THE time-honored custom of the Jewish people of circumcising all males within eight days after birth had not only a moral and religious significance, but was based upon a principle more scientific than this age of self-worship is willing to concede.

Centuries have passed away since the origin of this custom. In fact, it might be termed one of the lost arts, and not until within the last generation have we become cognizant of the important facts and great possibilities underlying the seeming insignificant operation of removing a contracted prepuce.

The present age has an exaggerated estimate of our achievements. Wendell Phillips says: "We seem to think that knowledge, whether it will die with us or not, certainly began with us."

That the operation of circumcision, as performed before the Christian era, was based upon a knowledge of reflexes manifested in the human system, and not upon a mere custom, is evident to all who care to investigate the status of human intelligence at that early period. While the idea that only custom prompted the operation is in harmony with our self-conceit, it is not doing justice to a once intellectual people, whose achievements in some of the

\* Read before Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, 1892.

sciences and the arts at least make this age pale with insignificance in comparison.

The object of this brief recapitulation is to call your attention to a few cases of reflex troubles resulting from contraction of the prepuce.

While this subject may be considered commonplace and somewhat foreign to the bureau in which it appears, yet it is within the possibilities of some of our more astute symptomatologists to effect a cure of this condition with drugs alone. While I admire the acumen of certain prescribers, and acknowledge the spirit-like power attributable to drugs in restoring the equilibrium of the body, I prefer the scalpel as the remedy *par excellence* in the treatment of reflex disorders arising from contracted prepuce.

I have selected twenty consecutive cases occurring in my practice during the last two years. In these cases, there was a general abnormal condition manifested in all, but, to be more specific, the age and particular lesion for which treatment was given is hereto appended.

In the first group of three, whose ages were respectively thirty, twenty-two, and eighteen years, each had a well marked case of acne vulgaris. Removed contracted prepuce of each with the local anæsthesia of cocaine, and a full-sized metallic sound was introduced into the urethra beyond the prostate gland. Gave kali bromatum and phos. acid to each, one dose daily, alternating weekly; complete cure within one month following.

In the second group, in which we find five, aged respectively thirteen, ten, eight, six, and five years, we have in all nocturnal enuresis, for which affliction the numerous indicated remedies were applied without avail; marked elongation and hypertrophy of the prepuce existed in the two oldest cases. After circumcision, com-

plete and immediate relief in each case, except the oldest of the group, thirteen years. Chronic cystitis had been induced, and only after persistent treatment did he fully recover.

In addition to nocturnal enuresis, in a child six years old I found in coördination and tremor choreaic movements of lower limbs, simulating spinal sclerosis so closely that it had been diagnosed by a leading physician in our city to be the latter disease, and pronounced incurable. Three months after circumcision the child was entirely well, and showed no trace of the once formidable disease. Strych., phos. 6, and mur. iron 3d, were the only remedies given.

In the third group we have twelve of the twenty cases reported, aged from five years to one and a half years. All of these cases had obstinate diarrhea, malnutrition, slow dentition; two with occasional spasms. While the operation for phimosis was performed on all these cases, the indicated remedy, based upon the totality of symptoms, as manifested in the peculiar characteristics of the stool and general appearance, was persistently followed.

One striking case of preputial contraction, interfering with the whole assimilative process and intellectual development, was in a child of five years that had been treated by physicians of all schools of medicine for malnutrition. At the age of two years the child was bright and healthful, nothing unusual in manner or size; at five years of age, it was an imbecile, could not walk or talk, weighed less than at two years of age, and presented a pitiable condition with scarcely a ray of hope for its recovery. On examining the child, I found hypertrophied prepuce extending fully one inch beyond the glans penis. Circumcision was immediately performed, and one year later the child was a hearty, robust boy,

intelligent, mentally active, yet unable to pronounce a word.

Here we have a case of aphasia, arising from neglect on the part of both parent and physician to discover in time the abnormal condition, so as to arrest the terrible consequence resulting from contracted prepuce.

The reflex troubles arising from this lesion alone are legion; and the crowded almshouses and asylums, are testimonials to this fact.

TROY, O.

## TWO CASES OF PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA.\*

By J. R. HAYNES, M. D.

CASE I. Was called to see Mrs. D., who was passing through the first stage of labor. She had had several spasms before my arrival, and was passing through one when I came into her presence. I was informed by her mother that the spasms would last from fifteen to twenty minutes, when she would relax and remain quiet for a short time when another would ensue, and at each repetition they seemed to increase in severity, and that they began to feel greatly alarmed about her condition.

She was about twenty-three years of age, a brunette, black hair, black eyes, slightly under medium in stature, firm muscular fiber, and would weigh about 110 pounds; was always heretofore of a lively disposition and full of fun.

She had been complaining for several days of feeling unwell, but was told that was the effect of her condition, and that she need not look for relief until the affair was over. Upon quizzing I found that there had been a scanty passage of very dark-colored urine, which she had been compelled to void very often, and which caused a smarting and burning which would last but for a moment after the pas-

sage was over. A dull, heavy headache at the base of the brain, with a dizzy feeling through the front of the head, and at times if she would get up quickly she would stagger as if she were drunk.

From this description there was to my mind doubtless an albuminous and uræmic poisoning of the nerve centers. When I entered the room I found her in a spasm which lasted for fully twenty minutes, when she quieted down and dropped off into a stupor and broke out into a free perspiration.

In this condition I made an examination. I found the os dilating and soft, the parts soft and dilatable, a head presentation, the abdomen tympanitic, the bladder empty or nearly so, but the labor pains had ceased when the spasms made their appearance. Her head was drawn over to the right side, the eyes were turned up and to the right, a frothing from the mouth, a peculiar clucking noise upon inhalation, face cyanotic, hands clenched over the thumbs, and every muscle in the body in violent agitation. *Hyoscyamus nig.* was given every half hour until four doses had been taken. She soon became conscious, and labor went on to completion without further trouble. She was soon delivered of a fine healthy girl baby weighing ten pounds. When she came to rally she complained of a great soreness of all the muscles of her body. Knowing of the violent agitation they had been compelled to pass through, I gave her one dose of *arnica*, which soon caused the soreness to disappear. When the baby was about a year old she was taken with great restlessness; cross, abdomen tympanitic, almost suppression of urine. What she did pass was of a dark color, and she complained when passing it. Knowing the trouble which the mother had passed through at her birth, I gave her *hyoscyamus nig.*, a dose every two

\* Read before the Indiana Institute.

hours, which relieved her in one day, and she has had no further trouble in that respect.

CASE II. Mrs. W., light complexion, auburn hair, blue eyes, full-blooded ; would weigh about 150 pounds. When well, was good natured and full of fun, lively and fond of company.

When called to see her, I found her in a spasm, face flushed and red, head and body twisted to the left, hands clenched, but not inclosing the thumbs, frothy mucus in the mouth and throat, tongue coated white, front papilla prominent, a peculiar clucking sound upon inspiration, every muscle of the body in violent agitation. The spasms had lasted from twenty to thirty minutes each, and report was that each one was harder than its predecessor.

When the spasm relaxed I made an examination and found that the os was very rigid and contracted, the parts hot and dry, the whole organs non-yielding and rigid, a head presentation, and at the commencement of each pain a spasm had made its presence felt.

For some days previous she had complained of a violent headache through the forehead with a dull headache at the base of the brain, scanty passage of urine, which was high-colored and had to be voided often, very little at a time, which caused a scalding sensation while passing. Mouth parched up ; at the same time but little thirst ; very gloomy and despondent ; thought that she would not live to go through her trouble.

Here was a perfect picture of belladonna. That remedy was prepared in water and one teaspoonful given every half hour ; after the first spoonful the spasms began to grow lighter and farther apart, and by the time for the fourth dose the spasms had entirely disappeared. The os and parts relaxed, and labor went on without further

trouble, and in a few hours she was delivered of a nine-pound boy. For the great soreness of the muscles she was given arnica. She had a good getting up without further trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

### SABUL SERRULATA, THE PROVING OF SAW PALMETTO UPON A WOMAN.\*

By WILL S. MULLINS, M. D.

IT was my good fortune in October, 1891, through the medium of that popular journal, the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST, to present a series of clinical cases cured by sabul serrulata. Since that time many letters have reached me asking for "more light." I am now able to a certain and helpful extent to furnish it. Before giving the proving of sabul serrulata, allow me to say in answer to the many who have written me giving symptoms of cases wherein they had given the drug and failed to realize any curative effect therefrom, that no one need hope for any satisfactory results in any case of sexual weakness unless it is given strictly according to its homeopathic indications. Sabul serrulata, from the nature of our law of cure, is not a cure-all, as some seem to think. It stands alone as a drug of inestimable value when prescribed according to the following characteristic indications in the male : Enlarged prostate with throbbing, aching, dull pains, discharge of prostrate juice ; at times discharge of mucus, also a yellowish, watery fluid (the latter discharge of mucus and yellowish watery fluid shows its power over mucous membrane when cystitis has followed as a secondary condition, depending upon an irritable and enlarged prostate as the primary cause) ; weakened sexual power, loss of thrill, orchialgia and epididymitis, orchitis, when associated with an enlarged prostate. Depression of spirits,

\* Read before American Institute of Homeopathy, June, 1892.



lack of mental vigor, with a general letting down of the nervous and muscular system, with muscular jerkings of the body for some time upon first lying down. Drops off to sleep, then awakened by this general muscular and nervous jerking; thirty drops in half glass of hot water before supper, repeated again at bed time. About six such doses will give your patient calm sleep. I have seen it, in three nights, control the above condition after bromide of potash in twenty grain doses in the hands of a "regular" had proved abortive. More than that, the condition will not return very soon, neither need you give any more medicine.

Even if indicated, *sabul serrulata* can do no good if you permit your patients to guzzle beer, drink coffee, use tobacco to excess, and swallow hell-fire in the shape of often repeated doses of even our best Kentucky bourbon. The first Mr. Y., spoken of in the October HOMEOPATHIST is now completely well, weighs 186 pounds, a gain of over fifty pounds. He tells me that even now if he takes any stimulant he can in ten minutes afterward feel a burning, stinging pain running down the spermatic cords; hence the absolute necessity of total abstinence from all stimulating drinks during and after treatment. This much as a prelude.

Now to our proving. Miss —, a former student of mine, and a very intelligent lady of twenty-three years, mediumly well developed, slightly bordering on the angular; small breasts, red hair, blue eyes, height five feet seven inches, weight on December 8, 1891, 109 pounds; bust measure thirty-two inches. General health fairly good; menstruation heretofore always regular as to time, quantity, and duration. Was given on December 8, 1891, to commence and take of an unknown drug to her (*sabul serrulata* tincture)

obtained from my pharmacists, Messrs. Munson & Co., St. Louis, an unusually beautiful and pure article. Allow me, to the honor of the lady who has helped to contribute some knowledge of a drug that must prove a help to the profession for all time to come, give first her own words and symptoms, just as she wrote them down, then summarize our new candidate for a crown of medicinal virtues.

December 8, 1891, 9 A. M., took five drops of the medicine Dr. Mullins gave me; 11 A. M. five drops; 2 P. M. five drops; sharp pain in left temporal region, also a slight frontal headache by 3.30 P. M. Five drops 4 P. M.; five drops 7 P. M. Sharp pains in temple and forehead somewhat worse when I went to bed.

December 9, slept well; awoke with stinging pains running up from ovary, on the left side of the abdomen, and a sharp pain in right ovary, worse upon walking. Mammary glands very tender upon pressure, with an exceedingly disagreeable stinging soreness in same after a cold bath; 2 P. M. slight stinging pain in left ovary; vague, rather dizzy headache, also shooting pains in both temples and across the forehead; the above pains in head decidedly increasing about 6 P. M., which lasted until going to sleep 11 P. M.

December 10, 7 A. M., took five drops; sharp pains in right ovary running down the thigh. Slight, dull headaches worse in right temple, mammary glands more tender, feel swollen. Sharp pain in left ovary and an uncomfortable feeling all over the body; 10 A. M. took five drops of the medicine and 11 A. M. sharp pain in right temple decidedly worse. Stinging pain in front of abdomen low down, and 1 P. M. headache all gone; took five drops of the medicine 4 P. M., five drops 5 P. M.; headache returned, very severe, now in right temple, then on top; sharp pains



running up and down front of abdomen. Pains continued until I went to sleep. Five drops upon going to bed.

December 11, awoke 6 A. M., free from pain; 7 A. M. five drops, at same time, headache in both temples and across the forehead; 9 A. M., five drops; 10 A. M., five drops, aching across lower part of back, and pain in right temple increases. Noon, five drops. All afternoon sharp pain in right thigh, stinging in right ovary; at intervals sharp pain in left side of chest, running through left mammary gland; back aches fearfully. Five drops 3, 5, and 7 P. M. By bed time all pain gone from ovary and abdomen; headache better.

December 12. Slight pain on top of head and in right ovary before getting up. 7 A. M., five drops. 10 A. M., sharp pain in left temple, slight frontal headache, sharp pain in right ovary; no more medicine.

December 13, now and then felt very slight pains similar to those felt yesterday; stinging pain in right ovary lasting about one hour. Mammary glands very sore and feel swollen. Tenderness of mammary glands remained until December 21, 1891.

January 4, 1892, at 5.30, 8, and 10 P. M., took five drops of same medicine. January 5, slept well; 7, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., five drops. At 2.50 P. M., a tense, slightly heavy feeling low down over the abdomen; slightly dizzy; a slight frontal headache. Five drops 5.30 P. M. Five drops 7.30 P. M., pain in left ovary running down thigh; 9.25 P. M., deep pain in right side of back low down; 9.30, five drops, at same time sharp pain running up through stomach to left side. January 6, 7 A. M., very sharp cutting pain in left temple; 7.30 A. M., five drops, 11.30 A. M., five drops. Mammary glands again begin to feel very sore; 1.30 P. M., five drops, same symptoms. Throat feels slightly husky, just a little hoarseness; 3.30 and

5.30 P. M., five drops; 6.15 P. M., pain running up and down right side of abdomen; 7.30 P. M., five drops.

January 5, 8 A. M., five drops; 8.45 A. M., a sudden pain in center of forehead; 11 A. M., five drops; 2.15 P. M., five drops. Quit medicine. For three days mammary glands were sore and tender.

January 7, 1892, five drops at 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M. Tenderness of the mammary glands returning. Menses delayed four days. Now took ten drops every three hours for one day. Feel very miserable all over; severe stinging pains in right ovary and thigh; sharp pains in abdomen low down. Terrible sharp pains in right temple. Fearful back ache low down. Am unwell, ceased medicine.

January 20 (1st day). Took ten drops at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30 P. M. Headache across forehead and in both temples, worse in right.

January 21 (2d day). Ten drops 4.30 and 7.30 P. M., no symptoms except mammary glands begin to feel more tender.

January 22 (3d day). Ten drops 7 A. M. and 10.30 A. M. Now a sore feeling in left ovary, also a vague aching on top of head; 5.30 and 8.30 P. M., ten drops.

January 23 (4th day) ten drops 7 and 10 A. M., 6 and 9 P. M.; mammary glands very tender and seem swollen.

January 24 (5th day). Awoke at 5 A. M., with a severe stinging in right ovary. 7.30 A. M., ten drops, same stinging. Ten drops every three hours all through the day; 9 P. M., pain in left ovary; after going to bed sensation on top of head, same as that felt in left ovary, which lasted until I went to sleep.

January 25 (6th day) 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 1.30 and 4.30 P. M., ten drops. From middle of afternoon until I fell asleep, very slight pain in left ovary.

January 26 (7th day) ten drops at 6 and

9 A. M. At noon pain in right temple, running across top of head to left temple, slight pain low down over womb. Ten drops 4.30 P. M. Aching in calf of right leg, 5 drops 8 P. M. Awoke at 1 A. M., with a most distressing itching on labia majora.

January 27 (8th day) ten drops at 6 A. M., 9 A. M., and noon. Pain in left ovary between 6 and 8 P. M.; severe pain low down over womb.

January 28 (9th day) 6.30 A. M., ten drops of medicine; 10.20 A. M., very sharp pain in left temple; 6 P. M., very sharp pain in left ovary; 10 P. M., very sharp pain in mammary glands, seem very tender and swollen.

January 29 (10th day). Pain in left ovary and low down over womb; same pain coming and going in afternoon, between hours of two and seven o'clock, almost invariably accompanied or followed by a sharp pain in either the right or left temple, running up and across the top of the head. Soreness remained in mammary glands until February 6. February 5, 6, 7, and 8, had some pain now and then in front and low down over womb. No medicine since January 28. February 9, 6 P. M., ten drops of medicine. Between 7 and 8 P. M., a severe pain in left side of throat, left temple, and left side of stomach; also aching pain on top of head up to going to bed; 8.30 P. M., an aching felt in left knee and calf of left leg, which did not leave until going to sleep. Ten drops at 9 P. M.

February 10, ten drops, 7 A. M.; 8 A. M., itching in left mammary gland; 9.30 ten drops; 11.20 A. M., a dull aching pain in right temple and on top of head; 11.30 ten drops; 2.30 ten drops; 3 P. M. aching in right temple and on top of head, steadily growing worse, until at this moment it is almost unbearable; 6 P. M., head pains much better.

February 11 ten drops, 7 A. M., mammary glands very sore to touch; 10 A. M., ten drops, itching in left mammary glands. 11.45 A. M., dull pain in forehead; 5.30 and 8.30 P. M. ten drops.

February 12, ten drops at 7 A. M., and 10 A. M. Headache in center of forehead, running up from the nose. Pain in left ovary and over womb at irregular intervals all morning; 6 P. M., and 11 P. M., ten drops. Sore, heavy feeling in front, low down, from noon until going to bed. Mammary glands feel very tender. All morning pains in left ovary, frequently running down thigh. Tenderness in mammary glands gradually wore off by fourth day. For three or four days after leaving off medicine, felt more or less pains, same kind, though not so severe in left and right temples and left and right ovaries, at irregular intervals.

February 21, Lunar sickness delayed nine days, feel none the worse because of it. Am now taking pulsatilla 200, 9 pellets every two hours.

February 22 came unwell late this afternoon. All the time I was under the influence of the drug I felt a decidedly increased feeling of vitality and strength, and for over a week afterward I felt as though some kind of stimulant had been taken away from me. Appetite remained good, bowels regular, and secretions from the kidneys normal.

March 1, breasts have increased fully one-third larger, bust measure now 33½ inches, weight 119½ pounds.

*(To be concluded.)*

#### CAUSE FOR MALPRACTICE.

FROM a French journal we take this item, somewhat condensed: A pious inhabitant of Cannes devised a "Mystical Water of the Holy Mountain Fathers." It

was reputed efficacious in removing sterility from the most obstinate. The deviser had the misfortune ultimately of meeting "a female desirous of maternity who had been twelve years married, but was sterile, although the fragments of her hymen were burnished by constant efforts." The water was applied with this result: "After twelve years of marriage I was childless. I then consulted Mr. B., who ordered me a water which he claimed contained the germs of universal fertility. I drank the water and was delighted to find myself pregnant at the end of two months. My husband was also delighted. The tide turned. I soon had a second child and then a third, whereupon I went to Mr. B., and begged that he stop the effect of his remedy. He replied that he couldn't and that I would have twelve children. I have, therefore, the right to complain. He gave me too strong a dose."

### Society Meetings.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania held its annual meeting June 23, at Elmhurst. Dr. F. W. Lange was elected president for the ensuing year; Dr. Hill of Tunkhannock, vice president, and Dr. T. M. Johnson of Pittston, secretary. Among those present were: Drs. H. B. Ware, R. W. Montgomery, Henry Van Bergen, F. W. Lange, J. Wesley Roberts, J. W. Coolidge, J. A. Lindabury, F. D. Brewster, Herbert F. Heilner, of Scranton; Dr. F. M. Miller of Moosic; Dr. T. M. Johnson of Pittston; Drs. L. S. Brown and J. H. Sandel of Plymouth; Dr. Sarah J. Coe of Wilkes-Barre, and Dr. Hill of Tunkhannock.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the International Hahnemannian Association

was held at the Mathewson House, Naraganset Pier, commencing June 23. The meeting was called to order by Dr. James B. Bell of Boston. After the president's address, the reports of the secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, necrologist, and delegates were received. Upon recommendation of the board of censors, about a dozen new members were elected. The matter regarding the charges against Dr. Bell was brought up and indefinitely postponed. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edward Rushmore, M. D., Plainfield N. J.; vice president, T. S. Hoyne, M. D., Chicago; secretary, S. A. Kimball, M. D., Boston; corresponding secretary, Samuel Long, M. D., New Brunswick, N. J.; treasurer, Franklin Powell, M. D., Chester, Pa.; board of censors, W. P. Wesselhoeft, M. D., chairman; Edward Adams, M. D., H. C. Adams, M. D., B. L. Baylies, M. D., A. R. Morgan, M. D.

A regular meeting of the Homeopathic Society of Kings County was held in Brooklyn, June 21, R. K. Valentine in the chair. Papers of especial interest were read by Drs. D. Simmons, J. A. Stewart, J. T. W. Kastendieck, H. B. Minton, and B. W. Bierbauer.

The annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Madison county, met in Oneida, N. Y., for the election of officers and the transaction of other necessary business. Several important questions underwent discussion, and the occasion proved one of interest and profit to those present. The following are the officers elected: President, Dr. G. B. Palmer of East Hamilton; vice president, Dr. E. W. Deuel of Chittenango; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. T. Wallace of Oneida; censors, Dr. E. C. Bass of Cazenovia;

Dr. A. E. Wallace, Oneida ; Dr. B. R. Gifford of Madison ; delegate to the State Medical Society, Dr. E. N. Coon of DeRuyter.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of Cortland, N. Y., met June 25, at the office of Dr. Potter, in Homer. The constitution was revised, so as to hold monthly meetings, and Dr. Leonard read a very interesting paper on "Intestinal Obstruction," which was thoroughly discussed. The next meeting was held June 20, at the office of Dr. Johnson, Cortland. Dr. Johnson read a paper upon Picric Acid ; and Dr. Santee read one upon the sixteenth section of the Organon.

### Globules.

—Says *New Remedies* : Louisville, Ky., is to have a homeopathic college. Dr. C. P. Meredith, of Eminence, has been elected dean, and Allison Cloky registrar.

Glad to find a professional gentleman, one of "Eminence," at the head of the latest college. Where next will the college bee be buzzing ?

—Dr. W. W. Baldwin, in *Medical Advance*, has given a charming picture of Apis. Materia medica presented in this way cannot fail of proving attractive, not alone that ; but also easy of remembering. Dr. Baldwin *must* continue to act as "guide" in his materia medica picture gallery.

—*Childhood* is the name of a new candidate for literary honors. It is to be "a monthly magazine of all concerns the welfare of the child," with our good friend Dr. George W. Winterburn, editor-in-chief, assisted by Florence Hull. Published by A. L. Chatterton & Co., New York. This, as we are informed, is to be a strictly high-grade literary effort ; not medical at all ; it is *for* parents *about*

children ; and the first number to issue in December. There have been baby magazines and baby magazines ; but somehow or other they either deteriorate into faintly disguised advertising media, or advocate one-sided medical measures, to the disgust of its would-be patrons. The latter cause caused us to cancel our subscription to a little juvenile monthly, since it persisted each month in telling the young mother an unreasonable amount of old-school rubbish concerning lancing of gums, giving of cathartics, fever medicines, vermifuges, etc. Dr. Winterburn's "baby" will be a clean one ; devoted to the best interests of the family with neither politics to rile the "old" man, or medicine to confuse or torment the mother. Our best wishes for *Childhood* and editor.

—Chauncey M. Depew, among other of his vast resources and accomplishments, numbers that of medical man. It seems that at Minneapolis while Senator Husted was talking to someone, he suddenly turned ghastly white, and fell back in a chair in a dead faint. It was thought he had an apoplectic stroke ; turned out, however, to be cholera morbus. He was suffering from a disordered stomach when he reached Chicago and checked the trouble so suddenly as to bring on the more serious complaint. On reaching Minneapolis the great after-dinner speaker administered sixty drops of a patent medicine which choked up the patient and made him a very sick man. Better let medical doctoring alone, Chauncey ; your success lies distinctly in other fields.

—Odorless whisky will very soon be made a companion title to the smokeless gunpowder.

—Our portrait supplement this issue is that of Dr. Biggar, a distinguished practitioner of Cleveland, O.



—A physician in a city in the Eastern States of 55,000 inhabitants, with a good and well established cash paying practice (for good and sufficient reasons, which will be given on application), wishes to dispose of the same to some good and well recommended homeopathic physician.

For further information, address with references, stating when and where graduated,

E. F. G.,

Care Messrs. A. L. CHATTERTON & Co.,  
No. 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

—The Homeopathic International Convention at Narragansett Pier expressed itself in favor of the administration of the vaccine virus internally instead of by puncture on the arm or leg. Dr. Hitchcock of New York read a paper in which he quoted the opinion of Judge Wyatt of New York that enforced vaccination in the public schools, being only an attack on the possibility of an evil, was improper, and if brought before the courts would be declared unconstitutional.

—The July issue of *The Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pediatrics* contains discussions on nearly a score of topics, all of them of vital importance to every physician in general practice. In pursuance of the purpose to give each issue of the *Journal* a character of its own, Dr. Winterburn devotes this entire number to the consideration of the diseases of children. As will be remembered, the May number of the *Journal* contained a notable symposium on the repair of the lacerated perineum, in which thirty prominent gynecologists and surgeons took part. The July issue is increased to 128 pages, and contains contributions from thirty-four prominent physicians, including all the papers in pedology read at the recent meeting of the American Institute of

Homeopathy, at Washington, and six papers read before the New York Pedological Society, beside others. Dr. Winterburn also contributes about 14,000 words in the form of editorials, therapeutic hints in the management of diseases of children, book reviews, and an address delivered at Albany, last February, entitled "The First Hours of Life."

The leading article of this number is by Dr. Talcott, of the Middletown Asylum, on "The Insane Diathesis," in which he sets forth in glowingly eloquent words the causes of insanity. He says :

In all begetting there is either an increasing or a decreasing intensity of likeness. In all reproduction there is a tendency either toward improvement or toward retrogression. This is not true only as regards physical contour, but it also applies to mental symmetry, or mental idiosyncrasy. Not only are the general thoughts and emotions of the parents impressed upon their children, but even the fitting passion of a moment may cast a cloud of darkness or a blaze of light over an entire life, just as the silvered sheet of the photograph receives its impressions of light and shade from a single momentary exposure. The mind of the unborn child will receive impressions of happy or unholy thoughts, and reproduce them with accuracy in the years to come—ay, even when the brain of the mother is but dust and her heart no longer responds to any emotion, and her guiding hand has been chilled by the icy touch of death. To this holy of holies, then, the sacred temple of procreation, should be brought only such offerings are sure to prove acceptable to the Lord of Nature.

Dr. Millie J. Chapman, in her bureau address on pedology, before the American Institute of Homeopathy, makes a study of the three great H's—Hygiene, Heredity, and Homeopathy. President Nottingham, of the Michigan Homeopathic Medical Society, calls attention to the connection between croup, chronic enlargement of glands, and tuberculosis. This admirable thesis should be in the hands of every practitioner of medicine. He says :



It is not enough for us that our patients recover from these affections, but we should recognize the later tendencies to relapse in adult life, if not with croup with further lymphatic disease, with tuberculosis or an allied affection. Again, in failing to *cure*—that is, to restore to perfect health, with freedom from this morbid susceptibility, we permit an unnatural condition to exist in our patient; they will become subject to unnatural dispositions and characters to some extent. . . . A child passing into maturity with indurated tonsils will either recover by force of changed habits, with nature's assistance, or will later be involved in the throes of an incurable phthisis or consumption.

To mention only a few of the other good things in this number: Prof. Crank, of Cincinnati, discourses on coryza in childhood as a neurosis; Dr. Johnson, of Sullivan, Ill., deserves special praise for his interesting paper on the care of infants; Dr. Helena M. Cady has a thoughtful little essay on "The needs of the Baby;" Editor Van Baun, of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, has a thoroughly practical article on pneumonia in children; Dr. Ripley, of Minneapolis, in "Some Overlooked Causes of Disease in Children," makes eloquent appeal against sexual vice; and Prof. Danforth, of New York, reports a case of acute parenchymatous nephritis in an infant six months old.

—In the report of the Kansas State Society Meeting in our June 1st issue, the name of the secretary and corresponding secretary should be respectively F. T. Boutin and C. A. Bogarth.

—Landmarks of gynecology as given in the North American *Practitioner*:

First, anatomy; second, menstruation; third, labor; fourth, gonorrhea; fifth, abortion; sixth, tumors. Good gynecologists use their FINGERS NOW. One thing makes a gynecologist, and that is training.

—The best half of life is in front of the

man of forty, if he be anything of a man. The work he will do will be done with the hand of a master and not of a raw apprentice. The trained intellect does not see "men as trees walking," but sees everything clearly and in just measure. The trained temper does not rush at work like a blind bull at a haystack, but advances with the calm and ordered pace of conscious power and deliberate determination. To no man is the world so new, and the future so fresh, as to him who has spent the early years of his manhood in striving to understand the deeper problems of science and life, and who has made some headway toward comprehending them. To him the commonest things are rare and wonderful, both in themselves and as parts of a beautiful and intelligent whole. Such a thing as staleness in life and its duties he cannot understand. Knowledge is always opening out before him in wider expanses and more commanding heights. The pleasure of growing knowledge and increasing power makes every year of his life happier and more hopeful than the last.

—The *Times and Register* thus feelingly refers to this sad ending of one of the giants of our profession: "With the deepest regret we learn that the doors of the insane asylum have been closed upon Roberts Bartholow. What an ending for such a life! To the very last no evidence of mental alienation appeared in his lectures and writings. The habit of a lifetime's assiduous labor carried him along in the well-worn grooves, although outside of them his malady was easily discernible. Hard work, no rest, no Sabbath, no vacation; by such means his powerful intellect carried him to the forefront of his profession; but at last outraged nature reached her limit of endurance, and the breaking down was complete."



ALBERT CLAYPOOL, M. D.,  
TOLEDO, O.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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HOMEOPATHY is dying out !

CARRY the news to the *Medical News* of Philadelphia.

AND to its bi-chlorine-of-Gould editor. Indeed, homeopathy was dining out—at Marshall Hall place.

LET His High Nobility call in that prize-money offered for the best popular essay on the decadence of homeopathy, and apply it to the furtherance of some other equally philanthropic end.

HOMEOPATHY is not only dying out, but is fatally dead. Over 500 homeopathic physicians gathered at Washington recently, to attend to the obsequies. And *such* a time they had, and the way they "acted up," was simply scandalous !

IT was the typical Irish wake. A happier, jollier, thirstier, sweatier set of humanity it would have been difficult to find at any other—well, say funeral. The American Institute of Homeopathy had a whole week of debating as to the best mode of disposing of the numerous corpse, many of whom being absent curing the allopaths bad cases, were not yet informed of their death.

YES, indeed, homeopathy is dying out. Oliver Autocrat Holmes pronounced its doom years ago ; and his latest imitator has sent forth his excommunicating bull from Philadelphia. Alas, poor homeopathy ! We knew her well. So young, so fair, so altogether lovely. And why was not the sad intelligence conveyed to the 175 applicants for membership ? Why were they permitted to batter down the Institute doors for admission ? Was this not receiving money after the bank knew it was in a failing condition ? Let Gould turn himself loose on this heinous act once more.

AH, if Gould had but been as shrewd as he is learned and caustic, he might have brought about a prompt verification of his prophesy, and thus had himself handed down to posterity as a prophet, even in his own country. A very few pounds of explosives would have sent that steamer, with the wealth and brains of homeopathy on board, down to Davy Jones, instead of to Mount Vernon. And what might not a few packages of Rough on Rats, judiciously distributed in the Marshall Hall kitchen, have done for allopathy ? Go to, Gould, you missed the opportunity of your life. You are a first-class editor on general things, and things affecting allopathy, but when you

take hold on homeopathy, you write from the back of your head, and not from the frontal eminences.

\* \*

**H**OMEOPATHY is dying out. Within the hour of opening the Hahnemann-bronze-statue-for-Washington subscription, \$1000 had been subscribed. And the lists have been filling up ever since. And Washington, with its army and navy influence and caste, did not hesitate to whisper that a fine location will be given the statue as soon as it is ready. And the President of the United States shook the numerous hand of the homeopathic corpse, and beamed upon it with rare content and good nature. And, say Gould, did anybody send you a daily copy of the proceedings at Washington? We fear not, seeing that you have been silent ever since that meeting. Wake up, won't you, and write a rattling good obituary. The subject is worthy of your best efforts. Homeopathy is dying out!

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

##### GLOBULES FOUND IN THE SESSIONS.

**I**MPRIMIS, if it could be done without hurting any previous president's feeling, we would declare that Kinne was the best president the Institute has ever had. Of course that won't do: so we won't say it. But he came precious near earning that title. Cool, calm, collected; a prompt and clear statement of every question propounded; a quick and correct decision.

\* \*

**G**RUMBLING? Of course, the kicker we have with us always. This time the main trouble was the hot weather. Again the gynecological section was given but four sessions. Also, the press might have given a more truthful report, if some interested party had not dictated biased

statements. By the merest accident the name of this writer managed to get squeezed into the paper one morning. The dictator was absent.

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**N**EXT to "cheek"—that glorious attribute of some people with ambition—is the gift of the gab. How these garrulous persons turn themselves loose upon every trivial occasion, and flood the sections with eloquence! Nothing can stay the torrent; the president may frown, the chairman may remonstrate; but the man with the mouth heeds neither. He has but one word. The stenographers love the man with the one word! It covers never less than two pages of legal-cap type-written.

\* \*

**T**HIS meeting has proved that there is no longer need to withdraw from civilization and put our heads in the hotel lion's mouth, in order to insure a good meeting. Notwithstanding the attendance was scattered over innumerable hotels, boarding houses, and private residences, no section of the Institute had cause for complaint of non-attendance. The bureaux were better attended; the members were in better humor, because better fed. And they did not break and run as soon as the election had taken place.

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**T**HE college-buttons and college-colors were somewhat overdone. The reception given at the time of the Institute session was a blunder. It was a forgetting of the Golden Rule. One of the main governing principles of the Institute is that no other attraction shall, with the consent of the Institute, hold sway during the sitting of a bureau, that may detract from its value or cause its members to be absent. The memorial service should not be slighted. We must all appear on that



list some day. Honor the dead—if for no better reason, then at least for the selfish one that they are no longer in your way ; that now you are in line for the head of the column.

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NOW if the Institute will do one thing more recommended by the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST we will be glad. Every recommendation of ours save one has been approved and adopted ; that exception is the press reporter. This should be an official of the Institute and be of course a member, familiar with its men and system, a stenographer and sufficiently well-versed in newspaper lore to cast his reports in popular phraseology. It should also be his bounden duty to kill on sight any reporter detected making a picture of any institute member. The only information telegraphed to Cleveland on one day of the session was the bichloride transaction ; leaving the impression that the great Institute spent one whole day chastising an immense body of its membership who had been engaging in bichloride of gold treatment.

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THE report from the Seniors on this matter was strangely awkward in its phraseology. Their reports are usually very clear. As worded this resolution impliedly condemned sulfonal, Antikamnia, anti-febrine, Bovinine, Mellin's food, etc., nay, even the compound oxygen treatment would fall under the restriction, because their component parts are not known. It will require a more legally versed body than the seniors to determine what is and what is not advertising. It is a very happy thing that laws do not work backward, else the resolution would scorch several members who are now so active in condemning the practice.

AT the Medical Exhibit a lady became ill and her companion appealed to the doctors for a pocket case. Was there a dozen or two of the same forthcoming ? Not one. It was like that train-load of preachers returning from Conference among whom not a single Bible could be found. Doctors are like other people ; they leave their shop at home.

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IT is not fair to postpone important resolutions until the last moment of the last hour of the last day, and then carry or reject them by a mere handful of tired-out, in-a-hurry-to-get-away members. Some rule should be incorporated to prevent this palpable blunder. Why not insist upon a quorum large enough to stand for the Institute. Have you forgotten the *New York Medical Times* case ? The vote at the closing session is no more the voice of the Institute than it is of the Queen of Madagascar. Or let us have an "ayes and noes" bureau, to whom all motions involving structural changes in the Institute's work, or calling for important decisions or reprimands, shall be relegated.

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TO the physicians and their wives of Washington, as well as the inhabitants generally, homeopathy is indebted for one of the pleasantest and most profitable meetings ever held. The press treated us with great courtesy, gave us several columns each day, some "cuts" and several editorials. The local homeopathic physicians have made a precedent in the way of hospitality and entertainment that will not very soon be broken.

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THE ladies' were each morning taken in charge by the Ladies' Committee and escorted about the city to the different places of interest, the public buildings,

and historical points. The jaunt to Mt. Vernon, and the examination of the old mansion, and the Washington relics was a rare treat. The fête champêtre at Marshall Hall was a vast undertaking, but skillfully carried out; instead of a Niagara Falls banquet of ice cream and stale cake, this fête was a dinner served in courses, with abundance of time, and a dance in the pavilion at the close.

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THE medical journals were well represented. The *North American* had Drs. Porter, Dearborn, and Moffett present; the *Hahnemannian* was represented by Drs. Bartlett and Van Lennep; the *Medical Current* had Dr. Storke; the *Southern Journal* had Dr. Fisher; the *Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics*, Dr. Winterburn; the *Key-Note*, Dr. Delap; the *New Remedies*, Dr. Smith; the *Homeopathic Physician*, Dr. James; the *Clinique*, Dr. Ludlam; the *Northwestern* had Dr. Cowperthwaite; and the AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST had ourself. The other journals had representatives present taking notes.

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THE college professors were there too. Among those present may be cited Allen, Wesselhoeft, Talbot, Southwick, Clapp, Danforth, Mack, Fellows, Parsons, Dudley, Obez, Woodward, Smith, Rodgers, Schneider, Biggar, Jewitt, Gann, Morgan, James, Thomas, Sanders, Viets, Monroe, Buck, Crank, Stewart, Geohegan, Kraft, Leonard, Pratt, Leavitt, Crawford, McDermott, Pomeroy, Mohr, and Cowperthwaite. Very soon these professors and other professors may form themselves into a bureau with constitution and by-laws; then look out for a "strike," all along the line for higher wages.

THE decorations of the hall were very pretty. Flags were cordially loaned from many public buildings, and also many private ones. In view of the present craze to hang your college banners on the walls of the Institute, why not each member select for himself a flag, put his name on it, and have it conspicuously displayed in the Institute session? If it is allowable for a college to advertise itself in this shameless way, why is it not proper for a graduate of that college to advertise himself as well? Keep your college banners and colors at home.

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THE Richard Hughes materia medical paper stirred up a good deal of discussion. It was of a different kind, however, from that incited last year by the Dr. Dudgeon address. Dr. Hughes was scored rather savagely for his lecture to the teachers of materia medica. The antiseptic problem was discussed at much length and with great earnestness in the obstetric bureau, under the able management of Bro. Peck. Dr. Winterburn came on for some of the 'cussing. A laughable episode in one of the bureaus was the endeavor by the author after a severe criticism of a paper, to change the title, so that the critic would appear, in the stenographic notes, to be talking to an entirely different and foreign matter.

#### DEMENTIA.

By H. B. FELLOWS, M. D.

IN the question of comparative liability to this disease there is an interesting race problem.

Anglo-Saxons are the most liable of all the nations. Germans and Frenchmen less. Negroes still less, and in the condition of slavery, not at all. That is to say that negroes in servitude were abso-

lutely free from parietic dementia, but, since emancipation, they have developed a slight tendency to it. We may see from this that the more excitable, energetic, and nervous the temperament, the greater the liability to it.

The quiet and phlegmatic German escapes this plague ; but little or none of it is found in Ireland and Scotland, less in the country, more in the city ; less among females than males. It is a disease of the hurry and worry, of the rush, ambition, and disappointment of modern life. A syphilitic history is found in many cases. Chronic alcoholism is another cause ; a good picture of a parietic is a good picture of a drunken man, one of a few hours, the other of a few years' duration. At the point where the inebriate cannot walk well and gets hilarious, you have almost a photograph of the condition of parietic dementia.

Both the syphilitic and the alcoholic poisons seem to predispose the nervous system to degenerative changes : this does not include coarse lesions like gummata of the brain. In regard to occupation, board of trade men are apt to be affected. Also, actors and politicians, and then business men. Military men, especially in time of war, are frequent subjects.

The symptoms come on in two ways, one slow and one rapid. The motor symptoms are often first in order : the patient is unduly tired after slight exertion ; mentally he is weakened ; he does not complete his sentences well, nor pronounce as distinctly as usual, especially consonants ; he may even become temporarily aphasic. He grows careless in his work, whatever it may be ; forgets business appointments. Gradually his face assumes a different expression ; his lips tremble, his tongue comes out with a jerk and trembles,

his voice changes by becoming higher ; there is often slight ptosis. In syphilitic cases there is sometimes considerable strabismus with double sight ; pupils not alike, or both may be too large or too small ; sometimes temporary blindness.

The walk is in short steps, with a dragging or scuffling of the heels, he makes long tracks in the snow or sawdust. In writing, letters are dropped and unduly separated from each other. The man becomes irritable and gloomy.

It is curable in this stage, if ever ; after the first stage, recovery never takes place.

The sexual relation and the morality undergo a change for the worse. He, perhaps, will steal, and then give silly excuses for the act. Marked sexual excitement is one of the early symptoms.

He leaves his clothes unbuttoned or exposes himself without any shame. Sometimes gets with women of bad character, and exposes himself in public. The whole tendency, moral, mental, and physical, is downward.

Epileptiform seizures may now come on, or cerebral hemorrhage may close the scene, at this stage. The ataxic symptoms may get better. Strange enough, you find no degeneration of the cord in these cases.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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## HOW TO EXAMINE INFANTS.

By E. C. HILL.

THE best time to examine a baby is during its slumber. We may then notice the pulse, respiration, posture, state of skin, whether dry or moist, smooth or rough, etc., color of lips, general expression, absence or presence of moaning, starting, grinding teeth, working nostrils ; the eyes if closed or staring, condition of the fontanel, the size and shape of the head,

and whether the superficial veins are distended or otherwise. After the child is aroused from sleep we should observe its expression, whether fretful or languid, excited or quiet; also the color and shape of its face, and the presence of snuffing and dark circles about the eyes. The infant ought then to be stripped by a warm fire, and be examined fore and aft, port and starboard, on its mother's knee. Look for eruptions about the anus, and examine the penis for adhesions or phimosis. Let the hand be warm when palpating the abdomen, and perform palpation with the whole palm. Listen at the back of the chest before ausculting the front, and leave the examination of the mouth and throat to the last, as this frightens babies more than anything else you may do. Touch the lower lip gently, and the baby will protude its tongue. If the child will not permit such examination without the use of force, fix the arms to the chest by folding around a sheet or blanket, hold the head between your knees and close the nostrils with your fingers; will or nill you will then get to see something.

### SABUL SERRULATA, THE PROVING OF SAW PALMETTO UPON A WOMAN.

By WILL S. MULLINS, M. D.

(Concluded from page 229.)

### RÉSUMÉ of the pathogenetic symptoms of sabul serrulata.\*

#### HEAD.

1. Sharp pain in left temporal region; first day.
2. Slight frontal headache; first day.
3. Vague, rather dizzy headache second day.
4. Shooting pains in temples and across forehead; second day.
5. Slight dull (frontal) headache, worse in right temple; third day.

\* In the summary of pathogenetic symptoms I have counted the days from each time the drug was resumed by the prover.

6. Severe pain in right temple, then on top; third day.
7. Pain in both temples and across the forehead, fourth day.
8. Slight pain on top of head on awaking; fifth day.
9. Sharp pain in left temple, and slight frontal headache; fifth day.
10. Similar pains as No. 9 but slighter; sixth day.
11. Vertigo, with a slight frontal headache; second day.
12. Soon after getting up a very sharp pain in left temple; third day.
13. A sudden pain in center of forehead; fourth day.
14. Terribly sharp pain in right temple; second day.
15. Pain across forehead to both temples, worse in right; first day.
16. Vague aching on top of head; third day.
17. Pains on top of head; fifth day.
18. Pain in right temple running across top of head to left temple; seventh day.
19. A very sharp pain in left temple; ninth day.
20. Sharp pain in either right or left temple, running up across the forehead, with pain in left ovary and uterus; tenth day.
21. Severe pain in left temple, and a sharp pain on top of head; first day.
22. Dull, aching pain in right temple and on top of head, almost unbearable by 3 P. M., second day.
23. Dull pain in forehead; third day.
24. Pain running up from nose and centering in forehead; fourth day.
25. Pains in right and left temple were felt until eighth day.

#### THORAX.

26. Mammary glands quite tender from pressure, stinging soreness after cold bath; second day.
27. Mammary glands feel swollen; third day.
28. Sharp pains in left side of chest running through left mammary; fourth day.
29. Mammary glands sore and swollen; sixth day; remained so until fourteenth day.
30. Mammary glands feel sore; third day.
31. Voice is changed; throat feels husky; third day.
32. Mammary glands remained sore and tender until sixth day.
33. After five doses soreness of mammary glands returns; first day.
34. Mammary glands more tender; second day.
35. Mammary glands very tender and seem swollen; fourth day.
36. Very sharp pains in mammary glands; ninth day.
37. Soreness remained in mammary glands until eighteenth day.
38. Severe pain in left side of throat one hour after taking medicine; first day.
39. Stitching of mammary gland, second day.
40. Mammary glands very sore to touch; third day.
41. Itching in left mammary gland, third day.



42. Soreness of mammary glands remained until eighth day.

#### STOMACH.

43. Sharp pains running up through stomach ; second day.

44. Severe pain in left side of stomach ; first day.

45. Appetite good throughout.

#### ABDOMEN.

46. Stinging pains running up left side of abdomen ; second day.

47. Sharp pains running up and down front of abdomen ; continued until bedtime ; third day.

48. Pain running up and down right side of abdomen ; third day.

#### GENITAL ORGANS.

49. Awakened by stinging pain running up from left ovary into abdomen.

50. And also a sharp pain in right ovary ; second day.

51. Slight stinging pain in left ovary at 2 P. M. ; second day.

52. Sharp pain in right ovary, running down right thigh ; third day.

53. Sharp pain in left ovary ; third day.

54. Stinging pain in uterus ; third day.

55. Stinging pain in right ovary ; fourth day.

56. Slight pain in right ovary upon awaking ; fifth day.

57. Sharp pain in right ovary ; fifth day.

58. Stinging pain in right ovary, lasting one hour ; sixth day.

59. A tense slightly heavy feeling over womb ; second day.

60. Pain in left ovary ; running down the thigh ; second day.

61. Severe stinging pain in right ovary running down thigh ; second day.

62. Menses delayed four days.

63. Sore feeling in left ovary ; third day.

64. Awakened by a severe stinging in right ovary, 5 A.M., fifth day.

65. Pain in left ovary after going to bed ; fifth day.

66. Slight pain in left ovary from 3 P. M., until went to sleep ; sixth day.

67. Slight pain in womb ; seventh day.

68. Awakened by a most distressing itching of labia majora, eighth day.

69. Pain in left ovary and severe pain in uterus ; eighth day.

70. Very sharp pain in left ovary ; ninth day.

71. Pain in left ovary and uterus, coming and going between 2 and 7 P. M., tenth day.

72. Pain in uterus now and then until eighteenth day.

73. Pain in left ovary and uterus at irregular intervals ; fourth day.

74. Sore heavy feeling in uterus until bedtime ; fourth day.

75. Pains in right and left ovaries and in uterus at irregular intervals until eighth day. Menses delayed nine days.

#### TRUNK.

76. Aching across lower part of back ; fourth day.

77. Severe pains in back ; fourth day.

78. Deep pains in right side of back, low down ; second day.

79. Fearful back ache, low down ; second day.

#### EXTREMITIES.

80. Sharp pains running down right thigh ; third day.

81. Sharp pain in right thigh ; fourth day.

82. Pain running down left thigh ; second day.

83. Sharp pain in right thigh ; second day.

84. Aching in calf of right leg ; seventh day.

85. Aching in left knee and calf of leg, first day, which continued until bedtime.

86. Pains frequently in left thigh ; fourth day.

#### SLEEP.

87. Awakened by stinging pains in both ovaries ; second day.

88. Awakened at 5 A. M., by a severe stinging in right ovary ; fifth day.

89. Awakened at 1 A. M., by a most distressing itching of labia majora ; eighth day.

#### GENERAL SYMPTOMS.

90. A feeling of buoyancy most all the time, notwithstanding the pains.

91. All pains were aggravated in the early morning or from noon until bedtime.

92. Pains in ovaries and uterus, worse on motion.

93. Character of pains mostly sharp and stinging.

94. Most pains ameliorated by sleep.

95. An uncomfortable feeling all over the body third day.

After over two years of as constant study as one could spare from a busy life, my work on this drug is about done ; the results obtained exceed my most sanguine expectations. Am under the opinion that the feeling of swelling and soreness in the breasts, and the uncomfortable feeling all over the body which occurred the third day, are what Dunham calls the "central" symptoms ; the pains in the head, thorax, stomach, abdomen, back, ovaries, uterus, thighs and leg are the "peripheral" symptoms. Time alone will either verify or falsify that opinion. To a certain extent, *sabal serrulata* is my child, of whom I am proud ; not that I am the father of discovery, but I found it in the chaos of speculative medicine, uncouth, undressed and naked of any garments of scientific accuracy as to its homeopathic application. I took it into my office and breathed into it a Hahnemannian spirit, clothed it with



garments of clinical application and fed it with the cream of a proving, according to my own ideas of how it should be done, which may differ from some of my fellow-workers in the manner of proving it. I might have begun with the higher attenuations and gone down to the tincture. I did not, yet I opine you will find it a vigorous child, running over with vitality, and will live in the memory of man long after we are all laid away in the silent tomb, and will take its place as an honored member of our materia medica, the peer of any in its power to alleviate suffering when applied according to *similia similibus curantur*.

HENDERSON, KY.

## SURGICAL TREATMENT OF NASAL DISEASES.

By O. S. BAMBER, M. D.,

IT is not generally realized by those who have not made a special study of the nose, how often surgical measures are indicated in this organ. In fact, to the average practitioner, the word catarrh sums up all nasal diseases, and who would think that the treatment of this most common condition, which is actually only a symptom of one or more of the pathological conditions existing as its cause, even entered the domain of surgery? But nevertheless such is the case, and the sooner it is understood by all, the sooner will this *bête noir* of the general practitioner be referred at once to the specialist, with credit to the physician and relief to the patient. True it is that cases are reported of one of the most common causes of catarrhal symptoms being cured by purely internal treatment: I refer to polypus. But how many of us are well enough grounded in our materia medica to hope to do as much? Is it not much better, when this condition is pres-

ent, to remove the offending growth with a snare, relieving at once most of the unpleasant symptoms in a painless manner, and then making use of the indicated remedy internally to prevent return?

One of the next most common causes of catarrhal symptoms is a deflected septum, often the result of a youthful fistic encounter, a fall, or some other traumatism. Do you think for one moment that remedies will straighten that septum? No! of course not. Well then, why not advise the patient to resort to surgery at once, thus proving to him that you know the cause of his symptoms, even if not prepared to remove it?

Many other conditions, such as adenoid growths in the naso-pharynx, on the pharyngeal aspect of the turbinates, and in the vault of the pharynx, all more common than most of us would believe, call for surgical measures as the first step in the treatment. Very many conditions, such as hay fever, asthma, and even enuresis and dyspepsia, exist merely as reflexes and are relieved quickly and effectively by recognizing and correcting a co-existing pathological condition in the nose.

No doubt many of you have many obstinate cases of chronic headache which are amenable to the line of treatment I have attempted to outline to you. I will say that after you have looked at the case from a psoric, orificial, reflex eye strain or any other pet theory standpoint without satisfactory results, it may be to your credit as a physician, and the welfare of the patient, to either look up their nose or have some one else do it for you.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

—Woman named Kohler dislocated her jaw while talking to a friend in a Canton, O., restaurant. [Subscribed and sworn to before me, etc., etc.]

## A CASE OF PERITYPHILITIS CURED.

By C. S. ESTEP, M. D.

A BOY fourteen years old, tall, thin, with light hair and blue eyes, weighs seventy-six pounds. Family history of scrofula, but no tuberculosis.

Was called to see him June 27, 1891; found him suffering with intermittent colicky pains, radiating from right inguinal region. No tumor could be discovered, but there was considerable tenderness; walked stooping and could not stand erect on that limb, nor straighten it out when lying down because of the increased amount of pain. No fever, pulse normal, had loss of appetite. Bowels moved some every other day. Pains caused him to double up. Prescribed coloc. 3 x

Saw him again July 1. Was worse, had more pain, temp.  $103^{\circ}$ , pulse 120, lies on back with right leg drawn up. Thirsty, headache, some delirium. Hard, painful swelling in right side of abdomen, about two inches in diameter, pain worse from sitting, better from lying on back with both thighs flexed on abdomen, or from gently pressing from below upward with palms of the hands. Pale, anxious look. Prescribed rhus. 12 x.

The symptoms gradually became worse every day until July 4, when they presented the following picture: Temp.  $105^{\circ}$ , pulse 140. Face flushed, anxious, restless countenance, very thirsty. Bowels moved two to four times a day; very scanty. Frequent micturition, tongue coated with a rough, yellow fur. Delirious; lies on his back with both feet drawn up. Intermittent, colicky pains, at times very severe, usually every three to six minutes. The tumors in regions referred to had increased to about five inches in diameter, pushing the abdominal walls on that side. Fluctu-

ation very distinct; some tympanites of whole abdomen.

As the case seemed a hopeless one, I procured counsel who agreed with me in the diagnosis, and advised aspirating the tumor. The family objected, so it was not done. We prescribed hepar 3 x and left the case.

The following evening the pains became much worse, and at ten o'clock the patient said something had broken. Following this there was cessation of all pain, and copious fetid stools of almost pure pus scenting the whole room.

Patient slept twelve hours of natural sleep. Fever and pulse gradually went down to about normal; tumor decreased in size. On July 11 he seemed almost well. After the discharge of abscess I gave a few doses of silicea 30 x, then sac. lac. One thing remarkable in regard to his appetite was the fact that nothing in the way of diet would agree except bananas, of which he ate several hundred during his entire sickness.

On July 14, was sent for again; patient said he was going to have another abscess. Had all the symptoms of the beginning of the previous attack. Gave rhus. 12 x. He gradually grew worse until July 15. Presented the following picture: Swelling and tympanites of whole abdomen; great tenderness; lies on his back with knees drawn up; very severe, cramping, colicky pains in lower part of bowels. During pains there was great anguish, restlessness, and tossing of head from side to side. During intervals patient would lapse into a stupor and be difficult to arouse. Attacks of nausea with coldness. Frequent micturition. Anus stood open and protruded during pains, and there was a constant oozing of a transparent mucus. Temp.  $105^{\circ}$ , pulse 140.

Tumor was about three inches in diameter, still lower down in pelvis than the previous

one. Gave *hepar 3 x*, and on the following day the abscess broke, discharging about one pint of fetid pus by the rectum.

July 17, symptoms much improved and continued to do so until August 2, when there was a slight exacerbation of former symptoms, which resulted in another discharge of fetid pus, after which the symptoms gradually improved. August 6, temp. normal, pulse reg., appetite returned, bowels regular, little tenderness, able to sit up. He gradually gained in flesh (which was reduced to its minimum), and on October 6, I received a letter from him stating that he had been going to school and that he enjoyed better health than ever before.

This case illustrates what can be accomplished by nature aided by the proper homeopathic remedy.

I doubt very much if any surgical means would have brought about as favorable results in so short a time.

NEW BURLINGTON, O.

### THE BLUE MASS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular bi-monthly meeting of this society was held at Hummerstown, the President, Dr. Ephraim Billigote, in the chair. Those present included President Billigote, of Whiskersville; Professors Lionel Longstretch and Adam Wigler, of the World's Medical College at Windee City; Drs. Post Mortimer and Jehu Scratcher, of Hummerstown; Drs. B. A. and J. B. Slowgore, of Tarrytown; Dr. Luke O'Rhea, of Jenetalia; Dr. Tarue Le Faythful, of Sticktyte Corners; Dr. Ami Gullable, of Suckerville; Dr. Young Blossom, of Buddington; Dr. Jonah Mosback, of Chestnut Center, and others.

After a few preliminaries Dr. Gullable read a paper on "Antipyresis," of which the following is a synopsis:

"Antipyresis is the question of the hour. To quickly and effectually lower and elevate temperature; in other words, to quench the inwardly raging conflagration is the chief aim of modern medicine. There can be no doubt that, in a vast majority of all fatal cases of disease, a high temperature is the lethal factor. To question the truth of this statement is idle. The very fact that in acute diseases there is an elevation at, or previous to, the period of dissolution is in itself strong evidence, and if further proof is needed we have only to look about us. Do not persons with high temperatures die? And are not we, gentlemen, whose body heat is, no doubt, in each and every instance, normal, enjoying life and good health? In the light of these facts argument is superfluous. The manner in which high temperature causes death is worthy of careful study. Pardon me if I advance what I am convinced is the only true theory. You will readily admit, of course, that the victim of a high temperature is abnormally hot. Now, between the two forces, life and heat, there is a natural antagonism. This fact was most forcibly impressed upon my mind not long since by the harrowing experience of a neighbor, whose domestic, in starting a quick fire in the cook stove in the early morning, thoughtlessly incinerated the family cat, which had been enjoying a night's rest in the oven. Between this case and that of a fever patient you will notice a marked similarity. They differ only in minor details, such, for example, as the intensity of the heat and the fact that while the cat was assailed by a destroying force from without, the human being generates it within himself, *de novo*. Fever is but a struggle between life and heat, and the body of the unfortunate patient is the battleground. Our duty in these cases is clear. We must use all possible means to extinguish the rising

conflagration, even at the risk of being dubbed professional firemen. The next step is the choice of weapons. We turn to the so-called antipyretics—and their name is legion. The wet pack, hot or cold, I believe to be unreliable, if not useless. It operates superficially only, and fails to reach the real seat of the difficulty. While it might have proven timely in case of the afore-mentioned cat, to the patient being inwardly consumed it is of little value. The ideal antipyretic must penetrate to the inmost recesses of the human economy, and this is well accomplished by giving it a start *per orem*. The derivatives of coal tar are infallibly reliable. Coal tar is the rock of our salvation. Pin your faith to antipyrine and its congeners, and you will not be disappointed. In conclusion let me mention one other valuable procedure, and that is the injection of from two to eight quarts of iced water, *per rectum*, to be repeated as often as circumstances and the patient will permit. The length of time that this can be retained will no doubt vary directly as the strength of individual sphincters, but in any event it will flush out any detritus that may be obstructing the *primæ viæ*, and, unless the period of retention be remarkably short, enough of the cooling fluid must find its way into the intricacies of the body to strongly antagonize the fatal heat power. So far as I know, this has never been tried. Really we know nothing of its possible results, but theoretically we can have no doubt of its efficacy—and the practical medicine of to-day is nothing if not theoretical."

Dr. Blossom : "I would most emphatically indorse Dr. Gullable's paper, and especially his statements with reference to coal tar. Yet I would add that, while I have no doubt that the theory that heat is the great cause of death is correct, occasionally people will die in a state of com-

parative coolness. I recall some seven cases from my recent practice wherein I promptly reduced a high degree of heat to normal by free use of antipyrine. Four of these cases proved fatal, though the use of a thermometer, when the patient was even *in articulo mortis*, showed the temperature to be normal. The unfortunate result must be attributed to that perversity of human nature which is ever aiming to set at naught the claims of science. There can be no other explanation, for the very fact that the body heat was normal at death shows conclusively that the vital power had no good reason for succumbing. Recovery, however, is the rule under antipyretic treatment, and while my three verifications of it should be remembered, we are only asking justice to science and ourselves in demanding that the four exceptions be forgotten."

Dr. Mosback : "I am a firm believer in antipyrine, but I cannot indorse Dr. Gullable's peculiar methods. It seems to me that the proper way to put out a fire is to take away the fuel. Now the flame of disease feeds upon the human body, and I would extinguish it by rendering the body unfit to feed upon. I stand for depletion, first, last, and all the time. Purging, puking, blistering, sweating, and bleeding, will soon reduce the patient to such a condition that not even disease can live upon him, and in this way the enemy can be quickly routed. This treatment has but one danger, and that the possibility of routing the vital spark also, but here the judgment of the physician comes into play, and if he is worthy of the glorious profession that he has entered, he will soon learn to mark out the danger line. I am willing to admit that, in my earlier years, filled as I was with scientific zeal, I sometimes passed the limit of safety and banished disease and patient simultaneously ; but I



am sure that I did not add any more than my rightful share to the list of victims to science, and I have nothing to regret. Of coal tar and its progeny I admit I know but little, and care less. I have no doubt it is but one of those catchpenny affairs with which practitioners have been deluding themselves ever since they have drifted away from the scientific treatment of our fathers and our grandfathers."

Dr. Wigler: "At the risk of arousing personal feeling, I rise to denounce as preposterous Dr. Mosback's insinuation that the medical profession is traveling backward. Never before has it made such terrific onward strides as it is making now. The literature of the day is pregnant with startling discoveries. New bacilli, and new derivatives of coal tar, are being disclosed to our delighted vision every day. Verily the present is full of progress, and the future of bright promises. Now, as to elevated temperature, I have no doubt that for this, as well as for all other deviations from health, those little mischief-makers, the bacteria, can be held responsible. Their *modus operandi* in these cases is to my mind very simple. It is a well known fact that friction always produces heat, and in this instance friction is continually kept up by the wagging of bacterial tails throughout the tissues. The thing to do, then, is to put a quietus (not salt) [*laughter*] on said tails, and thus promptly and effectually relieve the patient. How to do this is still unknown, but there is an excellent prospect that some medical Napoleon will find a way or make one. Let all of us, gentlemen, put our respective shoulder-blades to the wheel and aid in forging this missing link in the chain of medical progress."

Dr. Longstretch: "I coincide with my worthy colleague. The bacterial tail is the only stumbling block, in our pathway,

and, when a sure means of paralyzing it is discovered, medicine will have reached the acme of perfection."

The Drs. Slogore begged to be excused from joining the discussion. Dr. Le Faythful simply remarked that he had tried antipyrine but once, and that on a dog, which died. Another dog, similarly afflicted he placed under a hydrant and gave a cold bath, and it recovered. Dr. O'Rhea had nothing of value to offer. Dr. Post Mortimer had just come from the autopsy of a patient that had died without medical assistance, and had noted that the temperature of the corpse was subnormal. This he considered good evidence that nature's efforts, even when unaided, were always in the direction of reducing temperature, and an unanswerable argument that the physician should second those efforts by well-directed antipyresis.

Dr. Gullable: "In closing, permit me to congratulate this society on the originality and depth of thought evinced by its members in this discussion. I own that some of the theories advanced are to me new and somewhat startling. Yet I am prepared to accept them—not one of them, but all of them. To my mind, it is one of the most cheering signs of medical progress that scarcely any two physicians (leaving out homeopaths, who are fools and only give evidence to the unanimity of asininity) think alike upon any particular subject. This beautiful diversity of thought has been well shown in the present discussion. Now, as to what causes hyperpyrexia, it may be extraneous influences, as in the case of afore-mentioned cat, or it may be chemical change, or it may be the bacterial tails—probably it is all of them. As for treatment, I will not, I cannot, give up my allegiance to coal tar. I believe it will not only quiet bacterial tails, but abate chemical change,



and even combat outside influences. Had that cat but taken a dose of antipyrine before entering the oven she might have still lived." At this point Dr. Gullable was visibly overcome by his feelings, and resumed his seat amid a loud burst of applause.

The society adjourned, to meet after two months at Tarrytown.

JEHU SCRATCHER, M. D.,  
Secretary.

HUMMERSTOWN, ILL.

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PRIZE OF \$100 FOR POPULAR ESSAY ON  
THE PRETENSIONS OF HOMEOPATHY,  
ETC.

DR. GEORGE M. GOULD, of Philadelphia, Pa., in an address before the Graduating Class of Buffalo University, May, 1892, offers a prize of one hundred dollars for the best essay that, historically and actually, "will show up the ridiculous pretensions of modern homeopathic practice." The offer is open to anyone of the regular profession of the United States. It is believed that such a monograph, supplied as a missionary tract for gratuitous distribution by physicians, "would set thousands of people straight, and would soon stop the legislative and financial governmental support of this trumpery." The competing essays for this prize of one hundred dollars "should not contain over 15,000 words; and, in simplicity and directness, should be adapted to the commonest lay understanding." These essays should be sent to Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, Pa., on or before January 1, 1893, *typewritten, without the name of the author attached*, but with a motto signature, accompanied by a sealed letter, giving the name of the author, corresponding with motto or *nom de plume*. The several essays will be given to a competent committee,

and, when their decision is reached, the sealed letters of the authors will be opened, and the prize sent to the winner. The essay will then be cheaply but well printed in large quantities, and supplied physicians anywhere, at the cost of printing, for distribution to the laity of their respective communities.

Somebody's going to earn a hundred dollars awfully easy: we sincerely hope and trust that no one of our smart penmen will be tempted to say aught to cause the withdrawal of this offer. What a splendid advertisement it will be in each community for homeopathy! We, personally, are going to help Bro. Gould by subscribing for several hundred copies to circulate in our district. Oh, George, George, your fanatic zeal has dulled your good sense, else you could see what an egregious blunder your school is making in thus recognizing homeopathy of sufficient value and importance to merit an attack from your "regular" school. But go on, George, go on. Let the goll-durned jade wince! We can stand the advertisement if you can. Don't forget that some of your equally misguided brethren in London tried to outwrite homeopathy in *The Times*, and you remember what the result was.

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## Book Reviews.

HAND BOOK OF MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY, AND THERAPEUTICS, including the Physiological Action of Drugs, the Special Therapeutics of Disease, Official and Practical Pharmacy, and Minute Directions for Prescription Writings. By SAMUEL O. L. POTTER, A. M., M. D., Jefferson M. R. C. P., London. Third Edition. Revised. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1891.

A most excellent book. Not of our

school, of course, but notwithstanding, a valuable work. Dr. Potter beyond a doubt possesses the *materia medica* "nose" as well as a "nose" for graphically presenting his subject. The reading of many of his described remedies causes no rancorous feeling to obtain, as one might naturally expect from the pen of a one-time homeopath(?). He handles his medicines with rare good sense, and his references to our form of usage of his remedies is uniformly in a gentlemanly way, and draws no blood. Indeed he finds it impossible to wholly erase his early training as a homeopathist, for willy-nilly, the use of remedies on the homeopathic principle will obtrude itself, albeit he concludes his dosage and posology in old school terms. He is a very fair editor. We admire his erudition, and regret that he did not remain in a school which will some time be to the old school as Macaulay's New Zealander is to be to the ruins of London. If it were not treason we might be fairly tempted to say that a simon pure homeopath would not be injured if he owned this book and compared it with his own therapy. It supplies many of the minor essentials of drug action which our *materia medicas* omit—not all, for Burt and Hughes touch upon that feature frequently; still we prefer the thorough painstaking method of Potter. In addition to the descriptive and analytical *materia medica* he adds a section on therapeutics that will appeal to all medical men as finely prepared; and here also the "trail of homeopathy is over it all." Of the mechanical part, the book itself, and its get up, there is but one word to express it, *i. e.*, *Perfect*. It is handsomely bound, with thumb latches for instantly turning to the section desired; it has an Appendix, a Pharmacy, and an Index that are praiseworthy. If Dr. Potter would confine himself to teaching and book making he would

soon be a welcome visitor in every *medical* library; but his occasional *sorties* into the camp of his former friends tends to keep up a bitter strife, in which he is not always the victor.

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## Globules.

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—Our supplement portrait this issue is that of Dr. Albert Claypool of Toledo, O.

—People who take camphor, ipecacuanha, and half a dozen kinds of teas, to provoke a perspiration, are grossly insulting their internal organisms. If a man wants to sweat, there is no better way than to wrap himself up in a blanket and drink a half pint of the hottest water he can swallow. Nor is there any fear that it will provoke nausea. Warm water will generally nauseate, but hot water never, and in fever, where perspiration is desirable, if a pint of hot water will not induce it, the case is almost hopeless.—*F. Chandler, St. Louis.*

—Animalculæ in drinking water are not all killed by the cold weather. An examination by a high-power microscope of a drop of water drawn from the hydrant, even at a temperature almost freezing, will show that there are numerous creatures of different kinds floating about in a state of very aggravating liveliness. Of course, they are not numerous, nor do they look so vicious as when the water has been heated by a July temperature, but for all that there are too many of them to make unfiltered water a pleasant drink, especially after one has examined it with a high-power glass.

—Horlick's Malted Milk is daily coming into extended use and prominence as a food for infants and for nursing mothers. Many infants thrive better on it than on cow's milk, and it is often retained and as-

simulated where everything else is rejected. It is being used not only by physicians in their practice but in many of the principal asylums and hospitals for children all over the United States, and gives excellent satisfaction. The factory near Racine, Wis., is located in the finest farming district of the Northwest, and is surrounded by everything favorable to the production of a perfect infant food.

—At the recent meeting of the State Association of Homeopathic Physicians in the new chemical laboratory at Iowa City a fund was raised to enlarge the homeopathic hospital at Iowa City independent of State appropriations. In a short speech made by Dr. W. S. Dickinson of Des Moines, formerly vice president of the State Board of Examiners, he stated that, appreciative of the talent of some of the opposite sex, and the fact that ladies should be recognized more in their association and calling, Miss Alice Goodrich, graduate of the university in 1889, was suggested as vice president, and on this suggestion she was unanimously elected. Miss Goodrich is from Des Moines, and the first lady physician holding this position. She holds the position now of physician in charge of the Benedict Home, and is a most estimable lady.

—A physician in a city in the Eastern States of 55,000 inhabitants, with a good and well established cash paying practice (for good and sufficient reasons, which will be given on application), wishes to dispose of the same to some good and well recommended homeopathic physician.

For further information, address with references, stating when and where graduated,

E. F. G.,

Care Messrs. A. L. CHATTERTON & Co.,  
No. 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

—Hair washes are generally more harmful than good. There is only one substance on the face of the earth that has any virtue as a hair tonic, and that is rosemary oil. An essence made from rosemary oil greatly diluted in water is an excellent wash for hair that is becoming thin or falling out. It seems to revive and strengthen the scalp and stimulate the hair bulbs to renewed activity. All the other washes, more particularly those applications which contain grease of any kind, are far more hurtful than beneficial, since they clog up the scalp and prevent the natural nourishment being supplied to the hair.—*Exchange.*

—The Patent Office at Washington has one curiosity which is of no little interest to dentists and the manufacturers of artificial teeth. It is a set of ivory teeth made for Gen. George Washington in 1790 by a dentist of New York named John Greenwood. Greenwood was one of the first dentists of New York City, settling there about 1785, and two years later carving the double set of teeth for the "Father of his Country." He made two sets, the last being manufactured in 1795, after the first gave out, and it is said that the last set was buried with Washington. The first set was returned to Greenwood, and after his death was placed in the government museum.—*E. P. Blount, St. Louis.*

—It is a peculiar fact, and one that has attracted considerable attention in medical circles and journals, that the affliction, or at least peculiarity, of deafness in one ear is greatly on the increase. In walking along the street with a friend it is by no means unusual to notice that every time it is necessary to cross to the other sidewalk he is careful to keep on the same side of his companion, while if he cannot do this he strains his head around in an obviously

painful effort to hear. Like almost all modern troubles this deafness in one ear is generally attributed to the grip, but whether this is so or not the defect is certainly much commoner than it was a few years ago.

—A chiropodist can tell in a moment when a man exposes his foot to him where he lives, or, at any rate, where his work chiefly takes him. Mail carriers in the downtown districts seldom have corns, because they chiefly walk on level streets or up and down stairs. On the other hand, men living in the suburbs, especially in hilly districts, and who do not walk half as much, are frequently troubled. Nothing cultivates and encourages a corn so much as climbing a steep hill regularly, and the only remedy against hill-climbing corns seems to be the wearing of shoes with thick soles. Walking on very hard sidewalks continuously produces soreness on the sole of the foot, but seldom produces corns.

—A horse trainer states that specially prepared spectacles are being used in training horses, the idea being to magnify objects on the ground and hence teach the horse to step high. "I have trained many hundred horses and am surprised to find the spectacle story taken so literally and seriously. A peculiar kind of spectacle with blue glasses is used in some central European countries on cattle during long spells of snow on the hills to prevent blindness, but spectacles for horses have not yet been perfected, at any rate for training purposes. Magnifying lenses on the principles suggested might teach a colt to raise his feet high and become an aristocratic stepper, but by making everything in front absurdly large they would also make him balky and ruin him for all time. Besides stepping is much more the result of blood and breeding than of training."

—Dr. Decker, in his paper [says the *Homeopathic Recorder*], among other things said: "To-day a diagnosis must embrace the microbe, the cause; pathology, the effect, the symptomatology, the remote or secondary." (Now that we know the *cause* of disease to be the pesky little microbe, perhaps, the men of science will tell us what is the cause of the microbe).

—The *Doctor's Weekly* reports a patient "who apparently lost his appetite for strong drink through a course of treatment at the Keeley institute, lost his mind soon after and is now confined in an asylum for the insane. There is too much free use of the mysterious lymphs and inoculation which recent times have produced."

—The acute pain accompanying otitis is often relieved by the following mixture:

R Chloroform..... gr. i  
Olive oil..... grs. viii

Twenty to forty drops to be poured into the auditory canal, which is then closed by a little plug of cotton wool.

—The bite of the Gila monster, or heloderma, a lizard found in the southern part of this country, has been the subject of a number of scientific observations to try to determine whether or not it has any poisonous qualities. That it can fatally poison a man has been very certainly disproved, although like the tarantula, the centipede, and the scorpion this reptile is looked upon by the ignorant as having the power to inflict a deadly bite. A writer in the *New York Medical Journal*, in speaking of the variations in the reports given by different individuals, cautioned observers against falling into certain errors, one of which was to suppose that if a man bitten by a Gila monster drinks a quart of raw whisky and subsequently dies, it is fair to attribute the death to the bite without strong evidence that the whisky had nothing to do with the fatal result.



T. S. HOYNE, M. D.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

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# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 15, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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IT is very comfortable to be always in the fashion; it is, also, very pleasant to write only on popular topics, and on the popular side; but does this argue the correctness of the fashion? This but evidences that truth is not always palatable, and therefore, unprofitable.

Just now it is the fad to say unpleasant things of the bichloride of gold treatment, and worse things of its advocates.

Writing from a medical, ethical standpoint, after the copy set by the American Institute of Homeopathy, there can be but the one side to the shield; viewing it, however, from a less exalted plane, that ordinarily inhabited by the lay public, and the question promptly assumes a different and a very radical aspect. Which view embodies all of the truth?

\* \*

IT is the tendency of this age—if it has not been so from the dawn of any age—to utilize its brains, not always for the poetical betterment or benefiting our less happily accoutered brother or sister, but the more largely because it will help ourselves; in short, a selfish motive has, in the main, governed all ordinary sublunary affairs. Dreamers and sentimentalists have “blazed” the way, but it was the selfish instinct which led ambition and commerce to the utilization of the “dream”

or the “sentiment.” This, the present criticism, is written not from the heights of immortal fame, but from the lowly, every day, bread and butter plane of the Almighty Dollar.

\* \*

WHO, of the present flingers of stones at the Keeley Cure, would hesitate one single instant to profit by the discovery of an important secret of Nature, were he alone possessor of the find? Who, of all the fanatical denouncers of the discovery, would refuse to put behind him his present practice of \$3000 to \$10,000 per annum, with its toil, its thankless labors, its disappointments, its uncharitableness, and bad bills, and take up or continue to practice a mode of treatment as efficacious as this, both of cures and money? Who, of these immaculate ones, dares assert that the Cure does not cure in as great a proportion as any other known or unknown system? Let him stand forth!

\* \*

BECAUSE a prominent *litterateur* fell to his death after being pronounced cured; or because here and yon throughout the vast domain of the United States there have been relapses—is this the only ammunition for battering down the walls of the enemy? Because of an occasional murder, the use of firearms is not absolutely

interdicted ; because Bridget occasionally selects the kerosene route for climbing "dem golden stairs," has not precipitated legislation to crush the Standard Oil Company. The best informed antagonists of the Keeley Treatment know that the absolute cure of *every* dipsomaniac has never been held out. And it is evidence either of overzeal or malice to pick out an occasional failure, and disregard the hundreds or thousands of successes.

\* \*

HOW many of these criers of "crucify him !" will lay claim to the cure, not of ninety-five per cent. of all cases, as Keeley does, but, let us say, of ten per cent. of all dipsomaniacs falling within their practice ? Nay, make the statement broader still : how many will show an average recovery of all patients treated by them of ninety-five per cent., year for year ? It is by carefully pondering and ruminating on the pudding-string that measures of whatsoever kind are pronounced successful or unsuccessful. Homeopathy itself would long since have been extinguished by ridicule and martyrdom, had not the common people received it gladly, but *wholly* on its MERITS.

\* \*

EVERY society possesses the right to protect itself against the wrongdoing of any of its *members*. Conceded. And the American Institute of Homeopathy, therefore, was justified in taking any action it deemed necessary to protect itself. Exactly—to protect itself. But what danger menaced ? What Institute *member* had engaged in the highly nefarious practice of curing drunkards that, as homeopath, he had failed of curing ? The resolution introduced by a friend of the author did not so charge, but under the guise of a general resolution it conveyed to the friends and enemies of homeopathy everywhere that a

considerable portion of the Institute had forgotten its fealty to Hahnemann and similia. A pretty mess this made of it ! The Institute will have its hands full if it is to go on record with a mandatory and cautionary resolution every time a new "cure" is "discovered" !

\* \*

THE Upper House of the Institute, the Seniors, have in times past been made the target for much adverse criticism ; but their conservatism in the disposition of this bichloride resolution, and the wisdom of their report, gives color to the belief that that body was not created in vain. The cool, calm, and deliberate judgment of the Seniors, as presented by Bro. J. P. Dake, was in marked but favorable contrast to the schoolboy effusiveness and enthusiasm of the hour in which the report of the Juniors was read. For, viewed in its best light, the action of the Institute, in the absence of any specified charge, assumes that pitiable perversion of the commercial and industrial spirit called "a boycott." It says, if not in so many words, then by implication : "The Keely Treatment is a success ; but if you ever hope to belong to us, or if you do belong to us and hope to continue one of us, don't you DARE to touch it. We have spoken !"

\* \*

THE public looks upon these attacks as corroborative of that ancient slander that jealousy is a necessary stock in trade of a medical man. Is it not the people who should be clamorous for protection from these unethical, code-defying professionals ? Yet they make no outcry. When the doctors gather together, as they did at Columbus, to solicit legislation to protect the poor people from incompetent practitioners, the great unprotected masses of the people, being thereto moved by an

unethical bread and butter spirit, say :  
 "This is a doctors' fight ; hands off !"  
 And a few more resolutions like the bi-  
 chloride output of the recent Institute will  
 not hasten the repeal of that opinion.

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NOT all the perfervid rhetorical, nor yet  
 all the anathemas of all the dignified  
 code-upholding but creed-forbidding medi-  
 cal dignitaries, can stay the laity in making  
 use of every device that promises a better re-  
 turn for its money outlay than is made by  
 ourselves. If there be no value to the  
 Keeley Treatment, it will crumble to its own  
 destruction. If it be of value, then that is  
 the hand of a vandal which dares fling the  
 first stone. In either event the American  
 Institute of Homeopathy had no concern  
 with it. Keeley himself could not, by dint  
 of much thought, have devised a better ad-  
 vertisement for his cure than the fear  
 manifested by a progressive system of  
 medicine, *i. e.*, homeopathy, crystallized  
 in a boycott resolution. It was tele-  
 graphed all over the United States.

\*  
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WHAT, then, is the offense of the  
 homeopaths who have advocated its  
 use ? First, that it is against the code of  
 ethics to advertise ; and, second, it is the  
 usage of a secret nostrum. But who, to-day,  
 will rise and declare what is and what is not  
 advertising ? Submit to an ancient practi-  
 tioner the cards of our present sticklers for  
 the code ; show him the "interviews" in  
 the morning papers with eminent medical  
 men on every conceivable medical or non-  
 medical topic—"sneak advertisements,"  
 as the *Medical News* labels them ; place be-  
 fore him the hundreds upon hundreds of  
 sly ways of keeping the doctor's name in the  
 public eye, as Professor, Lecturer, Private  
 Hospital, Railroad Surgeon, Sanitarium,  
 etc., and abide his judgment !

WHAT constitutes a secret nostrum ?  
 Palpably that of whose ingredients  
 everyone, save the author, is ignorant. If  
 this were a valid indictment, what would  
 become of the practitioners who employ  
 sulfonal, antikaninia, antifebrin, antipyrin,  
 phenacetine, celerina, and the host of other  
 chemical and pharmaceutical compounds  
 and proprietary articles—paying enormous  
 monopoly prices, therefore—compositions  
 of which they know not the first element ?  
 Nay, even the Compound Oxygen Treat-  
 ment, which is sold as a secret, would put  
 some of our fervid homeopaths in the In-  
 stitute stocks !

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 \* \*

REDUCED to its ultimate parts the ob-  
 jection resolves itself into a personal  
 attack. Dr. Keeley, instead of making  
 millions out of his studies and experiments  
 ranging over a lifetime, ought to have  
 given his brains gratis to all the laggards  
 and stupids in the profession, and helped  
 them cure their cases, while he, Dr.  
 Keeley, continued his wearisome plodding  
 of a half starved but ethical profession,  
 and secure provender sufficient for self and  
 horse. Remember this criticism is not  
 written from a medical standpoint. We  
 assert that the rank and file of the medical  
 profession has no more right to the pro-  
 duct of Dr. Keeley's labors than it has to  
 that of Edison, unless it pays for it. Any  
 argument to sustain the opposite would  
 also prove that no doctor has a right to  
 charge for his visits and medicine.

\*  
 \* \*

SO much for the *right* which is some-  
 times paraded. There is a higher  
 motive which actuates all kind-hearted  
 men, all philanthropists—of this class the  
 medical profession numbers many, and  
 the pages of history are vocal with the  
 heroism and self-sacrifice of medical men.  
 It is a saving grace. It is as true of every

other learned profession or occupation. It is not confined to any race or country, nor to any age. It is a universal trait—that of brotherly love. Still, while this ideal motive lies at the root of all excellencies, our necessities drive us on to the goal of success much as if our own success were all there is to life. Can we blame our neighbor for profiting where we have failed?

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IF Keeley has discovered a preparation curative as claimed, why unite with the “strikers” and compel him to share it with those not helpful in its discovery? May he not do with his own as he likes? Shall the “union” men, who contributed not one dollar of capital nor one idea to the up-building of the vast manufacturing system which now lines both sides of the river, say to those who did so contribute, “You shall not, unless you divide with us?” Carnegie’s money, liberally divided among his striking workmen, would be productive of as fine results, other things being equal, as the distribution of Keeley’s Cure among the doctors.

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WE have no “Gold” Institute. We are not users of the bichloride treatment. We are not upholders of Keeley’s selfishness any more than we are of Carnegie’s. If Keeley wants ultimately to pose as a public benefactor, that is his grand American prerogative. But what we do insist upon is, that the American Institute should not permit anyone, more or less personally interested in such class or special legislation, to make use of its national influence ostensibly to decry a present popular fad in dipsomaniac treatment—*i. e.*, to cry before it is hit—but in reality to punish two or three homeopaths in a distant outlying State. In short, the American Institute of Homeopathy should not be the battle ground for factional or sectional fights.

## MENTAL SYMPTOMS AS A GUIDE TO THE SELECTION OF THE REMEDY.

By ISAAC BENTLY, M. D.

TO illustrate I will cite two cases :

CASE I. Patient, aged thirty-one years, teacher of commercial college, complained of much mental tax and worry. His time was all occupied, so that he ate his meals in haste and returned at once to his work. His tongue was heavily coated, of a whitish-yellow cast; a torpid liver; indigestion and constipation seemed to cover his case at first sight. In the field of vision he complained of a mistiness before the eyes, but more especially of a chain of several links that was always falling. The pupil of the eye was much contracted, and he complained of a crowding in his head. “Oh, that crowding! I cannot sleep on account of that crowding.” He would swing a pair of dumb-bells to draw the blood from the brain to ease that awful crowding. He treated with a specialist on nervous diseases for some time, and many others of both schools. He had taken a great deal of nux and podophyllin, also tried a rest of four months.

As the worried man of business and sedentary life, it seemed as if nux should have done something for him, but it failed. I discovered he had his name and address pinned to his coat collar. I asked what that was for. “Oh,” said he, “I have got so nervous I was afraid I would never reach Detroit, feared death would close the scene before I got here. I have got so timid I am afraid to trust myself alone. For instance, I walked over a very high bridge, and just as I got over the thought struck me, How will I ever get back? I may take a notion to commit suicide by jumping off.” When he came back to the bridge, fear overcame him, and he had to get a policeman and tell him of his nervous



condition and request him to walk over with him and watch him carefully for fear he would jump off. In short, fear made his future one sea of alarm. He feared softening of the brain, was afraid to go to bed alone, afraid of death before morning, afraid even to walk out alone. I gave aconite. Why? Because the most pathogenetic symptoms of that drug is fear. Hahnemann's keynote for the use of the drug is anguish of mind and body, restlessness, disquiet not to be allayed. The aconite patient is filled with fear, his very expression indicates fear. All the symptoms began to disappear under the use of the drug, although a chronic case of several years' standing.

CASE II. Fifty-five years of age, complained of indigestion and constipation, the tongue showed rather an alkalinity and was somewhat fissured. He complained of a brown stain over the breast and a corresponding one on the back, and a pain in the brachial region of each arm, and a nervous feeling that kept him from sleep. He said he used to wonder what women meant by nervousness; he had been in the war and faced twenty-four battles and never knew what fear was, but three years ago he began to realize what it meant. "For instance," he said, pointing to his team, "there is as quiet a team as there is in Detroit. They never ran away; the driver is a good horseman; still I feel timid to ride with him for fear of an accident. I am afraid to step on a street car for fear of a collision, and, for instance, last night just as I was going to sleep I remembered that my razor lay on the stand. I had to have it removed for fear I might cut my throat before morning." Here again we have the mental picture corresponding to the aconite pathogenesis. Aconite cured, although a case of three years' standing. The point of interest to

me was the long standing chronic form of disease yielding to aconite, for I had always thought the drug was only useful in the invasive stage of acute diseases.

DETROIT, MICH.

## REFLEX NEUROSES.\*

By A. W. REDDISH, M. D.

THE subject of this paper is broad, and it is my intention to take a broad view of the subject. What is a neurosis? A functional nervous disease or a derangement of the function or office of a nerve. In the auditory nerve it is manifested by singing and roaring in the ears; in the optic nerve by blurring of vision and specks before the eyes; in the olfactory nerve by exalted or deranged olfaction; in the sensory nerve by formication and gain; in the vasomotor nerves by spasms of the arterioles and disturbed circulation, and in the motor nerves by irregular and spasmodic movements.

What is a reflex action?

As most of the movements and operations of the body are conceded to be produced by reflex actions, it is well to understand this subject. Reflex actions are involuntary and of two kinds—reflex actions in health, and reflex actions in disease. The former are always regular and have a purpose in view; the latter are irregular and purposeless. It is of the latter that I intend to write, so after a few preliminary words on reflex actions in health I will proceed with the subject of this paper. If a stimulus be applied to the extremity of an afferent nerve, the impression is carried along that nerve to a reflex center, then back over an efferent nerve to, it may be, a remote part of the body and an action produced, differing in kind from the stimulus, but corresponding with the function of the efferent nerve so

\* Read before Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, 1892.

affected. Well known instances of this action are legion, and have been observed from remote times.

For instance: Tickle the sole of the foot, and the leg is withdrawn; let a strong light fall upon the retina, and the pupil contracts; place a strong acid on the tip of the tongue, and the muscles of the face are immediately set in motion. There is one other point: If a slight stimulus be applied to the right foot, the right leg draws up; if this stimulus be increased, both legs will draw up, and if it be still further intensified, it will be reflected along motor nerves that arise from points high up in the spinal cord until all of the muscles of the body are thrown in motion. Observe the application of this law to reflexes in disease further along in this paper.

Reflex action in disease is caused by an irritation of the peripheral extremity of an afferent nerve. This nerve may be either cerebro-spinal or sympathetic. This irritation passes to a reflex center and is then reflected over an efferent nerve, where a functional derangement takes place. This reflex action or functional disturbance, it must be understood, is not the result of chance, but is governed by an inflexible law. Every irritation must produce its own peculiar reflex action. Gastric irritations produce frontal headaches; renal irritations produce occipital headaches; worms and other intestinal irritations in children produce spasms. Slight irritations only produce twitchings, and in adults, in whom reflex actions are considerably diminished, similar irritations produce no results whatever. In this case the sympathetic are the afferent nerves, and the cerebro-spinal the efferent nerves. Among other well known instances may be mentioned: spasms from teething; epilepsy from sexual irritations; and tetanus and

trismus from penetrating wounds involving the cerebro-spinal nerves. The fact that this is very common in the horse and does not occur at all among other animals, verifies the fact that modifying causes exist, an inhibition which must always be taken into consideration.

Dr. Stevens, whom Dr. Ranney quotes in his "Lectures on Nervous Diseases," proves quite conclusively that chorea may generally be cured by correcting visual defects, refractive or muscular. Other well known and frequently verified examples are incontinence of urine from phymosis, and nausea and vomiting from irritation of the internal cervix uteri. This is most frequently observed during pregnancy, when flexions and versions exist to such an extent that the nerves of the internal cervix are pressed upon and severely irritated. Aside from pregnancy, various uterine diseases will produce these identical symptoms, such as polypus and inflammations, flexions and versions—anything that will irritate these nerves. I will now cite a few cases, and then close.

Mrs. S., æt. forty-five, commenced suffering December 17, 1888, with neuralgia of the stomach. The attack returned the following day, and from that time on rapidly increased in severity. She suffered two attacks each day, and resisted all modes of treatment. She could retain little or nothing on the stomach. Toward the latter part of January the poor woman had three attacks a day, of an hour's duration each, and nothing except morphine gave her the least relief. She lost flesh, and retched and vomited as soon as food or water entered the stomach, and led us to suspect ulceration. On January 30, 1889, we anæsthetized the patient, dilated and curetted the uterus with a sharp curette. A great many granulations came away. We also dilated the rectum, but

found it healthy. The patient immediately began to improve. The only after treatment consisted in an occasional dilatation of the uterus. The patient has completely recovered.

Another case, in which the neurosis was more general, is that of Lizzie M., æt. thirty-five, single. This lady came to me in July, 1888, with a history of neuralgia of the stomach, left ovary, occiput, and nape of neck. Frequent attacks of ovaritis, gastric catarrh, tenderness of spine, dysmenorrhea, and mental depression and apprehension. The condition of the patient was that of despair. Medical treatment had been of no avail. I initiated a course of treatment with temporary benefit. In November, 1889, we anæsthetized the patient, dilated the cervix, and corrected an existing retroflexion. The rectum was next dilated and a few sensitive pockets removed. The after treatment consisted in an occasional dilatation of the uterus and the application of Churchill's tincture of iodine. The patient has completely recovered. In this case the neurosis gradually extended upward, climbing successively from one reflex center to another until the sensorium became involved and abject despair reigned supreme. Cases of frontal headache from errors of refraction are so common that it is no longer of interest to cite cases. I have seen at least a half dozen instances of this in the last year—cases that resisted all methods of medication, and were finally relieved by wearing suitable glasses. The important point in reflexes, and I wish to repeat it, is that every irritation produces its own reflex action, and the great study in the future must be to locate them. Having a neurosis which we know to be reflex, locate the irritation which produces it.

SIDNEY, O.

## THE SANITATION OF RURAL HOMES.\*

By I. D. FORTON, A. M., LL. B., M. D.

MORE than three-fourths of the population of the United States are inhabitants of the rural districts, and yet sanitarians have hitherto busied themselves mostly with the sanitary requirements of the dwellers in the cities and larger towns, who constitute less than one-fourth of the entire population. This is probably due, in part, to the fact that it is generally assumed that the country is essentially salubrious, the city essentially the reverse, and, in part, also, perhaps, to the knowledge that sanitary regulations can be enacted and enforced in municipalities, while, generally, they can only be advised in the country—and that with but little chance that the advice given will be generally followed.

But if it be true, as we believe it is, that beyond the duty which the physician owes to his patient by reason of his employment as such, he also owes to the community in which he lives, by reason of his greater knowledge of the laws of health, and by reason of the demands of good citizenship, the further duty of explaining these laws and warning against their violation, the rural physician owes it to the ruralist (and that so much the more because the professional sanitarian neglects the country), to explain to him the hygienic laws which he should obey.

It is to be feared, however, that the average country doctor knows little and cares less for the modern science of sanitation. Even if he knows its teachings and professes to believe in them, a glance at the arrangement of his own home and its surroundings will show that he habitually disregards them in practice. For him, the exercise of the profession of medicine too often means simply the *dishing out* of a few

\* Read before Missouri Institute of Homeopathy at St. Louis, Mo., April, 1892.

violent drugs in dangerous doses, as dictated by what he is pleased to call his experience or, as he thinks, advised by a few obsolescent volumes, from which he brushes the dust now and then, when, perchance a case out of the (to him) ordinary happens to fall into his hands. From these, sanitary progress in rural districts has but little to hope for. But to the sad rule there are many noble exceptions—men who understand that a rural practice, because of its general character, demands a broader knowledge of medical science than even practice in a city, where special cases can easily be referred to specialists, and who endeavor, by close observation and constant study, to each day fit themselves better for the performance of the next day's high duties. It is for the latter that we write, and that not so much by way of instruction as by way of recalling to their minds facts with which they are already more or less familiar, and which have an important bearing upon the sanitary welfare of their *clientèle* and neighbors.

It cannot be denied that the country has, over the city, great natural sanitary advantages, nor that, in the days when sanitation was neither understood nor practiced in the larger centers of population, the latter had a much larger death rate and a generally lower standard of health. But the better understanding of the laws of sanitation, and their closer observance, has lessened the death rate of our cities, and raised their average standard of health, until now it may be at least questioned whether, upon the whole, cities of the better class are not more salubrious than country districts in the same latitude and climate. If, therefore, the country is to regain its pre-eminence in healthfulness, it must add to its natural advantages in that respect that observance of hygienic laws which has so largely enhanced the

physical well-being of the denizens of our larger municipalities.

Let us, then, briefly inquire how the accomplishment of this desirable end may be furthered by attention to the sanitary construction and management of rural homes.

First of all, we must premise that, in the nature of things, a proper pride in the home is indispensable to its due development. So long as our farmers' sons and daughters will be foolish enough to envy the lot of the slang-slissing, cigarette-sucking counterjumper, or of the inane, simpering, gum-chewing "saleslady," because, in spite of their empty pockets and emptier heads, they dress "in the style"; so long as they will look upon their residence in the country as a matter of unpleasant necessity—just so long will the rural dwelling be shanty, house, or mansion, but not home in the best sense of the term, and just so long shall we talk of sanitation or adornment to ears as deaf as the proverbial adder's. We have not time to elaborate this thought, but, beyond a doubt, the first step in the sanitation of rural homes is to teach the ruralist the fact that his can be made the most desirable of all homes.

In endeavoring to stick as closely as possible to our text—The Sanitation of Rural Homes—we shall, of course, be compelled to give the go-by to questions of dietetics, clothing, rest, recreation, and exercise, etc., etc., which, though quite as important to the ruralist as to anyone, do not fall within the purview of this paper.

PURE AIR, PURE WATER, FREE SUNLIGHT, constitute the trinity of things indispensable to health. Simple as it may seem at first blush, the most intricate problems of sanitation can all be resolved into the one problem of how to secure these.

It is hardly necessary to remind you of the fact that pure atmospheric air is composed of nitrogen 79 parts, oxygen 20.96



parts, and carbon dioxide .03 or .04 part (3 or 4 parts in 10,000), in mechanical combination, and that by the combustion of fuel and of lights as well as by the respiration of animals, a certain portion of the atmospheric oxygen is withdrawn as oxygen and given back as carbon dioxide, this being the result of chemical changes produced by the processes referred to, and that carbon dioxide is an irrespirable gas. In the case of animals, however, not only is carbon dioxide set free, but sometimes disease germs, and (as Brown-Séquard has shown) always poisonous ptomaines, are given forth. The percentage of carbon dioxide in a given atmosphere thus becomes an indirect measurement of the amount of organic impurities it contains. As the result of numerous experiments, the leading sanitarians of the world are pretty well agreed that seven parts of carbon dioxide in ten thousand, or about twice the quantity present in normal air, shows as great a contamination of the atmosphere as is consistent with the preservation of health. Adopting this standard, it has been calculated that, for each adult in health, one hundred cubic yards of fresh air must be supplied per hour. Therefore, in a room (say a bedroom), fourteen feet square and having a seven and a half foot ceiling the entire atmosphere should be renewed twice every hour if it had one occupant, four times if it had two, and so on. The importance of ventilation thus becomes apparent.

Proper ventilation, however, means more than the admission of unbreathed air to dwelling and sleeping rooms, for not all unbreathed air is wholesome. Ground air and noxious gases must be excluded. This matter of ground air is one which, we believe, is not generally understood. The ground everywhere is more or less porous. Its pores are necessarily occupied by some-

thing, generally either air or water. As two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, it necessarily follows that the air which has sojourned in the pores of the earth during dry weather is driven out from time to time by the rain water, which, being heavier, replaces it in the pores in question. The air thus expelled escapes, of course, in the direction of the least resistance. A heavy rain, therefore, will quickly clog the superficial pores, preventing the easy escape of the ground air in a direct upward direction, and if there chances to be any spot which is sheltered from the rain and whose pores are, therefore, as yet free, the ground air from a large surrounding area will escape at that spot. Thus, uncemented cellars become filled with ground air, which is afterward diffused through dwelling and sleeping rooms. The same thing occurs, though perhaps to a less extent, where there is no cellar, if the foundation walls are closed against the free circulation of the outside air.

Now, while it sojourned in the ground, this air gave up a part of its oxygen to assist in the oxidation of various carbonaceous substances existing there and taking up the carbon dioxide resulting from these chemical changes, as well as bacteria, some of which are pathogenic. The bacilli of tetanus, anthrax, malaria, malignant œdema, and typhoid fever have occasionally been found in such air. Even without these, however, ground air is totally unfit for respiration. The now classical experiments of Boussingault and Lévy have shown that the average composition of ground air per 100 volume, compared with normal atmospheric air, is as follows:

<i>Ground Air</i>		<i>Normal Atmospheric Air</i>
Oxygen,	10.35	20.9
Nitrogen,	79.91	79.1
Carbon Dioxide,	9.74	0.04



Or, in other words, that in ordinary ground air the oxygen is less than one-half what it should be, while the carbon dioxide is in amount two hundred and forty-three times greater than in pure air.

(To be continued.)

### MECHANICAL MASSAGE.

THIS is the title of a well written paper in a recent number of the *American Journal of Insanity*. It is plenteously illustrated with woodcuts. Used as here suggested, that is, to the insane or the chronically helpless, the application of machinery to the body to establish circulation seems all right; but the use of massage has always implied, to some of us at least, the direct communication of animal magnetism from the rubber to the rubbed as well as the mere mechanical kneading and punching and pounding. How a machine can accomplish this is not stated. Then, again, massage is very much in vogue with the rich and indolent—you rarely hear of a mechanic or a hardworking girl making use of massage, except that species of it accompanied with soap and water—to such indolent, obese, sedentary, rich lives a mechanical massage machine might be a necessity, the motor being taken from the dynamo plant; so that after a few days of “high-lonesomeness” with the “boys,” or the ingestion of midnight suppers and richly spiced wines, and sleeping it off a few hours turning loose of the mechanical massage machine on the dissipated body might rub and pound out the surplus that nature has not found itself competent to eliminate. A much cheaper method was that of the Indian who, having partaken to repletion of the good things, being further pressed by the good woman of the house, said he would go out and vomit, and come back and eat more—or words to that effect. The proper mas-

sage, except as above stated, is out of door employment, breathing in God's air and basking in his sunshine. Scientific massage, like scientific homeopathy, is very much out of place; more apt to be a fad than a necessity.

### HOW TO STRENGTHEN THE THROAT.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE always insisted that a great many of the ailments that were brought under his notice could have been escaped but for injudicious cooling of the throat. The throat must not be wrapped up too much; the great thing is to try to harden it. By care and persistence the neck can be made as weatherproof as the face. Many people who are not in the secret are amazed that the patriarchal Gladstone can stand for hours with head uncovered in the open air while a strong breeze is blowing. The ability to do this with impunity was gained by sitting habitually at a window through which a draught was created, so that the head became accustomed to all variations of temperature and all degrees of air motion. In the same way the throat can become habituated to varying conditions. It should be kept free from wrappings. Women should dispense with their great feather boas and Medici collars, and men should cast aside their stifling mufflers. It is an excellent practice to wear turndown collars, and gargling with cold salt and water in the morning has sovereign virtue, as well as bathing the throat first with very hot water and then with very cold. The throat thus gets the effect of a sudden shock, and is braced up and permanently strengthened.

—Doctor—Widdikens' wife was awfully cut up over his death last week.

Senior Medical Student—And between you and me, doctor, Widdikens was, too.—*Chicago News.*

## Book Reviews.

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THE TWO PATHIES—A dialogue, being No. 39 of the Homeopathic League Tracts, published by J. Bale & Sons, 87 and 89 Great Titchfield Street, London, at 4s. 6d. per hundred.

We have not heretofore given much attention to these tracts, not because of disinclination on our part, or of unworthiness of the tracts, but mainly because the matters treated of have, to us in this country, long since ceased to be matters of news or interest. In this land where everybody reads, from the lisping, shining-faced schoolboy to the decrepit pantaloon, on the street, at the table, in public conveyances, everywhere, the theory of homeopathy is fairly well understood, and the ancient ridicule of faith and infinitesimal dosage is but rarely heard. But the present tract, whose author, we more than suspect, deals with the current objections to our practice in a fashion so calm, so judicial, so logical, so free of all offense, that it must prove one of the best written campaign documents so far produced. It is cast in the mold of a conversation between two "old" university chums, graduates of the same class, but who afterward chose the one the allopathic, the other the homeopathic practice of medicine. The "conversation" is natural, not stilted nor cleverly engineered, so as to invariably bring out the bright side for "our" side. It admits our mistakes and our shortcomings; but yet, withal, no one can rise from its reading without a feeling that homeopathy is the winner in the friendly strife. It was a master mind which conceived this dialogue, and a master pen which engrossed it on the page of homeopathic history. It will hurt no one to read it—homeopath or allopath; the former

*should* read it to put new arrows in his quiver; the latter, to see how little there is in his school to be proud of. It appeals to every reasoning mind—not necessarily a medical mind. Every homeopathic college in the land ought to present each of its students with a copy.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By WILLIAM OSLER, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University, and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; formerly Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal; and Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. New York: 1892, D. Appleton & Co.

This excellent book, by a species of selection, has found its place on our shelves alongside Da Costa's "Medical Diagnosis," and so far as diagnosis alone goes it would cause some hesitation to say which of the two books could be best spared if one had to be taken. But the treatment endears it, and, of course, at once and forever removes it out of the domain of our doubt; not that a homeopath need to follow closely the lines laid down by this eminent author, though every homeopath will gratefully acknowledge the value of the many therapeutic lessons taught by Osler. The volume opens with an exhaustive paper on Typhoid Fever, which it handles in every conceivable form and aspect, with and without bacilli, and a treatment which instantly appeals to the practitioner as being eminently practical and safe. To quote other diseases would be only to duplicate our commendatory remarks already written, and add nothing stronger to our effort. The book is divided, coarsely, into eleven sections, as follows:

Specific infectious diseases.  
 Constitutional diseases.  
 Digestive system diseases.  
 Respiratory system diseases.  
 Circulatory system diseases.  
 Blood and ductless glands diseases.  
 Kidney diseases.  
 Nervous system diseases.  
 Muscle diseases.  
 Intoxicating diseases.  
 Animal parasite diseases.

These are divided, each according to its own measure of importance, and all gradations of each lesion carefully noted and commented on. The book is no less a reference book than a student's text-book. It is written in a clear, readable style, plentifully interlarded with "modern instances" of the disease under discussion; and in all matters treated of it is "up to date." In its 1050 pages it embodies a lifetime of study and an æon of experience. It gives us pleasure to recommend it.

—*Scribner's* has for three months amused and instructed countless readers with Grant's "Reflections of a Married Man." Surely this writer verifies the adage, "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin"; his Reflections are drawn to perfection. The "Wrecker" is still very good. "Unter den Linden" is charmingly written and handsomely illustrated. One may read, and feel at once that he is in the grand boulevard of Berlin. Many features of the "Children of the Poor" article appeal not alone to our sympathy but to our patriotism. It seems also eminently proper that the poor—the very poor—who could not well be reached by the middle class institutions, should be thus carefully nurtured and instructed in patriotic tribute to our flag, to our government, its form of elective franchise, and the othersome many details of our Republic, seeing that, as poli-

tics are conducted to-day, with the painful degree of absenteeism of the educated and more refined American from the political "machine," the backwards, the slums, the foreign element, the ignorant classes, the tenement house brigade, by their numerical value as voters, are practically the leading faction of American (?) politics. If some of our pedagogic reformers, the introducers of foreign languages, the dead languages, and the multiplication of "accomplishments" in our public school system, could be unhorsed for a time sufficiently long to inbibe the thought that the honest government of a Republic begins in the education of the six year old boy and girl, and not as a side issue in after years, it would be better for the United States both as a form of government and as a people.

### Society Meetings.

—The Oneida County Homeopathic Medical Society had their third quarterly meeting of the year at Dr. Laird's office, Utica, July 20. Dr. Tousley of Rome presided, Dr. Barrus was secretary. Dr. Terry was to have read a paper, but was unable to be present. Discussions on Obstetrics and on Tuberculosis were held. Dr. Laird showed specimens of bacillus tuberculosis under the microscope. Dr. William R. Davis was elected a member of the society. The next meeting will be in October. The members present were: Drs. Tousley and Southwick, of Rome; Dr. L. L. Brainard, Little Falls; Dr. Dewing, Clayville; Dr. Spencer, Trenton; Drs. Barrus, Laird, Capron, Chase, and Davis, Utica.

—The regular quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Society was held at Sharon Heights, Mass., Friday, July 9.

—The Monroe County Homeopathic Medical Society held its regular quarterly meeting at Rochester, N. Y., July 19. Dr. W. B. Carman, president of the society, presided, and a large attendance was present. Drs. A. E. Leach and D. G. Bennett were elected members of the society, and the names of Dr. L. W. Carpenter and Dr. P. W. Neefus were proposed for membership. The reading and discussion of papers followed. The programme was: "The Muscular Relations of the Eye," by Dr. E. F. Bissell; "The Puerperal Patient," by Dr. Marcena E. Sherman; "Post-partum Hemorrhage," by Dr. B. F. Lockwood; "Paracentesis," by Dr. M. E. Graham; "Clinical Cases," by Dr. A. E. Leach; "Removal of the Coccyx," by Dr. T. F. Thurber.

—The Central Homeopathic Association of Iowa convened at the Clifton Hotel, Cedar Rapids, July 20, with the following physicians present: Dr. Cogswell, Dr. C. E. Walters, and Dr. W. A. Hubbard, Cedar Rapids; Prof. J. G. Gilchrist, Iowa City, Dr. A. J. Murch, president of the society, Belle Plaine; Dr. C. J. Lorzeaux, Dysart; Dr. R. M. Parsons, Traer; Dr. Leora Johnson, Iowa City. Others arrived later. The morning hours were devoted to discussion of clinical cases and topics that were suggested. In the afternoon Prof. Gilchrist of the homeopathic medical department of the State university, in which he is professor of surgery, read a paper on the "Nature of Morbid Action." This was the annual meeting of the society and will be productive of much good to its members.

The association is one of the most important of the similar organizations of the profession in the State, comprising among its members the leading physicians of Central Iowa.

It was organized in December of 1879. Its sessions have all been of interest and well attended.

The association was called to order by the president, Dr. S. J. Murch, of Bell Plain, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. J. A. Wood, D. D., of St. Paul's M. E. Church. Following this the minutes of previous session were read and the regular business taken up in order. Dr. W. A. Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, the association's delegate to the American Institute, gave an interesting account of his attendance at that meeting.

Dr. R. M. Parsons, of Traer, gave an interesting article on Round Cell Sarcoma of the Mediastinum, illustrating the same by a clinical case. This was followed by earnest discussion led by Prof. J. G. Gilchrist, of Iowa City, and Dr. Ch. Cogswell, of Cedar Rapids.

Dr. Cogswell gave a thoughtful paper on Retained Placenta, which brought him many compliments from the members present.

Dr. W. A. Hubbard read a valuable paper on the Proper Treatment of Subinvolution of the Uterus, which was in turn discussed with much benefit.

Prof. Gilchrist and Dr. Cogswell followed with short talks on Antisepsis in Obstetric Surgery.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. R. M. Parsons, of Traer; vice president, Dr. W. A. Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids; secretary, Dr. C. E. Walters, of Cedar Rapids.

At 1 P. M. the association, accompanied by their ladies, enjoyed a sumptuous banquet, served by Maxow, of the Clifton. This proved one of the pleasant features of the gathering.

The afternoon was given mainly to the consideration of clinics, of which there were presented cases of cancer of the



stomach, convergent strabismus, chorea, and chronic eczema.

The society then adjourned to meet in Marion, December 28 next.

—POTTSVILLE, July 28.—The annual meeting of the Schuylkill County Homeopathic Medical Society was held here to-day at Pennsylvania Hall. There were in attendance Drs. Garrison, Bloomsburg; Keifer, Leib, and Weist, Schuylkill Haven; Dehr, Tamaqua; Beshore, Pine Grove; D. W. Strautz, J. S. and Mrs. Kistler, Shenandoah; E. L. Straub and N. F. Kiseler, Minersville, and F. W. Beyer and F. W. Swalm, Pottsville. A paper was read by Dr. Beshore on Diet, and Dr. D. W. Straub read one on Typhlitis. Before the society adjourned the following officers were elected: President, Dr. D. J. Kiefer; vice president, Dr. E. L. Straub; secretary, Dr. M. S. Mistler; treasurer, Dr. Beshore. The next place of meeting was fixed for Tamaqua on October 27.

### World's Congress Notes.

—The decision of the American Institute to hold its next session in connection with the World's Congress of Homeopathy at Chicago, in 1893, will insure the largest and most representative meeting of our School ever held.

—The International Hahnemann Association has been invited to take part in the Congress.

—The new four-mile intake will be ready for use in a few weeks, and Chicago will then have one of the best systems for securing pure water in the world.

—The Great Northern Hotel, new and elegantly furnished, absolutely fire-proof, has been engaged for the headquarters of the Congress. It is about three blocks

from the Art Building, where the sessions of the Congress will be held. Rooms will be furnished at regular rates. Application should be made at once to Dr. J. H. Bufam, Venetian Building, Chicago.

—The magnificent Art Building, to cost \$1,000,000, in which the meetings of the Congress are to be held, is now being rapidly built, and will be completed May 1, 1893. It will contain two audience rooms, seating 3500 each, and a dozen or more halls, seating from 300 to 700 each. Ample facilities will be afforded for introductory exercises, general sessions, and committee meetings, under the same roof.

—One of the most interesting studies for physicians at the Exposition will be its sewerage system; 6000 sanitary closets will be built in marble compartments. From these the sewerage will be conveyed to large tanks at the southeast corner of the grounds, there purified by chemicals, its solids pressed into cakes, and burned in furnaces.

Arrangements are made for a permanent city of 300,000 inhabitants. This method will therefore receive a thorough test.

—The Congress will convene Monday, May 29, 1893, and continue its session through the week, the last session being held June 3.

—It is hoped that the attractions of the Exposition, with those of the Congress, will secure a large representation of physicians of our school from foreign countries. The committee will make earnest endeavors to secure such delegates.

### Globules.

—Dr. George William Winterburn, the editor of the *Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pedology*, has re-



moved to his new house, No. 230 West 132d Street, New York.

—Our portrait supplement accompanying this issue is the picture of Dr. T. S. Hoynes, one of Chicago's distinguished practitioners.

—The homeopathic staff of the Deaconess Home, Denver, Col., held an annual meeting and elected the following officers: Dr. B. A. Wheeler, president; Dr. S. S. Smythe, vice president; Dr. Eugene F. Storke, secretary and treasurer.

—Joseph E. McKenzie, M. D., of New York City, who recently graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and to whom was awarded the \$100 prize microscope for the highest average standing in all subjects during the three years of medical study, has gone to Geneva, N. Y., and is now acting as assistant to Dr. N. B. Covert.

—Dr. Pemberton Dudley, General Secretary of the Institute, will remove about August 1, to No. 1405 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia.

—Articles of incorporation were filed July 12, by the Homeopathic College Building Company, Kansas City, Mo. The capital stock is \$20,000, and a building will be purchased by the directors for the purposes of a homeopathic medical college. The stockholders, of whom the last nine are to form a directorate, are as follows: George A. Dean, Julius Baer, S. C. Delap, A. E. Neumeister, Clark Edgerton, William L. Ray, William D. Foster, J. C. Wise, H. M. Meriwether, L. G. Van Scoyoc, and J. F. Elliott.

—The project for the new homeopathic hospital in Salem, Mass., is being pushed forward. A substantial fund is already in the hands of the committee, and a member says that he can get, as soon as negotiations for a building are completed, the sum of \$10,000 from a friend of the homeopathic

school. It is rumored that a committee contemplate purchasing a residence on Washington Square. The price asked is \$46,000.

—Dr. Hugo Engel lays his grievance against homeopathy before the whole world in the *Medical News*. He makes the usual complaint that the homeopath has not added one iota to the scientific advances in the Art of Medicine; that he did not discover "the stethoscope, the self-registering thermometer, the sphygmograph, and all the many instruments of precision enabling us to note the slightest deviation from health." Well, what of it? Suppose they didn't. Dr. Engel very carefully refrains from charging that homeopathy is *not* the most successful in the treatment of the sick; that its mortality everywhere is singularly light as compared with his school; that it has revolutionized the treatment of the sick the world over, his own school in especial. What boots it to discover the leak in a pipe if that discovery is not seconded by an ability to stop the leak? What care we for ptomaines and the intricate metabolic processes underlying cell function, if our patients persist in dying unless homeopathic treatment is applied? Here is Dr. Engel's idea of homeopathy—hardly a new one: "What would sensible people say to-day if a child had lice and we gave the powdered lice and the dandruff, etc., internally as a remedy for the lice? That is exactly Hahnemann's method in the itch!" But when Dr. Engel lays claim also to bacteriology as the discovery of the allopathic school, he is wrong—as wrong there as he is in his knowledge of homeopathy. Bacteriology is the result of researches and studies of *non-medical* men, chemists, naturalists, physiologists, etc. And the allopaths, with the desperation born of necessity, adopted that, as they have every fad, in the hope of hitting on something that will reduce their

infamous mortality. Dr. Engel ought to take a course or two in an honest investigation and study of homeopathy.

—To become a doctor of medicine in Germany the candidate, before entering upon a course in medicine, is required to have had three years in a preparatory school, nine in the gymnasium, and five years in the university. And yet, after all this red tape, Germany sends to England for a specialist to treat the heir apparent's cancerous throat. The principal value of these years and years of study seems to be in rendering the physician sufficiently astute to dig for bacteria or other high toned game, but unable to receive a practical hint from an every-day practice of his profession. In Mexico it requires a six years course of medical training; still, who ever heard of a Mexican physician of any very great celebrity?

—CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—An open competitive examination of candidates for Junior Assistant and Female Physicians, to fill vacancies in the medical staff of the several State Hospitals, will be held at the rooms of the Civil Service Commission in Albany, August 24, 1892. Salary of Junior Assistants \$1400 and board; Female Physicians \$1200 and board. For further information apply by mail to Clarence B. Angle, secretary, Albany, N. Y. John B. Riley, chief examiner. Albany, N. Y., July 20, 1892.

—Dr. Blackwood, in the *Medical Summary*, September, slashes the popular root beer in a lively manner, as witness: "For several seasons past I have had a large number of cases of indigestion due to this soaking of families with this wretched slush, and I have stopped the trouble in all of them by simply letting them know what the *fons et origo mali* was. (It also stopped a lot of professional visits for myself.) As the editor wants me to give him some copy to

fill up a corner, I don't know that I can do better than warn my friends of the trouble this prevalent beverage is causing among all classes of the community, but more particularly to those whose scruples forbid the drinking of good beer, and who, in lieu of something thicker than water, take to this specious humbug."

—The Nervine is Dr. N. Emmons Paine's new private hospital for the mentally infirm at West Newton, nine miles from Boston. Dr. Paine has had large experience in his specialty as Superintendent of the Westborough Asylum for the Insane, and we gladly recommend his Nervine to all homeopathic patrons.

—Bathing is essential to health and happiness. A man rises in the scale of respectability after a bath. He feels grander and greater; and I am not sure but what the same might be said of a nation. Would it be too much to say that Rome owed her greatness to her public baths? Undoubtedly they had their influence in stimulating the nerve centers of the exquisite patrician, till he felt himself almost a god, when compared to the neighboring barbarian. Had Rome been as attentive to her morals as she was to personal charms, the nineteenth century would have seen that great empire still intact.—*Dr. Davis.—The New Remedies.*

[Ah, yes, but was it not the very fact of her bathing so much which caused her to become effeminate? The hardy races of the world, as a rule, have been those who had not too much to do with water, externally or internally.]

—Smith.—Look here, Brown, we'll soon decide the matter; let's ask the waiter. "Waiter, are tomatoes a fruit or a vegetable?" Waiter—Neither, sir. Tomatoes is a hextra!

# The American Homœopathist.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

NEW REMEDIES (Chicago) speaks somewhat disparagingly of the new college to be in Chicago this coming fall, whereat we grieve sorely. It costs so little nowadays to "start" a medical college, so far as the renting of suitable rooms in a moved-away-from neighborhood and stocking the "college" with benches and blackboard is concerned, and the embryo professors are so plentiful that we feel like giving them all a fair swing. A multiplication of new colleges in various sections of the country will very soon precipitate a wildcat college era, with its undoubted collapse, and rebound to the established and endowed institutions of medical learning. It was so with banking and life insurance. We are not throwing cold water on the new venture at Chicago. We are not informed that it is to be an exclusively high potency college—though if it is, we cordially join hands with *New Remedies*; we have been advised, however, that much dissatisfaction existed in Chicago with the course and policy of the existing schools, and that the new faculty will be based on an advanced principle in medical incorporations, and will unite the homeopathic profession there and elsewhere in a strong assault on old school therapeutics. If, therefore, the new college is to be a visible resistance to unpopular or out-of-date policy as well in government as in

teaching, then it has a right to professional favor and *will* succeed; if, however, its corner stone is high potency, it has no title as a homeopathic college, and, if established, will remain an organized menace to the school as a whole. The calm and dignified policy of the Institute has won over many of the high potency practitioners, and the journals, even those who have in former times assailed the "mongrel" Institute, in the last few years have changed their attitude, and speak candidly and without bitterness. Right at the threshold of this peaceful movement, the projection of a high potency school would be a willful reversal of the good feeling that has been engendered and promised at an early day to wipe out all potency differences. We hope the *New Remedies* is misinformed as to the *raison d'être* of the new college.

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"THE greatest mistake that the medical attendant of a fever patient can make is to treat temperature. Pyrexia is but one element in the syndrome group of the febrile process." So says Editor Gould of *The Medical News*—an old school editor of the most pronounced type. Now, our imitative alleo-heomopaths, the scientific kind, will please take notice and stop the giving of *veratrum virides* in drop doses to drop the temperature.

A HOMEOPATH, that is to say, a graduate of a homeopathic college, whose stock of current medical literature is the *New York Medical Record*, and who imbibes all his homeopathic ideas from old school prescription formulæ, has no business in a homeopathic society, and infinitely less right to be in a place of responsibility, where his example, even if not any outright teaching, will tend to mislead the young and inexperienced.

#### THE BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

IN the absence of the chairman, Dr. E. M. Hale of Chicago, Dr. W. E. Leonard of Minneapolis was selected to preside *pro tem.*, Dr. Kraft being secretary and stenographer. The meeting of the bureau was held in the general sessions hall of the Institute on Thursday afternoon.

The secretary read the paper of Dr. Richard Hughes of England on "The Teaching of Materia Medica" which took the ground that the prevalent plan of teaching materia medica in the homeopathic colleges was in contradiction to the true, the pathogenetic, plan; he deprecated this very much, and hoped there would be a speedy return to the system of Hahnemann and the earlier disciples, with a consequent elimination of the many untrustworthy addenda of clinical verifications and other valueless, because unknown, symptoms—unknown in the sense that they have no basis in the drug pathogenesis—the provings as made upon the healthy person.

Dr. T. F. Allen, in speaking to the paper, said that Dr. Hughes was certainly far out at sea in his strictures on the teaching in homeopathic colleges. Dr. Allen knew the modes of teaching in every college of the world, and in no one of

these institutions did he believe there was any desertion of the Hahnemannian method of using the pathogenesis as the basis of our work. He believed that there was never a better book published for the use of the old school physician who was anxious to be brought to homeopathic light than the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis*. But for the student, one in accord with the homeopathic schema, something in addition must be recommended. He believed, further, that materia medica should be taught by illustration and by clinical work.

Dr. A. L. Monroe said that he had counted at least ten of the sixteen professors of homeopathic materia medica as in the room, and he believed that they fully understood the best way of teaching the subject, and that the strictures of Dr. Hughes did not fit either of them. He had watched the journals and had talked with the students from various schools, and had reached the conclusion that homeopathic materia medica is not only well taught, but in the true Hahnemannian fashion. He detailed his way of opening the session by teaching the students a series of aphorisms which could be applied all through the student life. He described briefly his induction of the classes into the range of remedies. It was not his plan to cover the whole materia medica, but only the more important polychrests; the minor remedies he left to his assistants. He discouraged active memorization; he taught by association of ideas.

Dr. C. S. Mack said that the study of materia medica was a study of the drug pathogenesis. He also deprecated the great use made of clinical verifications, because they were mainly empirical, and not based on the Hahnemannian system of proving on the healthy person. He cited instances of the confusion which is apt to



arise in the student's mind on reading some of our popular text-books, where exactly contradictory symptoms are permitted to follow each other, the one being the result of honest homeopathic provings, the other as like as not interpolated from some clinical experience. It is absolutely wrong to say that because a certain symptom in a sick man disappears under the administration of a remedy that therefore that remedy given to a well man must produce that symptom.

Dr. Chas. Mohr did not think that Dr. Hughes' criticism would fit the *Hahnemann* at Philadelphia. He thought that possibly Dr. Hughes's remarks were the result of the non-acceptance by the profession at large of his *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*. In his judgment that book ought to be recommended as a text-book in every homeopathic college. He based his lectures on Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura* and the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*. These two books will give the students a firm and logical foundation for their belief in the efficacy of the similars.

Dr. J. C. Morgan considered Dr. Hughes' admonition timely. The views expressed are, however, in antithesis to Hering and Dunham, and Farrington, and Lippe. Every day some new remedy is introduced into the pharmacopœia : where is the man with a fair practice who can give the necessary time and attention to proving the new candidate? Therefore we all grasp at helps to cut corners with through the wilderness. Clinical verifications are corner cutters. Like the common aphorisms of life the clinical verifications have become established by constant iteration and proving of their correctness.

Dr. J. P. Dake concurred completely in the advice of Dr. Hughes. He had not been on the lecture platform to teach *materia medica* for forty years, but he believed the trend of the times was to slight some of

the old landmarks, the laws which should govern the study and practice of homeopathy, and a too great recourse to labor-saving devices and unhomeopathic measures. The only way in which to get true characteristic symptoms of a drug is by a proving upon the healthy, and not by clinical records from the sick chamber.

Dr. C. B. Gilbert contended that we need to be thankful for every clinical verification found. He was grateful to old Jahr for all those clinical notes, as he was to every author. For, said he, the proving made upon the healthy never gives us the complete picture of sickness, only a faint imitation of some of its symptoms; the processes are not the same, for the causes are not the same; and the hiatus between the imitation and the actual disease can only be filled out by the clinical verification. As to the *Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis*, it reminded him of the man with a span of horses, one of whom was disabled and taken to the blacksmith shop, while with the remaining horse hitched to the pole the man continued to drive. He classed it as a one-sided affair. Why should there be no record of symptoms produced with remedies above the 12th decimal? He remembered seeing in Allen's *Encyclopedia* the statement that nux given in the 1000th potency produced symptoms diametrically opposite to those produced by the crude drug or the lower numbers. Should not the student know this dual action of a drug?

Dr. J. S. Mitchell had had about twenty-five years of medical professorship, and declared that if a student failed to come up to the mark in a general way, if he knew anything at all, he usually passed on his *materia medica*. He wanted the ten professors present to enlist more enthusiasm in the proving of new drugs, such as are appearing in the market every day.

Dr. T. C. Duncan said it is one thing to



teach elementary materia medica and quite another to make the application to the practical lines of life. In the old school the student is given the clinical history of a drug as a starting point. Thus he has something to work on. The essayist has a big job on his hands when he attempts to instruct all the professors of materia medica how to teach their specialty. Dr. Lippe's way of studying a new remedy was to read it carefully over and over and over again until, eventually, he discovered something in it that was peculiar to itself; then when the opportunity presented he would use it; if it proved successful in ameliorating his patient or in curing, he made a note of it. He had not the time in his busy practice of going back to the pathogenesis of each drug and making extended provings upon the healthy.

Dr. T. F. Allen cited the method of teaching clinical therapeutics adopted for the past three years in his college, which consisted in taking the symptoms of a case as left on the blackboard by the clinical professor who had preceded him and studying out, with the aid of his repertory, the symptoms, until the remedy was apparent.

Dr. J. D. Graybill called attention to the teaching of the chemical affinity of each drug of our materia medica. Every drug has a side to which it belongs. Thus *veratrum vir.* turned the plane of polarization to the right, while the *veratrum album* acted upon the left. This, he said, was clearly set forth in the Found's Elementary Chemistry.

At this point Dr. Kraft read his paper entitled "Materia Medica Teaching in Colleges." In this paper the essayist contended that the use of a manuscript was objectionable save in the details and historical narrative of the drug. His plan was to colloquialize and visualize his remedy. He used a blackboard, and with

chalk drew pictures and interested his students. He built up his remedy from all sources, anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., until some leading characteristic of the remedy had been sufficiently impressed upon the class; then he applied that to the homeopathic use. He discouraged memorizing symptoms. He encouraged idealization of the remedy, and teaching how to prescribe upon the totality of the symptoms, and never upon an isolated symptom or a keynote.

Dr. E. C. Price read a paper in synthetic form, entitled the "History, Synthetic Symptomatology, Therapeutic Application and Comparison of *Thuya Occidentalis*," this being a work of the Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore.

The chairman *pro tem.* then read his paper on the "Evolution of Materia Medica," which carefully took up the institution of the first homeopathic provings, and traced the work down to the present day, using figures and data to establish his position that the materia medica of to-day, while still based upon the doctrines promulgated by Hahnemann, was vastly improved, and worthy of a scientific place in the history of the world.

Dr. T. F. Allen deprecated the fact that the action of the American Institute had cut off the work of original provings; they had meant well in surrounding the work with so many safeguards, but it had practically destroyed the labor. Before that, anyone could take a drug for a season and report the symptoms; and while that, as a general rule, was worthless, yet it not infrequently happened that some of these haphazard provings produced some one or two symptoms that opened the door to a more extensive and perfect proving. He mentioned the case of a lady with a perspiration smelling like garlic. After long search, he found that a long while ago

someone had reported a similar instance in a German journal, produced by eating a certain root, and this was the *artemisia vulgaris*. He gave this remedy and cured his case. That fragmentary proving had not been lost.

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft related the experience of the doctor who, being called to a case, was obliged to go on foot; as he was walking along toward the abode of his patient, having gone about two miles, he found that he had left his medicine case at home. While thus moving along and thinking, he plucked a plant and began chewing the root. This happened to be the *artemisia*. Before he reached his patient's house, he had been seized with colic and diarrhea of a peculiar kind. Arrived at this destination, he found a baby suffering with colic and diarrhea very much similar to his. Assuming a wise air, he directed the gathering of this root, steeping it, and giving to baby. This cured the patient.

Dr. C. B. Gilbert had cured the garlic sweat symptom repeatedly with aloe when it was confined to the armpits; also with thuya.

Dr. J. C. Morgan read "Late Symptoms of Hydriotic Acid." Other papers presented were the following: "Proving of *Ficus Indica*," by B. N. Bannerjee, M. D., of Calcutta; "Cactus Grandiflorus," by E. M. Hale, M. D., Chicago; "Sabal Serrulata," by E. M. Hale, M. D., Chicago; "Sabal Serrulata: the Proving of Saw Palmetto upon a Woman," by Will S. Mullins, M. D., Henderson, Ky.; "Fragmentary Proving of Sabal Serrulata," communicated by Drs. Haviland and Blackburn of Butte City, Mont.; "Proving of Sabal Serrulata," by Robert Boocock, M. D., of Flatbush, N. Y.

This concluded the labors of the bureau, and on motion, the same was adjourned.

## REPORT ON OPACITY.\*

By E. W. SAWYER, M. D.

I WILL report verbally a case of an opacity causing partial loss of sight from, as I thought, a suppressed discharge from the eye. I directed my treatment with that idea, and in a few days his eyes became bathed in pus, which continued for three weeks, with the result of perfectly restoring the sight.

Dr. L. W. JORDAN—The discharge from the eye is an effort on the part of nature to relieve the eye of the trouble. One can readily see how harsh applications of different kinds may do great harm.

Dr. C. S. FAHNESTOCK—If these discharges are the result of an effort of nature to throw off the disease, how do we account for those cases of opacity which get well without a discharge. I have seen two cases in which the opacity had lasted for a year or so, and tattooing had been advised. Fortunately, this was deferred, and in one case a remedy administered. The case got well without any discharge whatever, the cornea remaining a little bit irregular, as shown by the patient's vision. In the other case the opacity was treated by local applications. It also cleared up entirely in the course of time. It was a little girl about sixteen years old. The remedy in the first case was calc. carb. 200th.

Dr. J. JORDAN—Opacities in children often clear up, without any treatment whatever, and usually without discharge. What I stated was that in acute cases the discharge may act as a relief to the eye.

Dr. J. T. BOYD—I think that local applications are sometimes necessary, yet I think they are often abused and applied to the harm of the patient. I can report a case of a man suffering from severe inflammation of the eyes. He had been to several oculists and had been treated by them for several weeks. He came to me. I found

\* Read at the Indiana Institute, 1892.

him of a rheumatic diathesis, and became satisfied that the local trouble was the outcome of constitutional trouble. I applied nothing, but gave medicine internally. He got well rapidly. The trouble with oculists, and I might say specialists in general, is that they often overlook the constitutional trouble and treat the case locally only.

Dr. JORDAN—The local application of drugs is a matter in which we are a little bit backward on, as a school. No one can doubt that there is great use in the application of heat in recent cases of burns. Apply heat properly and quickly and it will prevent the formation of blisters, and we do not need to hunt up any constitutional remedies. Medicines do good locally when indicated, and their action is especially beneficial in eye troubles. ~~in the~~

Dr. W. B. CLARKE—It is not so much a question of local applications as it is a question of the skill and knowledge with which they are applied. I know of a gentleman, the leading optician here, to whose eyes sugar of lead was applied for inflammation, with the result of producing a complete opaque condition on one cornea. I suppose the mistake in this case came because there was an abrasion at the time the application was made.

### THE SANITATION OF RURAL HOMES.

By I. D. FOULON, A. M., LL. D., M. D.

*(Continued from page 258.)*

THE remedy, of course, consists in cementing cellars where they exist, or in providing free ventilation under the house where they do not. But, of course, the ground air gradually escapes, in any event, and contaminates the atmosphere more or less as it is more or less diffused through it; therefore the farther one is removed from its place of exit, in other words, the higher one is above the ground, other

things being equal, the purer the air. From this it follows that upstairs bedrooms are to be preferred.

But ground air is not the only, indeed, probably not the main source of contamination of the atmosphere which the ruralist breaths. The pigpen, the horse stable, the cow lot, and other necessary outbuildings send forth effluvia always offensive to human nostrils and often dangerous to human life, sometimes by directly causing disease, oftener by reducing vitality and the normal resistance to infection. Therefore, in laying out a country home with its appurtenances the direction of the prevailing winds should be one of the first things taken into account. In this region, the winds of summer and autumn (the seasons when decomposition is most active), are, from the west and southwest. Stables, styes, compost heaps, etc., should, therefore whenever at all practicable, be set to the northeast, or, at any rate, to the eastward of the residence and as far from it as practicable, so that the offensive and dangerous effluvia referred to may be carried away from rather than to the home upon the wings of the summer zephyrs. This simple precaution, however, is generally disregarded. Indeed, it has seemed to us that, with singular obtuseness of judgment, the average ruralist, in this latitude, generally sets his stables and other outhouses where his olfactory sense may assure him at all hours of the night as well as of the day that, like the star-spangled banner of the song, they are "still there."

Assuming that due care has been taken to secure the purity of the air that must be the source of the house ventilation, the question remains how best to supply the living rooms with this pure air in sufficient quantities. In the majority of rural residences, if the initial air space, that is to say, the amount of air which the room will

hold, is sufficient (and it should be about forty cubic yards for each adult occupant and twenty-five or thirty for children under ten years of age), natural ventilation, that is to say, ventilation by diffusion or osmosis through porous walls, by perflation or the effect of air currents, and by the currents which arise from the unequal expansion of the interior and exterior air caused by variation in temperatures dependent upon stove and fireplaces, etc., will usually suffice. When the initial air space is not sufficient, or on those calm days when the interior and exterior temperatures are nearly the same, some artificial method must be used. For the ordinary farmhouse, the ventilators provided must be both simple and inexpensive. A thin board, or a piece of canvas six or seven inches wide, tacked across the lower portion of the window frame on the inner side will answer all ordinary purposes. Upon raising the sash three or four inches, two openings directed toward the ceiling, (the proper direction for all air admitted for ventilation, since cold drafts are thus avoided and a more equable diffusion of the fresh air occurs,) are made, the one between the lower sash and the strips described, the other between the upper and lower sashes. These means will suffice for ordinary ventilation, but whenever practicable, the "living rooms" and sleeping apartments should be subjected, at least once a day to one or two hours' fresh air flushing, by opening wide doors and windows and thus creating drafts to carry away all noxious miasms.

Scarcely, if at all, less important than the supply of pure air is the question of the supply of water. This, in rural communities, is ordinarily obtained from cisterns or wells. Cistern or rain water is generally believed to be quite pure and wholesome. When, however, it is remembered that the rain not only gathers

atmospheric impurities in its way down from the clouds, but also dilutes and washes down with it the excrements of birds, the carcasses of insects and other organic impurities that may have accumulated upon the roofs whence it flows into the cisterns, the ideal purity of that water supply will be seen to be quite imaginary, and that in spite of so-called filters, which in a very short time become a breeding place for bacteria and add to the water more disease germs than they abstract from it. The rapid putrefaction of stagnant rain water is proof positive that it is neither antiseptic nor aseptic. The wholesomeness of well water is largely in the hands of the well owner, for, while it is true that wells draw their supply from those strata of the soil that are most contaminated by decomposing organic matter, it is just as true that organic matter, percolating slowly through soil, is decomposed by certain microbes into harmless nitrates or nitrites. The danger, therefore, is in permitting more ammoniacal or other organic matters to percolate through the soil than these minute scavengers can take care of perfectly. But this is just what is done by the majority of our farm people. One well is usually made to do duty for both the household and the barnyard, and, in order to have it convenient to the latter, it is placed within a couple of rods of stable and compost heap and privy. In the course of time the surrounding soil becomes surcharged with excrementitious matter, which percolates, practically unchanged, to the level of the well's source of supply and flows into it with the latter. Deceived by the treacherous limpidity of the filtered sewage, the unsuspecting farmer and his family quaff the cooling draught that holds in suspension, all too frequently, the germs of diarrhea, dysentery, or typhoid fever. Given, then, a person



susceptible by nature or made so by circumstances, and disease and death come, an "inscrutable dispensation of Providence," wafted from afar off, as he thinks, upon the wings of some pestiferous breeze, while, as a matter of fact, he himself ignorantly held the poisoned chalice to the lips that speak no more. The remedy here suggests itself—removal of the possible sources of contamination to a safe distance, and, so far as may be, in such direction as will give them a natural drainage away from the well, or, where that is impracticable, the frequent removal and disinfection of all offal, and especially of human excrements. Probably the best disinfectant for privies is dry, pulverized earth, coal, or ashes, thrown upon the stool immediately after it has been voided in about twice the quantity of the latter. This is the basis of the "earth-closet" invented by the Rev. Henry Moule of England, but its principle is as old as the Jewish exodus (see Deuteronomy xxiii: 12-13), and the Mosaic paddle is cheaper and, at least, as reliable as the "chucker" of the English clergyman.

Sunlight is the last of the hygienic trinity of which we shall speak. The pathogenic bacteria are diminutive fungi, and, like all fungi, they love dampness and darkness. Sunlight retards the growth of all, and is sure death to some of the most dangerous. A few hours' exposure to the sun kills the bacillus anthracis, and cultures of bacillus tuberculosis have been destroyed by a few days' standing in daylight. In a word, sunlight is the greatest bactericide known, and, therefore, every room in a house should be so arranged as to permit the sunshine to enter it liberally. But, unfortunately, the average housewife, and especially the country housewife, is not on speaking terms with the sunlight, which is so ill mannered as to fade her

carpets and hangings. It is, therefore, sedulously kept out of the parlor, and, at least, out of the "company bedroom," with the result that the unfortunate "company" sleeps in a room permeated with an odor of mold, that makes him dream, when he sleeps at all, of sepulchral vaults and other things not pleasant to sensitive natures, even if they do not always produce illness. What is true of the rooms of rural dwellings, in this respect, is not infrequently true of the immediate surroundings of the house. No one will deny that a certain amount of shade is desirable when the hot summer sun beats mercilessly upon the parched earth, but there can be no doubt that many country homes are over-shaded. Here, again, partial darkness, and retained moisture furnish an ideal soil for the growth of those low forms of life which appear to be the cause of so many of the diseases that human flesh is heir to. The "ancestral oak," and the century old elm, if they minister to the pride of the ruralist, may, at the same time, largely increase the liability of himself and family to lung affections and zymotic diseases generally. That is a wise old Italian saw that says: "Where sunlight is kept out, the doctor gets in."

By attention to the matters we have spoken of, the rural districts will regain their pre-eminence for healthfulness over the city, and the city physician who sends his convalescent patient into the country to recuperate, need no longer fear, as he must now, that the change is one from the frying pan into the fire.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

—Dr. D. O. MacLachlan sailed for Europe the 27th of June. He intends spending the summer in Paris and London, devoting his time to diseases of the eye and ear, nose and throat.





E. M. HALE, M. D.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.



## NITRIC ACID.\*

By H. N. COONS, M. D.

**NITRIC ACID** was proven by Hahnemann, and therefore is one of our old and often used remedies, and it is my intention to recall some of its special uses to the busy practitioner.

It has its similitum in those vitiated states of the blood manifested, in part, by involvement of mucous surfaces, such as small cankers in the buccal cavity, having hard, red border, burning pain, and very sensitive to slight touch, burning in the stomach accompanied with strong and sour eructations, with tendency to irritating diarrhetic attacks, emaciated and debilitated, and an all gone appearance in general; loss of appetite, wakeful and restless during the night, and tired all the time.

If, in addition, patient is having uterine hemorrhage of a passive nature, without pain, the flow increasing suddenly without special warning to patient, very weak feeling in pelvic region, inability to be on the feet long at a time on account of extreme weakness, and heavy, bearing down feeling when standing or walking, the whole muscular system relaxed, with mental depression, and nervous exhaustion—with such symptoms as the foregoing, among the great number of remedies from which we may choose, we should not fail to think of nitric acid.

In the following cases this remedy was successfully used.

**CASE I.** Patient miscarried four weeks previous, was very anæmic, passive hemorrhage constantly, and at times coming with a gush, but without pain, except the constant heavy feeling, which was greatly aggravated by standing or walking. After exploring for bits of retained placenta and finding none, and giving remedy after remedy what I thought ought to relieve her, but did not only for a short time, I

prescribed nit. acid 20 gtts. of the 2x in 3 oz. of water, a teaspoonful every two hours. At the end of twenty-four hours there was a slight change for the better, the discharge was growing paler and less in quantity. The same remedy continued, and, at the end of forty-eight hours there was a decided improvement in every respect, appetite better, the sunken, worn expression changing to a brighter, more hopeful one, and at the end of the third day the sanguinous flow had entirely ceased, and patient continued improving to complete recovery.

**CASE II.** On first visit patient stated she had menstruated six weeks previous, which lasted two weeks, and part of that time she flowed very profusely, then she was free from flow two weeks, but felt badly all that time, then the flow came again, which she supposed was the regular period, and had lasted two weeks at my first visit. Examination revealed a part of a retained placenta emitting a putrid, offensive odor. Patient had a chill a few hours before I was called and was suffering with hot fever, for which I was called, and not on account of the hemorrhage. After emptying the uterus and thoroughly cleansing with warmed calendula water, the temperature dropped to nearly normal, but passive hemorrhage continued, and at times quite free. Remedies both high and low seemed of no avail until nit. acid, 10 gtts. of the 2x in 3 oz. of water was given, a teaspoonful every hour for twelve hours; at the end of twenty-four hours, there was a perceptible change for the better, but an apparent change had at other times been noticed, only to be followed by free hemorrhage. The same remedy continued in the 2x, and at the end of forty-eight hours there was decided improvement, which continued unabated until final recovery. I would not place this drug at the head of the list

\* Read before the Indiana Institute.

of hemostatics, but I would have you remember it as one of the most potent in controlling uterine hemorrhage following miscarriage where patient is emaciated and cachectic, or in subinvolved state, with much muscular atrophy and mental depression, want of appetite and ulcers on mucous surface, and a general depraved state of the whole system.

LEBANON, IND.

#### REV. MR. MILBURN CORRECTED.

IN Rev. J. A. Milburn's recent sermon, appears this sentence :

"In any municipal church we should have a maximum of Christian ethics, the greatest amount of high and noble action, the largest quantity of goodness, kindness, and love, and a minimum of doctrine, the least possible of theory, and homeopathic doses of dogma."

Now, no right-minded person could possibly object to the general make-up of so idealistic an outline, but, as a part of my duty as an officer of the State society of homeopathic physicians, I must protest against the unwarranted use of the word "homeopathic" in the above quoted sentence. Public educators who wield the powerful influence that pulpit orators and newspaper writers do, should studiously avoid perpetuating or falling into popular delusions. One of these delusions is that the word "homeopathic" means something "small," while, in fact, it means "like," from the Greek *homōios*, like—in plain words, that a sick person's abnormal symptoms must be treated by a drug that is known to be able to produce in a well person symptoms either identical or very similar to those displayed by the sick person. This is the law of nature under which all drugs become remedies. As Mr. Milburn wished to express the idea of

small doses, why did he not use the word "small," instead of leaving the inference that doses other than homeopathic must be large, a conclusion as incorrect as that all homeopathic doses must be small? Giving a small dose will not constitute an allopathist a homeopathist, or vice versa—the principle by which the dose is given, be it large or small, decides that.—*W. B. Clarke, M. D.*

#### PERMANGANATE OF POTASH AS A VULNERARY.

PERMANGANATE of potash, used as a lotion in a solution of 4 grains to the ounce of distilled water, is an excellent remedy for the results of crushes, bruises, gunshot wounds, lacerations, etc., as well as for the bites of venomous reptiles. If you have a case where the destruction of tissue is threatened or progressing, as, for instance, a somewhat advanced state of phlegmonous erysipelas, or a severe crush, or any appearance simulating these conditions, use, without delay or hesitation, a strong solution of permanganate of potash, and your confidence in the drug will be rewarded.

#### WHAT ELIXIR IS THE BEST?

A CORRESPONDENT sends the subjoined clipping, with the facetious suggestion that it might make a good introduction to a flamboyant advertisement : "Napoleon's disaster at the battle of Leipzig is popularly set down to his having eaten a bun in a hurry, and so brought on dyspepsia ; but it would be a very curious page of history if we could learn how many wars, how much bloodshed, and how much cruelty have had their origin in imperfect action of the bowels. Washington Irving, in his 'Lives of the Caliphs,' tells of a certain emir, named Al Hejagi, who suf-

ferred for many years from dyspepsia and abdominal pains, and this wretched man distinguished himself, perhaps above all other rulers who ever lived, in the enormous number of people whom he sentenced to imprisonment and death. He is said to have caused the death of no less than 120,000 persons, besides those who fell in battle, and to have left 50,000 in prison when he died himself. How much of all this misery might have been averted by the judicious use of mild aperients it is as impossible for anyone now to tell as it is to estimate the debt of gratitude which Europe owes to the physician of Louis XIV. for the care he took of the digestive organs of that august monarch."—*New York Medical Record*.

#### A SAD MISTAKE.

A WRITER in the *Hospitals Gazette* quotes the following story, said to have been related by Sir Richard Quain, M. D., which perhaps points a moral. He was attending the wife of an old patient, and at one of his visits the husband set him thinking by saying to the doctor: "I greatly appreciate the anxiety you feel for my poor wife, but do not let her see it again, for after you left the room she asked if you were the undertaker." As Dr. Quain rather prided himself on having a good bedside manner he felt that he was taken down a peg or two.

#### WIRING THE VERTEBRÆ.

DR. HARDA of Texas has recently suggested that the spinous processes of the vertebræ should be wired together in Pott's disease in order more effectually to secure the immobility which is the object of the various supports which have been suggested for this condition. He has

recently carried out a similar procedure in a case of fractured spine. His method is to carry a figure-of-eight loop around the spinous processes, which have been exposed by a skin incision and separation of the muscles clothing them. The operation is said to be nearly bloodless, and, with antiseptic precautions, quite safe, but we doubt whether its advantages are such as to give it a preference over the older, although less radical, treatment by mechanical means, which does not involve operation.—*London Lancet*.

#### STRYCHNINE IN DIPSO MANIA.

DR. JAROSHENSKY has ascertained, from accurate experiments on dogs, that strychnine undoubtedly neutralizes the toxic and narcotic effects of alcohol; that it renders it possible, therefore, to administer large quantities of alcohol for a long period without producing the usual organic changes. He argues from these facts that a cautious administration of strychnine is of advantage in all forms of alcoholism, both as a curative and prophylactic agent. It may be administered internally or by hypodermatic injection. Preferred by Dr. Albright of Brighton.

#### MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF VEGETABLES.

SPINACH has a direct effect upon the kidneys.

The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble.

Asparagus purges the blood.

Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Tomatoes act upon the liver.

Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers.



Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system.

Onions, garlic, leeks, olives, and shalots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system, and the consequent increase of the saliva and the gastric juice, promoting digestion.

Red onions are an excellent diuretic, and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. They are tonic and nutritious.

A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.

#### HOW TO TREAT THOSE WHO ARE OVERCOME WITH GAS.

SEVERAL suggestions were made by different speakers at the recent meeting of the American Gas Light Association, at Toronto. The most practical were those quoted on the authority of a prominent physician (*Scientific American*,) December 8, 1888 :

1. Take the man at once into fresh air. *Don't* crowd around him.

2. Keep him on his back. *Don't* raise his head, nor turn him on his side.

3. Loosen his clothing at his neck and waist.

4. Give a little brandy and water—not more than four tablespoonfuls of brandy in all. Give the ammonia mixture (one part aromatic mixture to sixteen parts of water) in small quantities, at short intervals—a teaspoonful every two or three minutes.

5. Slap the face and chest with the wet end of a towel.

6. Apply warmth and friction if the body or limbs are cold.

7. If the breathing is feeble or irregular, artificial respiration should be used, and

kept up until there is no doubt that it can no longer be of use.

8. Administer oxygen.—*College and Clinical Record*.

#### OBSTACLES TO THE CURE OF DISEASE.

A DISEASE is also incurable when its causes work on without interruption. Malaria induces an incurably chronic condition if the infected person does not leave the impregnated marsh-land of his residence. A bronchial catarrh continues stationary, and at last draws the lungs into sympathy with it, if the person attacked by it remains constantly exposed to a dusty atmosphere. With like suddenness and energy of the causes of disease, with like continuance of the local processes, the individual's power of resistance, the vigor of his constitution are important factors in determining the outcome. A vigorous thirty-year-old man will overcome an inflammation of the lungs which would be fatal to an old man, to a drinker, or to a man weakened by luxury or a life of dissipation or suffering. Finally, *crimen non est artis, sed agroti*—the fault is not of the art, but of the patient—is the phrase that may be applied to those cases in which the most correct measures taken under favorable circumstances fail to accomplish their purpose, because the patient himself does not or can not co-operate with them. No treatment can relieve the smoker from his throat-catarrh, so long as he persists in his habit. This aspect of the case is especially pertinent to the nervous disorders which are one of the growing scourges of our age; incapacity and vacillation, the force of outer influences, or the pressure of business too often intervene to interrupt a cure which was otherwise fairly possible.—*Prof. H. Nothnagel, in The Popular Science Monthly for May.*

## TREATMENT OF GALLSTONES.

A GREAT deal has been written on this subject of late, and olive oil and surgical interference are in the lead. A learned discussion was held in a noted society recently and surgical measures were advocated in general. Bare mention was made of chloroform, and then only to dissolve the gallstone in the sac after it had been opened.

In Topeka we know of two or three physicians who have treated several cases of gallstones successfully by injecting chloroform directly into the sac. It is known that chloroform dissolves the stones in or out of the sac, and does not set up peritonitis when it comes in contact with the peritoneum. Knowing the good results following this plan of treatment, the safety to the patient, and the simplicity of treatment, it seems strange that the profession is so slow to take it up.

## RHEUMATISM IN BABY.

BABY VERA C. has had rheumatism for one week in both ankles until day before yesterday, when it settled in right ankle, which is now greatly swollen and very tender, painful, and hot. Has had constipation for past two months, with whitish stools. Rheumatism in right ankle, with constipation, condition as described, indicates *chelidonium* according to the law of S. S. C., which is given. Commenced to improve in twelve hours and is now, after one week, entirely well of both constipation and rheumatism.

## COCCYODYNIA CURED BY KREASOTUM.

MISS J. A. complains of unbearable burning pains in sacrum extending down to coccyx, with feeling there, when sitting, as if an electric battery was attached with needles which were pricking through the skin. Better when rising from seat; at-

tended with milky leucorrhœa. Prescribed kreasotum. Well third day.

## MULLEIN OIL.

A REMEDY that has been used for centuries among the "people." In deafness that comes on with advancing years, or from getting water in the ear, mullein oil will nearly always restore the hearing or greatly improve it. The treatment consists in putting three or four drops into the affected ear every night for a week, or until there is marked relief. When children suffer from "earache," saturate cotton with mullein oil and stuff in the ear; relief is generally prompt. Give indicated remedy also. For cough, especially night cough, saturate a lump of sugar with the mullein oil and let it slowly dissolve in the mouth, and swallow; the result is often very satisfactory. Mullein oil is not an oil, though called so after the popular usage, but a dark-colored and rather aromatic liquid. It was introduced to the homeopathic profession by Dr. Cushing of Springfield, Mass. In Ireland there is a popular belief that mullein will cure consumption.

## THE CHAMPION SNAKE STORY.

A FARMER of Marion County, says the Dubuque (Ia.) *Ledger*, has a snake which swallowed an eight day clock, in August, 1887. Until the clock ran down it struck regularly, and its ticking could be heard. A short time ago the farmer found some eggs which had been deposited by the snake in a hole, and, on breaking them open, he found that each contained an open face watch in first-class running order. He sold the watches at a big profit and has now given the snake a post auger in the hope that it will produce sufficient corkscrews to enable him to start a wholesale drug store.—*Conglomerate*.

## Book Reviews.

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### BURR'S INDEX to MEDICAL SUBJECTS.

Adapted to the Special Use of Physicians and Surgeons for the Annotation of Particular References to Matters found in Text-Books, Journals, etc. By J. B. BURR. Hartford, Conn.: The Burr Index Co., 1892.

This cannot, of course, be a book review notice, since it is not a book in the sense in which this department treats of books; yet it is a book, and one of such value that it should be brought to the notice of the profession. In this day of multiplicity of books and journals and newspapers, the head is not large enough to carry about with it the half, nay, nor the tenth part, of the knowledge which aboundeth: how, then, may we come to a knowledge of the good things with which our current literature is filled? An index rerum has been the usual recourse, but this implies a transcription of the main heads or of the whole argument of the paper or article in question. Or it means innumerable scrapbooks, with many "pasting" days each month, and an index to the "pasted" matter. All this takes time, and, to-day, time is a more valuable commodity than ever before. Brevity, condensation—ideas, not words wholly, is the order of the day. Here appears "Burr's Index," and fills, certainly as to us, a long felt want. Instead of the hours formerly devoted to the tabulating in our commonplace book of the contents of the homeopathic journals, we are now able in ten minutes to dispose of any journal coming to our table. "Burr's Index" is evidently the outgrowth of some busy doctor's need; for it is arranged, first, coarsely, into the letters of the alphabet, then, finely, into vowel spaces; the first division is made

with leather labels, firmly fixed; the second division with thumb holes; so that in "one time and two motions" any subject, previously tabulated, may be turned up. The space given the vowel division is accurately gauged according to the frequency of occurrence. We treasure our "Burr's Index" highly, and feel as if doing a favor to the professional as well as editorial corps in calling this attention to it.

SYPHILIS IN ANCIENT AND PREHISTORIC TIMES. By Dr. F. BURET (Paris) Translated from the French by A. H. OHMANN-DUMESNIL, M. D., St. Louis. In three volumes. Vol. I. Philadelphia and London: 1891, F. A. Davis, Publisher.

This is No. 12 in the Physician's and Students' Ready Reference Series, and is bound uniformly as to size, color and general make-up with its predecessor volumes. The subject itself is a hackneyed one, severely so; and yet how little we know of it. Hahnemann bases one of his chronic miasms on this fearful and all devastating evil; the books of all ages—even our Bible—is vocal with its ravages. Therefore, a new treatise, or any work which draws renewed interest to the subject, is welcome. This volume is one of three, which handles the unsavory topic as it was known to the ancients, and in prehistoric times, and is therefore in the nature of interesting recital, and not given over to medical phrases and treatments. The author is undoubtedly well read in the classics, as his frequent quotations and annotations show. We shall await with curiosity the remaining two volumes, seeing how interesting and instructive the work is which now lies before us. It gives evidence of large reading and much patient note taking. It is just of a size to fit your overcoat pocket, or lie handily at hand on your buggy seat when you are driving

through a wood or along a shady, unfrequented lane.

## Globules.

—In the administration of aconite, regular physicians have pretty generally adopted the homeopathic method of putting ten minims of the tincture in half a glass of water, and giving a teaspoonful every twenty to sixty minutes until fever is gone. And now Dr. John Aulde of Philadelphia follows suit with gelsemium. For a bad cold he recommends (*Medical Record*) that ten drops of a reliable fluid extract (assayed) of gelsemium be dissolved in three ounces of water, and of this mixture the patient takes a teaspoonful every ten to fifteen minutes for an hour, then at less frequent intervals according to the effects produced.

—TAKING THE MEDICINE IN WATER.—A physician, on making his rounds one morning, found one of his patients sitting in the bath and on the point of swallowing a dose of medicine. "Potz Tausend! What are you doing there instead of being in bed?" inquired the astonished practitioner, and the patient quietly responded, "Well, you told me to take the medicine in water, and that's what I am doing."

—TELEPHONIC.—"Is this 257? Oh! doctor, my husband wants to go down to business, but I told him this weather is only fit for beasts! Won't *you* come over and persuade him to stay indoors?"—*Yale Record*.

—Doctor—You see, wifey dear, I have pulled my patient through, after all; a very critical case, I can tell you.

Wife—Yes, hubby; but then you are so clever in your profession. Ah! if I

had only known you five years earlier. I feel certain my first husband—my poor Thomas—would have been saved.

—SMALLPOX, NOT CHICKEN POX.—What doctors have vehemently declared to be chicken pox, at Pomeroy, O., has now proven to be the old time smallpox. Because of this unfortunate ignorance on the part of some one no quarantine measures were adopted, and the amount of exposure is not calculable. Twenty cases have already come down. What should be done with such asinine stupidity?

—"It seems paradoxical to see a minister exhorting his congregation to live the life of Christ; and then he (the minister) will go out of church and stick a pipe, cigar, or chew of tobacco in his mouth, but never imagine how Christ would look under the same circumstances." Thus saith one of our Exchanges. This item evidences either a feeble, fanatical man, or else a poor logician. There are several other of our modern "accomplishments" which would be decidedly out of place on, let us say, Moses, or King Solomon, or Job, to wit: a plug hat, a claw hammer coat, or a mustache. As we read history, tobacco was not known in biblical times, else the ancient children of God, who took all the habits they could lay their hands on, would doubtlessly have incorporated this one, too.—ED.

—Physicians often find the Kodak of great practical value for the photographing of tumors, ulcers, and all sorts of peculiar cases in various stages of development. No tripod, no glass plates, and no black cloth necessary. It is an easy matter to use it without the knowledge of the patient. If the busy practitioner has no time or taste for developing and printing the pictures, he can take his Kodak or roll of film to any photographer and have his



developing and printing done, or if the subject matter is not objectionable, this work will be done by the manufacturers. There is no camera so quickly available for every kind of work. The Kodak is always loaded ready for use; it is always in focus. It needs but the pressing of a button to take the picture. Send to the Eastman Company, Rochester, N. Y., for circulars.

—Currier relates a case recently under his care. A young lady, nineteen years of age, applied to him for relief from cystitis. He sounded the bladder and thought he detected evidences of stone. He then opened the bladder through the vagina, and on introducing his finger withdrew a hairpin. She was not as confiding as a Texas girl who came to us years ago, says the editor of the *Country Doctor*. We removed a cologne bottle from her vagina. She informed us she "accidentally swallowed it when a child, and was afraid to let it be known, as her parents might make her have it cut out!"

—We present with this issue the portrait of one of Chicago's distinguished practitioners, Dr. E. M. Hale.

—We would like to have you know what a good thing the *Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pedology* is. Every number has a special character of its own. The May number contained thirty papers by prominent gynecologists on the repair of the lacerated perineum. The July number was devoted exclusively to diseases of children, many of the papers being of remarkable breadth and power. The September number contains a very full discussion of antiseptic midwifery, beside many other important papers. The *Journal* is made up of contributions written by specialists for the general practitioner. It contains something of interest for every

doctor. Each number contains forty to fifty pages of matter written special for this *Journal* by Dr. George William Winterburn. Every homeopathist should read it. We cannot supply back numbers of the series of articles he is contributing on homeopathic midwifery, but in order that you may see what the *Journal* is, we will send you the September number, postpaid, for fifty cents. Or, for \$4.50 cash, we will send it regularly until January, 1894.

A. L. CHATTERTON & Co.,  
New York.

—In all cases of cholera infantum and summer complaints of children, physicians will find a most valuable aid in Horlick's Malted Milk. This infant food is meeting with a very deserved success, being in general use all over the country by physicians and in most of the large asylums and hospitals for children and giving uniform good results. It is frequently retained and assimilated in difficult cases where all other forms of nourishment are rejected. It contains no starch and will not coagulate in the stomach like raw milk. Try it in your next case of infantile trouble and mark results.

—Dr. Traill Green reports (*University Medical Magazine*, June, 1892) some cases of frequent micturition of the aged, in which immediate relief was obtained by the use of phenacetine in a 10-grain dose at bedtime. The effect continued during the day and the frequency of both day and night was reduced to about normal. In two of the cases the number of micturitions was reduced from six to seven nightly, to one; and in one case the patient did not get up at all during the night. The quantity of urine was not diminished, and it does not appear that it was necessary to use phenacetine continuously to get its usual effects.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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## THE NEGLECT OF THERAPEUTICS.

NO one who has given the subject a moment's thought, can have failed of noting that queer omission between the teaching and the practice of homeopathic therapeutics. When the allopathic graduate leaves his *Alma Mater*, he is informed on all points bearing upon his peculiar therapeutics; he is not alone instructed in the action of, let us say, belladonna or aconite, but it is given him definitely, also, what quality and quantity to employ in the various pathological conditions he is destined to meet; in a word, he has been taught *POSOLGY*.

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BUT how is this done in the average homeopathic college? It is not done at all! The Professor of *Materia Medica* (who usually also has appended the title of "Therapeutics"), spends his hour in describing the proving of belladonna or aconite, and accidentally or incidentally refers to a few pathological conditions; and if pressed in quiz for dose and potency, his answer may be very curt, that "this chair does not teach potency." In the Chair of Theory and Practice, the professor, at the conclusion of his hour's recitation of the many peculiar pathological conditions under discussion, may hurriedly call

the roll of *his* favorite remedies in all such cases made and provided; but the dose and the attenuation, if ever drawn out of him by persistent interrogation, must needs be that which he himself employs. "I invariably use" thus and so; and the best or only "reason" for so doing will be a tart reference to the practice of His High Nobility the Czar Himself; or because his preceptor had always used it; or Dr. Somebody recommended it in a recent paper.

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IS it not now apparent to even the most desultory student among our practitioners, who themselves blundered along painfully for a few years until they had worked out the problem in fear and trembling, that this is a great wrong to the student who pays his money, gives his time and labor, and yet is not taught *how* to heal the sick? He is better equipped to do the most hazardous surgical operation than to take the simplest case of measles. His surgical instructors have *shown* him *how* to do the work; his *materia medica* mentors have taken him to the beach, explained the nature of water, pointed out the beauties and advantages of being a good swimmer, but have neglected to *show* him *how* to swim.

THE answer frequently made is that the student learns these details from his preceptor. Admitting for the moment that each student is fortunate enough to have a preceptor, how many of such students do aught in that office save to read Gray, hold bowls and bandages when accident cases come, drive the horse, or make collections? How many of our readers, as students, knew the nature of potencies or the value of the dose, its principles, or anything else concerning it, except just so much practical application of the *art* as would serve then in an emergency when the preceptor was absent, overtired, or the "call" was poor pay? But many latter day students come to the colleges directly from other occupations—not always the most intellectual, or those requiring habits of close application and thought—for whom the "College" becomes sponsor. What of these? Where shall they be taught therapeutics?

\* \* \*

ADMITTING further, that theory and practice is the proper chair for teaching practical medicine, it is manifestly unfair to permit the receptive and formative mind of the young graduate to gather impressions concerning dose and potency that may have no better foundation in reason than the I-tell-you-so of the teacher, and who may not be a practitioner of medicine at all—a graduate in medicine and a teacher, but not a practical exponent of his teaching. The *seconds* and the *thirds* of a generation ago, with their alternation and combination of remedies, have given way to the *twelfths* and *thirtieths* of ten years ago; and these, again, are being replaced by the *two hundredths* and higher. Why? There is, assuredly, some reason for this upward tendency of the potency.

It serves only to complicate the problem when another one or more of the faculty in the course of his hour, by implication, if not directly, divides the potency or attenuation of his predecessor or successor professor, while obtruding his own especial dosage.

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WHERE is the student to learn *how* much belladonna to give, after he has learned a half-hundred times over *when* to give it? In what form shall he 'give it? What power, attenuation, dilution, or potency? Dare anyone allege that this is a matter of individual preference? It is not! For if it were, how could the recent graduate determine his "individual preference" at the bedside of the first case to which he is called? Every doctor, and every professor, has his potency which he gives to his patients, and under its operation the majority recover; yet no one of these professors will hazard an appearance on the lecture rostrum and say *why* he uses his potency, and be prepared to accentuate his declaration with facts drawn not wholly from his own or his preceptor's case books.

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THIS is the question which stares the professors out of countenance. It is the question that is perennially upon the lips of the student. It is the POTENCY question. It cannot much longer be side-tracked. The journals of the profession are handling it less gingerly than in the recent past. It must be taught in the colleges, not as so many *asides* to the twenty-two other chairs, but as the subject matter of one chair—the Chair of Therapeutics. With so many thousand users of potencies, why is it not possible to study the matter in all its bearings and present a dispassionate *résumé* of *all* potencies from the

tincture to the highest—to discover and dilate upon the law or rule for the use of the low attenuation as well as the high potency? In fine, the *why* and the *how* as well as the *when* of homeopathic medicine,

## THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM.\*

BY J. W. LE SEUR, M. D.

**I**T would be difficult to name a disease the treatment of which is more unsatisfactory to the average physician than rheumatism.

The ætiology of the disease is much discussed, and theories as various as they are numerous have been offered; but no one to-day feels like saying that the nature of the cause, or a perfectly successful method of treatment of an attack of rheumatism, is fully understood. We labor, then, at the outset under this great disadvantage, viz., an imperfect and often an inadequate knowledge of the conditions we must treat.

The present method of treating this widely prevalent and intensely annoying malady are unproductive of gratifying results, because

(a) The pathology of the disease is not fully understood;

(b) The symptomatology is varied, and the true similitum is not yet well known, if, indeed, it is discovered;

(c) The real causes of this disease are more or less obscure, notwithstanding the fact that so many causes are frequently assigned for its existence.

I can only hope in this paper, while I may state nothing new, that your discussions, comments, and criticisms, may bring forth from the storehouse of your larger information and wider experience things both new and old, to inform the younger boys and refresh the memories of the older ones whose heads have become well filled

by the gradual accumulations of years of growth in the fertile, well tilled fields of experience, under the genial rays of the sun of increasing knowledge.

It is especially difficult to indicate a treatment of this disease, from the fact that regular recurrence of the phenomena of a disease is essential to a satisfactory study of the disease itself, and its best treatment. Just here we are met with difficulties as yet unmastered. The disease varies in severity from an occasional uncomfortable twinge to an unending, unendurable anguish. Why or in whom it will begin are almost as uncertain as when and where it will end.

But leaving the unsolved problems for time and talents yet to come, we will undertake the work assigned us: the treatment of rheumatism as we find it, and for convenience we divide the subject as follows, viz.:

1. General treatment.
2. Local treatment.
3. Medical treatment.

1. *General treatment*.—Here the rule which I quote without permission from the unpublished work of a distinguished member of this society is especially applicable, viz.: "Whatever you are to do in any treatment, get ready before you begin." ("Lee on Surgery," p. 36.)

It is most important in entering upon the treatment of a case of rheumatism, especially the acute variety, to carefully get ready.

We know that we will have a supersensitive, suffering, sweating, and perhaps swearing citizen to care for, comfort, and, if possible, cure during an indefinite number of days. What shall we need to help us do our work in the best possible manner?

First we want a nurse—a suitable nurse if we can have one. *Suitable* here means one of various and special qualifications.

\* Read before the Western New York Homeopathic Medical Society.

The nurse should be strong, because the patient may become entirely helpless and require to be moved in the bed, giving him as little pain as possible. Good judgment and good temper are both essential in nursing a case of rheumatism, for the patient is quite likely to be both cross and unreasonable.

Having a nurse, let her get the room ready for a rheumatic patient. If possible have a good strong single bed, high enough to facilitate handling the patient, and narrow enough to permit the nurse to pass on either side of it. Then have the bed so arranged, if possible, as to receive and remove the excreta with the least possible disturbance of the patient, because to him quiet is at least partial comfort. I would put every rheumatic patient between woolen blankets, summer or winter, and keep him there until he recovered, or

I would have him wear a loose woolen bedgown, not buttoned, but loosely tied, so as to have every part of the body readily accessible. I would administer, as part of the general treatment, a goodly portion of sedative advice to the patient and to his immediate family, being careful not to fix too definitely the date for his complete recovery.

2. *Local treatment.*—I would then begin local treatment of the swollen, painful joints or muscles, or both, as the case might require. If the arms and legs were affected, I would have them well bathed with a hot solution of carbonate of soda, then thoroughly dried, and carefully rubbed with an application composed of one part oil of gaultheria to fifteen parts of sweet oil, then wrapped in several—three to six—thicknesses of cotton wool. Over this I would put a covering of oiled silk, and over this a loosely applied roller bandage, and unless perspiration is excessive, I would not feel bound to remove that dressing until two to

three days elapse. Some European physicians have advocated the use of splints and bandages and plaster of paris dressings to secure greater immobility of the affected joints, claiming increased comfort for the patient by this method of treatment.

I believe in the use of electricity in some cases. I also believe in some cases it is useless. Doubtless some rheumatic patients, especially those affected by muscular rheumatism, are greatly benefited by the use of suitable baths. Turkish, sulphur, etc., etc. Some advocate the use of blisters about the affected joints, but to my mind this is not only undesirable and unnecessarily painful, but there is a more excellent way. Having indicated a general and local, we may now mention some

*Medical treatment.*—We can name only a very few of the most prominent remedies among the scores more or less frequently used in everyday practice, and I would always as a prerequisite to the administration of remedies, frequently and carefully examine the urine.

Faithfully noting the symptoms as they appear, we shall think of aconite for the hot, dry skin, the high fever, bounding pulse, and restless fear so often met in the early stages of an attack of acute rheumatism.

We have all used, with more or less success, for that dread of motion with stitching, tearing pain, dry white tongue, constipated condition, etc., bryonia.

Then for that patient who hates to start, and once started, fears to stop; who is worse in wet weather or from living over a damp cellar; whose joints are either numb or stiff, or both—we will use and help our patient with rhus tox.

These are the most commonly thought of remedies. We have all used colchicum and pulsatilla, and sticta pulm., and many



others, and some of us have used with only partly satisfactory results, twenty grains of salicylic acid every three hours until temperature falls to normal, or the same quantity of salicylate of soda or fifteen grains of salicin about as often until temperature is reduced and pain diminished.

But we do not defend the latter method of using the salicylates, because we know that serious danger attends the continued use of salicylic acid, causing great depression and increasing the tendency to involvement of the heart. Salicin is safer and more reliable in most cases. Salol in one-half to five grain doses repeated every two to four hours is by some regarded as an efficient remedy, but no one or all of them named seem to meet all *cases*, and the *remedy* for the aggregated symptoms which we call rheumatism is yet to be found.

The subject assigned me wisely excludes the numerous and varied complications frequently accompanying or following this disease. They each are subjects for separate consideration, but they often constitute the most troublesome and dangerous features in the given case, and are prolific causes of anxiety to both patient and physician.

If the criticisms and discussion of these imperfect suggestions shall bring out new and helpful hints for the more successful treatment of this perplexing disease, I shall be greatly helped and gratified.

BATAVIA, N. Y.

### NEUROSES.—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.\*

By G. W. BOWEN, M. D.

THE fabrication of theories may sometimes lead to the discoveries of facts, or the elucidation of some law in nature not before comprehended. Something may be deduced that may prove to be

beneficial in mechanics, or even in medicine, or its application for relief.

Observation led me to conclude that diet had much to do in typifying disease, or varying its form. Carniverous animals in their nervous normal condition are not nervous, or liable to nervous troubles. The native Indians are equally as exempt from that form of affliction. True, they may be passionate and vicious, but not afflicted by neuralgia.

These facts led me to a train of comparisons of my patrons, and their peculiar tendency to certain ailments, or forms of affliction. Vocation, association, and diet were all carefully considered, and the conclusion was forced upon me that diet was mainly the cause of nine-tenths of the nervous troubles, and especially of that form we designate as neuralgia. Meat eaters were entirely exempt from it. Here seemed to be a confirmation of my theory. It was found that my nervous patients did not eat meat (or rarely ever), but did rely on pie, cake, fruits, sweets, and farinaceous foods mainly. After years of observation the cause seemed apparent. This theory must be proved, if true; but how? By experiment.

A change of diet must be made, and it would take a month to get the proof, even in a single case.

Parties (or patients) were found that would consent for a short trial, if they could digest the meat. Assurances were made that I would get their stomach in a condition so it would not distress them, and no ill results should ensue. Bell. and nux. was invariably given for a few days, and the test began with my assurance that they would not be half as nervous, or have half as many aches and pains after the thirty days had passed. Small quantities of beef were eaten and taken repeatedly during the day. Sac. lac. was given dur-

\* Read before the Indiana Institute, 1892.



ing the day, and aconite at night. In all cases where tried it proved the theory to be correct and true. One case will be cited to illustrate. A very intelligent and nervous body was partially shunned by many doctors, as nothing apparently seemed to do her any good, and her husband was about to seek a more congenial climate for her.

I was requested to go and open a small abscess (of the size of a hazel nut) on the gum over a tooth. It took me one hour to get it open. Her courage failed her many times, she was so nervous, and yet she was not hysterical.

After it was open and did not hurt her, she cried to think she was such a baby.

I gained her confidence, and she changed her diet readily at my request. After one month she saw and felt the change, and no change of location has been made or needed on her account. She continues to eat beef, drinks coffee daily, and is not in the least nervous, though years have passed. Our medicines can cure all forms of nervousness, but they cannot prevent a re-development, unless the dyscrasia is removed, and that cannot be done if the diet shall continuously reproduce it. Beef eaters are not nervous, but if carried to excess, may develop some of the carnivorous tendencies.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

### CÆSAREAN SECTION, REPEATED ON SAME WOMAN AFTER SIX YEARS, FOLLOWED BY RECOVERY, WITH A LIVING CHILD.\*

By A. H. F. BIGGAR, M. D.

MRS. A. S—, a German, living at Sallineville, O., aged thirty-four, height four feet, and weighing sixty-five pounds, had five impregnations; the three previous to the first Cæsarean section were ter-

minated by craniotomy on account of the brimmed pelvis of the mother. The first section occurred December 16, 1886, resulting in the delivery of a female child by Sangers' method, the child weighing eight pounds.

In the present instance, at her home, seventy-five miles from Cleveland, labor pains began on Tuesday, February 16, 1892, at 3 P. M., and on the same night the waters came away. On Wednesday, at 3 A. M., she was put on a train for Cleveland—making the journey in a day car—the pains lasting until her arrival at 7 A. M. By mistake Dr. Biggar did not learn of her arrival on the morning train, and the consultation preceding operative measures occurred at 4.30 P. M. The medical class of the college were present, and the method was the same as the first, following the old line of incision.

The old operation had resulted in the adhesion of the entire uterine length of the abdominal wall. The length of time occupied was twenty-five minutes. The birth was "dry" in this case, on account of the early rupture of the waters, and the child weighed eight and one-quarter pounds. In the first birth the fetal heart-beat was 135, and the birth was wet, the position of the child in the uterine cavity, and the transparent waters surrounding making a most beautiful effect to the operator. When first operated upon, the father, who, like the mother, was of small stature, yet perfectly formed physically, objected to the removal of the ovaries. In the last one it was impossible to do so, on account of the most intimate adhesions of abdominal parieties to entire length of uterus.

Professor J. C. Sanders determined the fetal heart-beat as 128—prognosing a boy. The case made a good recovery despite some bronchitic and erysipelatous symptoms, and returned home in the usual state of

\* Reported by G. B. Haggart, M. D.



bodily vigor. The boy was christened—as a point of remembrance of the method by which rescued—Cæsar, and was a thrifty, well nourished child.

The doctors present were: Drs. J. C.

Sanders, H. Pomeroy, J. K. Sanders, Martha A. Canfield, G. W. Meredith, H. D. Bishop, G. B. Haggart, and Emily Barnes.

CLEVELAND, O.

#### A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA CURED WITH HYDROPHOBUM AND LACHESIS.\*

By J. T. THATCHER, M. D.

**W**ALLACE F., aged eleven years, was, on May 1, 1886, bitten by a rabid rat. The symptoms did not develop until May 11, when his father called me to see the

boy, whom he said was very sick and delirious with high fever.

To my surprise, when I saw the boy and noticed his actions, the first thing that suggested itself to my mind was hydrophobia, but knowing of no mad dog scares in our community for two or three years, I was in doubt as to the nature of the case.

\* Read before the Missouri State Society

The father and mother then gave me a history of the case, as nearly as they could. On or about May 1, their son, with another boy, discovering some rats in a barn, concluded to have some sport. After fastening up all avenues of escape, they proceeded to battle with the rats, and chased them about until they became very ferocious. Finally, the above mentioned boy came into too close proximity to one of the rodents, which, in attempting to escape, bit him through the wrist, which was quite sore for several days, but by the time I was called had entirely healed, leaving only a scar.

During the time they were relating the history of the case, I was noting the symptoms of the boy.

They were: convulsions at sight of water, or a glass tumbler, or from pouring water into the glass from a dipper; barking like a dog; frothing at the mouth, and in fact all the symptoms of a hydrophobic patient.

Having some hydrophobium in my office only a block away, I immediately went back for it, and at once gave my patient a dose. Inside of six hours he was free from all symptoms of hydrophobia. On the third day he had considerable difficulty in breathing, saying the bedclothes were too heavy and his shirt was too tight, and kept trying to pull the collar from his neck, though it was perfectly loose. He had under the skin purplish spots which gave him no uneasiness.

All the symptoms, at this time, indicating lachesis, I gave him a few doses, which completed the cure.

In May, 1887, he had a slight return of the symptoms of hydrophobia, but they were soon controlled by a dose of hydrophobium.

In 1888 this boy was sent by a gentleman to carry some wine from his home to his place of business. Between the places the

boy concluded to test the wine, and did so. He became intoxicated, and developed a beautiful case, at first sight, of delirium tremens. He was taken home; I was called, but being out, an old school physician was called, who gave him a dose of ipecac, but it failed to have the desired effect. On my arrival he turned the case over to me, knowing that I was their family physician.

The boy seemed, in his conversation, to be rational, and complained only of a pain in his stomach. When I asked him for the particulars, he told one of the most unreasonable stories to which I ever listened. He said a man had him in a corner with a rope around his neck, and the rope through a hole in a board, another man on the opposite side pulling on the rope. The man who was with him had a homeopathic vial with medicine in it, in one hand, and a revolver in the other, and commanded him to swallow the contents of the bottle.

When he refused, the other man would pull on the rope, and finally the rope was so tight he had to open his mouth to breathe, then the man dashed the contents of the vial down his throat and ran. That was all he could tell about it.

He was found by the janitor rolling around over the school grounds, groaning as though he were dying.

The teacher of his department said he had been in school, but left the room without permission, and the pupils said he rolled down the stairs. He remembered nothing about it.

At this time he showed no signs of intoxication, and complained only of the pain in his stomach. A friend of the father came in, and said the boy *had* been drinking native wine that morning. I gave him nux 3d and went home.

A couple of hours later I returned and found all of my former lachesis symptoms. Prescribed one dose. In the evening I



W. A. MINICK, M. D.,  
WICHITA, KAN.





found the boy all right, and after a day or two he started to school, and up to the present time has had no return of his former symptoms.

In conclusion, I would make the assertion that homeopathy has no need of Pasteur's discovery. With Pasteur or his mode of treatment I find no fault, but believe that with the remedies mentioned and others that may be indicated, we homeopathic physicians can treat hydrophobia as successfully as it can be treated under Pasteur's or any other system.

OREGON, MO.

#### DR. COWPERTHWAITES RESIGNS.

FROM an official notification we learn that our good and genial friend, Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, has resigned the chair of Materia Medica of the State University of Iowa. His present whereabouts are not given. This is the extent of our present knowledge. The circumstances all point with fatal effectiveness to the cause of this abrupt step. It is no longer a secret, hence we dare speak of it, more in sorrow, however, than in anger. On page 53, line 22d from top of page, of *Bradford's Homeopathic Bibliography*, just from the printer's hands, is stated: "Dr. Cowperthwaite also published three juvenile books for the Sabbath school previous to his fourteenth year."

Doubtlessly our friend and brother, having so long battled in the good cause of homeopathy, had hoped that because of such good work the sins of his youth would be forgotten or condoned. It was not to be. And the pride of his heart, when he saw these accusatory words appear on the wall of his otherwise blameless life, could no longer brook the public gaze. So he resigned, and another occupieth his heritage. This should be a warning to the

youth of our day. But it won't. The world will continue to marry and give in marriage, write Sabbath school books, and resign posts of much emolument and honor—principally the latter.

#### THE NEW CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

AMID the ceremonies of the Masonic fraternity and in the presence of the followers of the apostle of homeopathy, the corner stone of the new Hahnemann Medical College building was laid August 20. The services were of an elaborate character, and consumed several hours. The work of laying the corner stone was performed by Grand Master Monroe C. Crawford, A. F. and A. M., assisted by the members of Lakeside and constituent lodges. Surrounding him were many Masons and public leaders as well as the members of the college faculty and trustees of the building association. A number of these took part in the ceremony. The services were witnessed by a number of specially invited guests.

The new medical college is to be reared on the site of the college which so long has done honor to the memory of Hahnemann in the city of Chicago. The old building was torn down during the summer to make room for the new \$50,000 edifice, which is to be dedicated in the name of the founder of the homeopathic school of medicine. The new building has been designed by W. W. Boyington, and is of modern style of architecture, five stories in height, with a deep basement. It is to be constructed of Bedford sandstone and pressed brick. The building is to be completed by November 1.

During the course of construction the students will not be interrupted in their studies, as the faculty has provided class-

rooms and amphitheaters for them in the present hospital and surrounding building, and there is ample room for all. This building, besides being ornamental in its design, will be equipped in the most complete manner for the uses to which it is to be put, containing laboratories and dissecting rooms arranged on the highest principles of sanitation, while the clinical rooms will be marvels of excellence.

This is not the only improvement to be made by the Hahnemann Society, as it is intended to erect a hospital immediately at the rear of the college building. Work thereon is to be commenced at once, and the building will be completed and ready for use during the winter. It is to be seven stories in height, constructed of pressed brick with stone trimming, and finely equipped, containing accommodations for 200 patients, with fine clinical rooms and a free dispensary. The cost of the building will be over \$100,000, and it will be manned by an efficient staff of physicians, surgeons, and nurses. The internes will be appointed from Hahnemann College, and it will be connected with the latter by a covered passageway.

During the present year the present hospital has performed the following work, which is a sample of what it has done for many years past :

Number of patients cared for in the hospital.....	391
Number of patients prescribed for at the hospital.....	13,598
Total number of prescriptions for the year.....	33,246
Number of operations.....	598

Many of these were charity patients, and the expense of their treatment was borne by the hospital without the solicitation of a single dollar from the public. The faculty of the college supervise the working of the hospital, and among those in charge are

such eminent men as Dr. R. Ludlam, Dr. E. S. Bailey, Dr. H. B. Fellows, Professor Hawkes, Professor B. S. Arnulphy, Dr. Watry, Dr. H. N. Lyon, and Dr. S. Leavitt.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

IOWA CITY, August 19.—At a called meeting of the medical committee of the board of regents held in Des Moines, August 16, Dr. Cowperthwaite's resignation was acted upon and accepted, and upon the advice and earnest wish of the homeopathic profession throughout the State Dr. George Royal of Des Moines was elected to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the homeopathic department of the State University.

Dr. Royal is a leader among the homeopathic practitioners of the State. Dr. Cowperthwaite, formerly dean of the department, now resigned, says : " Dr. George Royal is the best man that could have been selected. He is an excellent man, and in every way qualified for the place."

The growth of the department since its organization in 1877 has been steady and constant, the last class being the largest ever enrolled. This constant growth is due to the care and supervision of the State Homeopathic Association, to the efficient management of the medical committee of the board, as well as the faithful work of the faculty. But " though men may come and men may go " the university in all its departments will go on forever.

Obituary.

DEATH OF DR. DARIUS HICKS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Providence (R. I.) Homeopathic Society was held at the office of Dr. J. C. Budlong, on Tuesday evening, August 2, to take action con-

cerning the death of their late associate, Darius Hicks, M. D. The president, Dr. Barnard, occupied the chair. A committee, consisting of Drs. Charles Hayes, I. W. Sawin, and George B. Peck, were appointed to prepare a minute regarding the sad event. They subsequently presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted :

"Since it has come to our knowledge that the fate common to all has overtaken one who identified himself with the few homeopaths who reorganized this society after its long slumber during the great Rebellion, and who has ever since cheerfully borne his full share of all its burdens, we, the members of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Society, desire to place on record our profound appreciation of the kind and cordial spirit always exhibited toward each of his associates by the late Darius Hicks, M. D., the regularity and promptness of his appearance at all our gatherings until measurably crippled by physical infirmities, and the ready though unobtrusive manner of his participation in a creditable portion of our deliberations. Sorrow at the separation is assuaged only by the knowledge that he fell asleep in the full enjoyment of that hope whose possession maketh none ashamed in the presence of the Final Judge."

DR. JOHN DRYSDALE.

LONDON, August 20.—Dr. John Drysdale, the well known homeopathic physician, is dead.

—The sixth annual class for private instruction in orificial surgery will be held in the amphitheater of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, corner Wood and York streets, during the week beginning September 12.—E. H. PRATT, M. D., Room 56, Central Music Hall, Chicago.

## Book Reviews.

### THE SCIENCE AND ART OF OBSTETRICS.

By SHELDON LEAVITT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, etc., Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, etc., etc. Second Edition. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge, 1892.

What can be more fascinating to the student of life than the science and art which has direct relation to life—the origin and birth of the human species; not the metaphysical speculations, but such practical demonstrations as lie within the reach of ordinary human ken? Obstetrics, therefore, itself the door through which humanity is ushered into existence, must ever afford an increasing opportunity for the study of the complexities of life. To be well born, as someone has said, is one of the divine rights. True, the ancient *accoucheur* was naught but a midwife, a holder of basins and bowls and bandages, an assistant after the act; but to-day the obstetrician finds much, if not the major part, of his usefulness months before the midwife is or was called. To any doubting Thomas we commend a careful perusal of Leavitt in support of our statement.

We have but Leavitt in this eminent domain, and he fills the place to the uttermost. Guernsey was, nay, is, good, except that many mechanical advances have been made of which he was ignorant; hence the value of Leavitt. The arrangement of this book is on a practical common sense basis. It assumes that childbearing is a normal function, and calls for the best energy of the author in the elucidation and simplification of nature's process. He does not give the student a continuous round of horrors by depicting the pathology before he is versed in the physiology. So that the practitioner, when he approaches

a childbirth, is not haunted by the fear that he will have any or all of the dime museum horrors which many authors affect. The language is clear and vigorous, void of frequent quotations in attestation of statements. It is a large book, yet not burdensome ; well printed, graphically illustrated. It has chapters on the very latest advances in this specialty by such eminent men as Danforth and Comstock. It boldly attacks error, and is not fearful to advocate measures not yet wholly adopted—such as the aseptic and antiseptic washes. We gladly recommend it for these reasons, and also because it is based, in its therapeutics, upon the imperishable law of *similia*.

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### Society Meetings.

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—The Worcester (Mass.) Homeopathic Medical Society held a quarterly meeting in the parlors of the Bay State House August 10. There was not a very large attendance owing to the extremely warm weather, about fifteen being present.

The bureau of gynecology, pedology, and zymotic diseases presented the following papers through Chairman Dr. Jennie S. Dunn :

“Feeding of Infants in Disease,” Dr. G. P. Dunham of Uxbridge.

“The Lessons of a Hundred Cases on Tubercle Bacilli,” Dr. J. P. Rand of Worcester.

“A Word on Otology,” Dr. E. A. Clark.

The papers were interesting, and were attentively listened to.

The following applicants were admitted to membership : Dr. S. E. Fletcher of Chicopee, Dr. F. W. Edwards of Southbridge, Drs. Edith L. Clark, J. F. Bothfield, Ellen L. Keith, and Charles F. Souder of Westboro.

—The Nebraska Homeopathic Medical Society held a very interesting meeting August 18. The attendance was large, several physicians being present from Council Bluffs and Plattsmouth. After the regular business of the meeting had been attended to, Dr. Sprague introduced a resolution condemning certain features of the *Medical and Surgical Record*, published in Omaha, as not being thoroughly homeopathic. The majority of the physicians present were not in favor, however, of so sweeping a resolution as that introduced by Dr. Sprague, and a substitute, much milder in form and wording, was offered and adopted. It seemed to be the opinion of many of the physicians present that the matters at which Dr. Sprague's resolution aimed were not closely related to the vital doctrines of homeopathy, but were simply some of the minor theories of the school to which these physicians claim allegiance. A very cordial feeling prevailed among the members of the association at the close.

—The Onondaga County (N.Y.) Homeopathic Society held its August meeting August 2 at the office of Drs. Sheldon and Candee, Syracuse. Several papers were read by different physicians, and the discussion following took so much time that further readings were put off until the next meeting. Cases were reported by Drs. Sheldon, Candee, Lukens, Deuel, and others.

—At the August meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Southwestern Michigan, Dr. T. C. Buskirk of Oshtemo was elected president ; Dr. Cross of Vicksburg, vice president ; Dr. N. B. Sherman of Cooper, secretary and treasurer ; and Dr. J. S. Ayres, censor for three years. The next meeting will be held the first Tuesday in November.



—The Denver Homeopathic Club met August 15. Dr. S. Hoag was appointed physician in charge of the Women's Christian Temperance Union day nursery. Manager Howe of the Denver Homeopathic Pharmacy reported that the institution would be open and ready for business at 1531 California Street about August 20. Dr. F. K. Strasser and Mrs. F. K. Strasser were elected members of the club, and Charles H. Howe was made an honorary member. Resolutions of respect were passed in memory of the late Mrs. S. E. Shannon.

—The forty-first semi-annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York will be held in Jaeger's Hall, corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, New York, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 4 and 5, 1892, to which the friends of the society are cordially invited. An especially interesting and well attended meeting is assured.

The New York County Society's committee on entertainment has issued a circular announcing that after the morning session on Tuesday, luncheon will be served at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Sixty-third Street and Eastern Boulevard, immediately succeeding the opening exercises of the term; and on Wednesday evening a complimentary banquet will be tendered the visiting members and their wives at Sherry's. —JOHN L. MOFFAT, Secretary, 17 Schermhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—ATLANTIC CITY, September 1.—The summer meeting of the West Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society was held at the Hotel Traymore, with President Joseph J. Currie of Beverly in the chair. The address of welcome was made by President Currie, and responses were made

by Dr. Richards and Dr. Mercer. Papers were read upon the following topics: "Homeopathy and Modern Surgery," by Dr. E. M. Howard; "Report of Surgical Work in the Camden Homeopathic Hospital during June, July, and August, in 1892," by Dr. George D. Woodward; "Organization," by Isaac Cooper.

—The monthly meeting of the County Homeopathic Medical Society, Syracuse N. Y., September 6, was held at the office of Drs. Sheldon and Candee. Routine business was transacted, after which interesting essays were read by Dr. Candee, Dr. E. O. Kinne, and Dr. Keeler. The discussion of the meeting was concerning the eyelid and its diseases. Dr. Hyatt of Auburn and Dr. C. F. Barnes of Weedsport were among the out-of-town physicians who were present.

—There was a large attendance of members at the monthly meeting of the Homeopathic County Medical Society held during the current month, when the newly elected President, Dr. William W. Van Baun, delivered his inaugural address.

The doctor deplored the fact that the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia do not make any provision for the insane requiring homeopathic treatment, and, while millions of dollars have been appropriated and applied for building and maintaining asylums for those of the allopathic faith, not one dollar has been spent by the State to provide for those desiring homeopathic treatment. "The State, by creating a monopoly in the medical appointments, has created a State medicine," and forces her homeopathic citizens to intrust the unfortunate insane members of their families to allopathic treatment, in which they have no confidence, and of the results of which the Board of Public Charities in their last annual report say,



"the meager results of the treatment of insanity are unquestionably a reproach to modern medicine."

The following appointments were announced for the new year: Bureau Chairmen: Sanitary Science, Dr. James H. Classen; Clinical Medicine, Dr. W. C. Goodno; Obstetrics, Dr. G. Maxwell Christine; Ophthalmology, Dr. Charles M. Thomas; Materia Medica, Dr. Thomas S. Dunning; Surgery, Dr. John E. James; Gynecology, Dr. Isaac G. Smedley.

Board of Examiners: Dr. A. R. Thomas, chairman; Dr. C. Neidhard, Dr. Caleb S. Middleton.

Committees Organization, Medical Education, and Legislation: Drs. Aug. Korndoerfer, chairman; John E. James, Pemberton Dudley, Joseph C. Guernsey, C. S. Schwenk.

City Organization and Legislation: Dr. M. S. Williams, chairman: Drs. Charles W. Karsner, W. H. Keim, M. M. Freyer, Frederick K. Hearer.

Essays and Debates: Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, chairman; Drs. J. W. Thatcher and George W. Stewart.

Committee on Ward Organization: Dr. W. H. Keim, chairman.

Committee on Medical Clubs: Dr. G. Maxwell Christine, Chairman.

Hospitals and Institutions: Dr. W. H. Gardiner, chairman.

Comparative Mortality Rate: Dr. T. Hart Smith, chairman.

a faithful editor, always writing with a pen dipped in the milk of human kindness, gentlemanly and scholarly; his close adherence to the great law of our school made his writings especially valuable and sought after. His removal from Milwaukee to Denver foreshadowed the present change, his health having imperatively demanded the move. Successful from the start at Denver, he found his cares and responsibilities so great within and without his profession, that he finally "unloaded" a part of the burden. We shall miss his happy diction, his equable adjusting of public questions, and his uniform kindness of criticism.

His successor, Dr. Smith, has already broken ground in *New Remedies*. He is a vigorous writer, firmly grounded in honest homeopathy, is near the publication office, in the acknowledged center of the universe, *i. e.*, Chicago, ready to speak well of meritorious matters, and not afraid to wield the scourge if occasion demands. The last *Current* does not promise any change in its editorial or general conduct, but this must of need follow, since the opinion of a journal is almost necessarily that of its editor, who, if at all attentive, reflects that of his subscribers. We wish Dr. Smith success, and that his *Current* may glide along smoothly and pleasantly.

—Otis Clapp & Son, Boston, some time since, at our request, sent us a McBride-Packard yoke. To describe it without a picture is not so very difficult if the reader will call up the old ox yoke: instead of applying the yoke to the neck it is fitted to the under side of the thighs (for dorsal position in gynecology, etc.), and straps fitted to reach over the shoulders. This makes a very effective device for holding the patient in position while examining

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## Globules.

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—EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Our esteemed contemporary, *The Medical Current*, has put Prof. Wilson A. Smith, M. D. (Morgan Park, Ills.), in editorial charge, *vice* Dr. E. F. Starke, resigned. Dr. Starke has been

or operating, and reduces the number of assistants to one or two. It is so light and convenient that it may be carried in the hand or satchel when the doctor is called away from his office or into the country to operate. We have made much use of our "yoke," and take pleasure in speaking a good word for it.

—"Monroe's Materia Medica Memo-rizer" is an alliterative and acrostical effort by our genial friend, Professor A. Leight Monroe of Louisville, Ky. He takes the commoner used remedies of our school, devotes one page to each remedy, and while the letters of the remedy are formed in an acrostic, the subject of the acrostic deals with the characteristics of the remedy, and are usually cast in good jingling rhyme, so that memorizing a little doggerel of as many lines as there are letters, serves for a basis upon which, by later study, a more solid structure may be erected. The idea is a very happy one, and if carried out as recommended by Dr. Monroe, is a valuable aid to the student as well as practitioner. It argues an exhaustive knowledge of any topic to be capable of presenting its more salient essentials in a few lines; and this Brother Monroe has done with materia medica. T. Engelbach, 50 Canal Street, New Orleans, has the book for sale.

—BRYONIA ALB. 3x.—In treating diseases of women I find them needlessly irritable, frontal dull or splitting headache, pains in liver, constipated, hard dry stools, cough, with desire to hold the chest during cough. For these symptoms bryonia alb. is invaluable. In nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, or fever, as malarial fever, and in malaria it is worth its weight in gold. In pneumonia we cannot find its equal. In headaches of long standing I give the same remedy: three powders every ten days. In diarrhea of infants or adults it is

a sheet anchor. In emphysema of the lungs, bryonia will cure if given early in the disease.—*Helena M. Cady, M. D., Louisville, Ky.*

—CORRECTION.—On page 263 of our August 15 issue mention is made of the award of the prize microscope of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. It was an error. The first faculty prize for highest grade of scholarship through the whole course of three years' study—a fine microscope, valued at \$100—was awarded to Dr. John T. White, now of Salt Lake City. We gladly and promptly make the correction, sincerely regretting our former misinformation.

—The September issue of *Scribner's Magazine* may be called an American Number. Every contribution is by an American.

—A permit has been taken out by the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical college to put up a brick college building. It will be two stories high, thirty-six feet front and forty-six feet deep and will cost \$3500. It will be finished by November 1.

—H. S. Phillips, M. D., of Pittsburgh, has removed his office to 73 Congress Street.

—At the monthly meeting of the Homeopathic Hospital Association Reading, Pa., the following appointments were made: surgeon at the hospital, Dr. J. S. Rittenhouse; physician, Dr. F. R. Schmucker; physician at dispensary, Dr. D. C. Kline; physician at Children's Home, Dr. J. C. Knauer.

—The homeopathic doctors of Chicago are contemplating the establishment of cholera hospitals in various parts of that city. They want to show by statistics that there will be more recoveries under their method of treatment than under the treatment of the allopaths.

—Dr. A. P. Williamson has resigned as superintendent of the Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane at Fergus Falls, Minn.

—W. H. Dickinson, M. D., of Des Moines, professor of theory and practice of medicine, in the homeopathic department of the Iowa University has been chosen dean to succeed Dr. Cowperthwaite, retiring. J. G. Gilchrist, M. D., professor of surgery, is made secretary, a position requiring just such an earnest worker as he. The election of Dr. Dickinson to the deanship will find indorsement everywhere. He is one of Iowa's most prominent homeopaths, a ripe scholar and an energetic leader, and will spare no effort to make the department he heads a successful institution. He is a man of genial manners, popular alike among students and professors.

—Our portrait gallery is increased this issue by the presentation of the likeness of W. A. Minick, M. D., of Wichita, Kan.

—The managers of the Maryland Hospital and Dispensary of the Southern Homeopathic Medical College have formulated plans for the introduction of the district nursing system in Baltimore. The idea was conceived some time ago, and the delay in putting it into practice, it is stated, has been caused by delay in gathering a sufficient sum of money to fully institute the scheme. It is the intention to establish dispensaries in Northwest, West, East, and South Baltimore. Each is to be in charge of a resident physician and a head nurse, who in turn will be in charge of a corps of trained nurses attached to the dispensary.

—The new building of the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, is well under way, and the new hospital will be started within a month. The new buildings and equipment will cost something like \$150,000, and will represent a total valuation, with land, of at least \$200,000.

—Dr. H. C. Allen, editor of the *Medical Advance*, has removed to 5142 Washington Avenue from Jefferson Avenue, Chicago.

—Dr. M. P. Hunt of Delaware, O., takes the Chair of Gynecology in the Cleveland Medical College.

—Dr. Ida Wright Rogers, editor of the *People's Health Journal*, and Professor of Dietetics and Personal Hygiene in the National Homeopathic Hospital of Chicago, arrived at Liverpool August 18, and will spend several months abroad in study and sight-seeing.

—CHICAGO COLLEGE CHANGE.—The outfitting of the new Chicago homeopathic college, The Hering, makes breaches in the faculties of the elder colleges. In the Chair of Materia Medica of Old Hahnemann (Chicago), Dr. J. E. Gilman has been associated with Prof. Hawkes. The completed faculty of The Hering has not yet been given to the public; doubtlessly the roster is not yet completed; but among the names mentioned are such as H. C. Allen, T. S. Hoyne, Howard Crutcher, W. O. Cheeseman, Frederick O. Pease, Smiley, Sparling, J. B. S. King, L. A. L. Day, Fowler, Waddell, and Gray. The building selected is on the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Cottage Place. Session to open October 4, 1892, and continue six months.

—Prof. David P. Todd of Amherst College, described in the August *Century* an ascent of Fuji-san, the sacred mountain of Japan. This expedition was made possible by the bequest of a wealthy and eccentric Boston gentleman, who left a fortune of \$200,000 with discretionary power to employ it in establishing an observatory on some mountain peak. The fund is now managed by the Harvard College Observatory.

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE HOSPITALS IN LONDON; ONE OF THE LARGEST HAS A NURSING STAFF OF 250.—Dr. Arabella Kenealy, herself a woman, discourages women of the upper and middle classes from becoming physicians; says coming generations would be healthier and stronger if mothers would exert themselves less.—*Charles Patch, in jail at Columbus, O., attempted suicide by eating pulverized glass. May die.*—*Passiflora incarnata, tinct., a fine remedy to give for immediate bad effects from a "spree."*—STRANGER AT BLUFFTON, O., CATCHES GIRLS AND KISSES THEM. GIRLS INDIGNANTLY DENY THAT THEY GO ON THE STREETS MORE THAN EVER NOW.—Dr. Kroesen's twenty-one year old daughter, Columbus, O., sick of typhoid, had premonition of death two weeks ago. Arranged all mundane affairs and died.—*Professor Totten is out again with his world-end prognostications, and has figured out the date for the grand finale for 1895-96. Keep your eye on the date!*—IN FRANCE IT IS CALLED CHOLERINE. DON'T FORGET THE BIG FOUR CHOLERA REMEDIES, C. V. A. C.: CAMPHOR, VERATRUM ALB., ARSENICUM, CUPRUM.—Wm. M. Daniell, Milwaukee, aged eighty-one, had been told to inhale fumes from burning alcohol. Lighted alco-

hol lamp, crouched over it, covering himself with a heavy blanket. Overcome by fumes, blanket caught fire, man burned to death.—*Hezekiah Shepherd, Drakeville, Ia., aged ninety, had his coffin made like a chair. When he was buried it was in a sitting posture, the several parts of the corpse strapped in place.*—FIFTY PARTS SULPHIDE OF BARIUM AND TWENTY-FIVE PARTS EACH OF STARCH AND OXIDE OF ZINC, MIXED WITH WATER SUFFICIENT TO MAKE A PASTE, SPREAD ON A HAIRY SPOT WILL IN TEN MINUTES WHEN SCRAPED OFF LEAVE SURFACE PERFECTLY SMOOTH.—When a mosquito bills a well man after last feasting on a yellow fever patient, if the well man gets yellow fever, it will be a very mild dose. Acts like vaccination in smallpox.—*Salix nigra reputed to be a fine remedy for intense sexual excitement.*—Dr. A. W. Woodward's Report of the Committee on Drug Provings, reprint from the *Hahnemannian*, presents three familiar drugs, ipecac, rhus, and pulsatilla, in some new and interesting phases. It is well worthy of a careful study.—It is said that medical common sense is of greater value than a drug store.—Dr. SCHULTZ OF BUDA-PESTH REPORTS TEN CASES OF UTERINE CANCER IN WHICH THE DISEASE WAS ARRESTED BY INJEC-



TIONS OF ALCOHOL.—*The new Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago will be a beauty, judging from the handsome etching which has reached our desk.*—The September *Hahnemannian Monthly* presents a timely and well-written criticism on "Enterprise in Bad Taste," referring to the publication by insurance companies and commercial organizations of letters respecting their work, received as private communications from physicians.—*Dr. W. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis, suggests that a good "scare head" headline for cholera articles might be a paraphrase of Sir Edwin Arnold's popular essay, and call it the "Blight of Asia."*

### TREPHINING FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS.\*

By H. E. BEEBE, M. D.

WHETHER there be any permanent benefit from trephining in epilepsy is yet an open question, though none will deny that in some forms of brain trouble producing paralysis, much good is often accomplished. Even with this truth, conservatism is necessary here no less than in many other branches of surgery. Realizing this, the following case was treated as reported.

H. J., aged fifty-six years, entered the Civil War in perfect health, November 18, 1863. Was shot in the head a little to the left of the center of the forehead, the missile being a spent minie ball. The bullet did not enter the cranium, but produced a prominent depression. Little inconvenience, except paroxysms of headache, was manifest for ten years, after which a mild form of epilepsy developed, soon followed by slight hemiplegia of the left side. Both epilepsy and hemiplegia increased, until he became almost totally helpless, so much so that he received a pension of \$70

per month. In 1878 I began treating him, advising at this time trephining, to which he would not submit. At the age of fifty-six years he consented to the trephining, though I doubted any great results. The patient was anæsthetized, the scalp shaved and prepared antiseptically. A horseshoe incision was made in the forehead and scalp to include the periosteum. The flap was reflected, the trephine applied, and two buttons of bone, about one inch in diameter each, removed; this included the depression. Nothing abnormal was discovered except a thickening in this locality. The buttons of bone were not replaced. After the hemorrhage was arrested, which was moderately extreme, as the meninges were slightly lacerated from the trephine, the wound was closed, and united mostly by first intention. He reacted nicely; little improvement was noticed for six weeks, rather an aggravation, after which the patient steadily improved in all his symptoms, both as to paroxysms and epilepsy, until during the winter he was struck on top of the head by the falling of a piece of timber. After this, the old troubles returned for a few weeks. Again improvement set in, and to-day he is decidedly better than for years, so much so that there is ground for belief that had the work been done years ago, there probably would have been complete recovery. Modern surgical methods have so greatly reduced the dangers of brain surgery that exploratory openings of the skull are now justifiable. One of the world's greatest surgeons, who died a few days ago, wrote the following shortly before his death, and his reputation will certainly permit reproducing it here:

#### "BRAIN SURGERY.

"In a paper read before the American Surgical Association on the present status

\* Read before Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1892.



of brain surgery, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew (*Univ. Med. Mag.*), comes to the following conclusions :

"1. That all fractures of the skull attended with depression, however slight, and entirely irrespective of symptoms, should, in view of the late after effects, be subjected to the trephine.

"2. That trephining for traumatic epilepsy promises only palliation at best.

"3. That trephining for abscess, in view of the fact that all such cases left alone almost invariably terminate fatally, is entirely proper, and that the earlier such operation is done the better.

"4. That trephining for intracranial traumatic hemorrhage is both an imperative and highly promising operation.

"5. That trephining for cephalalgia or traumatic headache, medical measures having failed, should be undertaken with every prospect of success.

"6. That trephining for hydrocephalus is a useless operation.

"7. That trephining for microcephalus, independent of athetosis, confers no credit on surgery.

"8. That it is more than probable that as our observations multiply, the sphere of the trephine, as a preliminary for the removal of brain tumors, will be lessened rather than amplified.

"Leonte and Bardesco of Bucharest (*Rev. de Chir.*, October, 1891), state that since 1886 they have trephined twenty-two times on twenty patients for injury and disease, with the result of 13.50 per cent. of fatal cases. They come to the following conclusions :

"1. Trephining, when performed in accordance with the rules of modern antiseptic surgery, is not a dangerous operation ; the indications for the operation and the frequency of its performance are increased by the doctrine of cerebral localization.

"2. Intervention is justifiable in cases of paralyzes or convulsions, when these conditions are due to direct irritation or to functional destruction of the brain centers.

"3. In considering the propriety of operative interference, the surgeon should take into account not only disturbances of mobility, but also subjective sensorial troubles, as the occurrence of such signs might indicate the place where he ought to trephine, while trephining is expressly indicated in the presence of symptomatic paralyzes and convulsions ; in cases of genuine epilepsy, on the other hand, the operation is empirical and its results difficult to appreciate.

"4. The earlier the date of operation, and the shorter the interval between the first appearance of the nervous symptoms and its performance, the more assured are the prospects of success.

"5. The coexistence of monoplegias with convulsions decidedly indicates trephining.

"They conclude by stating that the results of treatment are sufficiently good to encourage surgeons to continue this line of practice."

#### A FEW POINTS FOR GLONOINE.\*

By J. W. CARTLICH, M. D.

COWPERTHWAITTE says glonoine acts upon the medulla oblongata, the pneumogastric, and the vaso motor nerves, producing active cerebral hyperæmia and palpitation of the heart.

The chief action seems to be through the cerebro-spinal nervous system. Its action is very quick and violent, producing congestion and violent pulsations over head and whole body.

First sensations after taking the drug are a fullness in both sides of the neck, with nausea, a loss of consciousness as to where he was, with loud noises in the ears like steam rushing from a teakettle ; the neck

\* Read before Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, St. Louis, April, 1892.

feels like it was swelling, with constriction around the throat. With this follows violent throbbing of temporal arteries and whole head, and sensation as if the head would burst.

This throbbing in head alternates with palpitation of the heart. In one prover given after taking one drop of the first dilution, his head fell back, jaws dropped, and face became very pale; breathing stertorous, with no pulse for the space of two minutes.

Then followed heat and throbbing in head, with a feeling as if all the blood in the body was being pumped upward and trying to push out at the vertex; this would alternate with violent palpitation. Sometimes the pulse will be full and bounding, at other times retarded; all symptoms worse by motion, noise, or jar; better by pressure, open air, and at night.

Cold water placed on the head would cause spasms, nausea, and vomiting. We should not overlook glonoine when we have the following conditions: cerebral congestions, apoplexy, sunstroke, severe shocks, insanity from long continued heat of the sun; but especially in troubles arising from the latter. There is much more to be said concerning this valuable drug, but it is all to be found in our materia medicas.

Last month a lady, aged thirty-nine, came into my office and said if I could convince her I knew my business she would try me, but wanted no more new doctors experimenting on her; that she had been suffering from a girl; had tried all kinds of doctors, but liked homeopaths the best, but when her headache came on was compelled to suffer it out; she could not take morphine, for it made her wild. I elicited the following symptoms: As headache came on, she would feel the blood rush to her head seemingly from all parts of the body; then she would become unconscious.

One warm day when about to enter a car on returning home, she suddenly became blinded and forgot where she was; then, as she expressed it, "Oh! such pain and beating. I never can forget." It seemed as if her head had all the blood in her body, and neck was squeezed so it could not return, and surely would be pressed out of top of her head. Her headache was so severe thought head would surely burst open; could not bear the least noise or jar; the only ease she could possibly get was to hold her head tightly with her hands. On moving her to a neighboring house, cold water was applied to her head, when she thought the skull was being mashed in, and fainted, and on coming out vomited profusely; then had relief. She would always be worse at her menstrual periods; seemed as if her whole body were congested. On going back to her first attack, I learned that at close of the war she was overcome with the heat, and ever since has been subject to those attacks. After explaining that her trouble all emanated from the sunstroke twenty-five years ago, we must go to the foundation to reach her trouble, she consented to give me one trial, and if I did not help her, she would conclude I was no better than the other doctors. I gave her 14 powders of glonoine 200, a powder to be taken night and morning. Her next menstrual period was passed with but slight congestion and very little pain. It is a month since she first called on me, and no congestive headache.

The sequel is yet to be learned, but I have confidence in the power of "similia" to cure her, and that glonoine in some potency will reach her case.

CASE II. A young girl of eighteen years was suffering terribly with her head, holding it tight; she said she could not bear to be spoken to. When I saw her said her head would burst if she re-



N. SCHNEIDER, M. D.,  
CLEVELAND, O.

*Supplement to*  
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,  
October 1, 1892.



moved her hands. The throbbing in temporal arteries was so great they stood out like large cords.

Complained of her neck swelling, and wished me to relieve her before it bursted. Head hot, feet cold. The picture was so plain for glonoine that I prepared the 200th in water, and before the fourth dose, five minutes apart, she was easier, and steadily improved without any more medicine. This was her third attack (old style doctors being her attendents the two previous), each attack being harder. Her previous attendants pronounced it congestive chills, and said the third attack would kill her. I guess they were right as to their prognosis had they continued with the case, and will let our hearers judge as to their diagnosis.

The cause of this was few days previous being overcome with the heat of the sun.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## THE EVOLUTION OF MATERIA MEDICA.\*

By W. E. LEONARD, M. D.

OUT of the mists of superstition, of sheer ignorance, and of rank empiricism, slowly through the centuries has in these latter days arisen the rational use of drugs in healing the sick, called by our revered founder "The Science of Therapeutics," and so known among all homeopaths, and acknowledged by not a few in the other sects of medicine.

That, according to the law of Hahnemann, a beginning was by him made in the direction of true therapeutics, no thinker will deny who has thoroughly investigated his writings and seen his principles practically applied. No member of this institute questions these facts, but I doubt not many a member has questioned in his own mind what portions of our materia medica are reliable, and from what sources sprang

the numerous drugs mentioned in any of our compendiums or text-books. More than any others have these doubts assailed the teachers of materia medica in our colleges—at least I can speak for several who have sympathized with my own incredulity.

The laborious and conscientious research of Prof. T. F. Allen in producing the "Encyclopedia," in 1874, has made it possible for each student to learn for himself where our knowledge has come from. Yet this grand work was thought imperfect, mainly because it included "symptoms" (cautiously admitted) "observed in the sick after the administration of the drug" and a "very few" clinical verifications not found among the drug effects, and therefore the British Homeopathic Society and this Institute began, under the scholarly editorship of Drs. Hughes of England and Dake of America with able associates, in 1885, the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis," recently completed.

Dr. C. Hering, in the latter years of his life, although materially aiding Prof. Allen in his great work, still held his own ideas as to what should constitute an encyclopedia of materia medica, and therefore, in 1879, with the aid of Philadelphia friends, began the publication of his life work, "The Guiding Symptoms." You all know how death stayed his hand in 1880, and how the work has been completed by his faithful literary executors in ten large volumes, comprising, especially the last seven volumes, a valuable compendium of the clinical records of homeopathy, but so blended with pure drug effects as to detract from the exact scientific value of the whole as a record of pure drug effects.

Being necessarily, as a teacher, more or less familiar with these three great store-houses of materia medica, this paper has grown out of a desire upon my part to see

\* Read before the American Institute of Homeopathy, 1892.



how the drugs practically used in American homeopathic medicine corresponded with the host of drugs given in the above great works. Therefore, I have taken up the American homeopathic pharmacopœia and searched it through in order to learn what drugs we are using, and upon whose authority they have come into this usage. The title of this paper is therefore somewhat broad, as the paper is only intended to disclose the state of our pharmaceutical usage at the present time, and to make some criticisms and suggestions thereon.

If, then, you will bear with me in giving you a few figures, which I hope will be new to some of you, and not entirely uninteresting, I will endeavor to so sum up the matter as to afford what should be a profitable discussion upon a very vital topic.

The number of drugs for which our profession have use, as set forth in the latest addition of the pharmacopœia (B. & T., 1890, Jos. T. O'Conner, M. D., editor) is 778. Of these 452 are credited to those who introduced them into our materia medica *by provings*, *i. e.*, about three-fifths of them.

The subjoined tables show in a comparative manner just to whom and to what countries we owe our medicines. (See Table I.)

The 326 drugs, the origin of which have not been noted by Prof. O'Conner, have been carefully compared with their records in Allen, and where authorities are definitely noted, credit has been given in the second column of Table I. Many are thus classified under the headings of the first column, but 190 of them are not to be found in Allen, and 75 more, while there recorded, are based upon toxicological records purely, physiological experiment upon man, and eclectic sources, about which little is known. In other words, of the 326, 265 are in possible use, without a shadow of a proving upon man to ascertain their proper

place in homœopathic materia medica. Comparing the whole number of drugs mentioned in the pharmacopœia (778), with those in the above mentioned encyclopedic works, we get the following results:

"Allen's Encyclopedia" 817 of which 194 are not found in the pharmacopœia.

"Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis" 364, of which 33 are not in the pharmacopœia. (See Table III.)

"Guiding Symptoms," 437, of which only 14 are not found in the pharmacopœia. (See Table III.)

The 194 drugs thrown out from the "Encyclopedia" would make too long a table, and in the main include rare vegetable remedies and many of the alkaloids included in the "Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis."

What is the practical inference from this array of figures?

While the scholarly maker of our American pharmacopœia has justly eliminated all of the dubious nosodes and animal products in Hering, the rare vegetable remedies and alkaloids of Allen and the newer alkaloids of the cyclopedia, the effects of which are only impartially studied, there are still in use 265 drugs of only empirical value, or a little more than one-third of the whole; and the moral is, to my mind, that we are drifting into empiricism, and away from the fundamental precepts of our school, *viz.*, use no remedy the effects of which are not fully tested upon healthy man.

Upon reviewing Table I carefully, it will be seen that almost all the more energetic provers are of a past generation of homeopathic workers, and that those still living constitute the "Old Guard," many of them among the revered seniors of this institute. A closer knowledge of those single provings, grouped together under the name of the country from which the

proving comes, reveals practically the same thing. None of the younger generation of homeopathic physicians have undertaken provings, or, if they have, they have been too modest to put them into our literature. "These things ought not so to be." If I mistake not, the Prover's Bureau of this institute have had little call for their valuable blanks prepared some years since as a guide to provers. There is abundant work to be done. One reason why (I venture the assertion) the cyclo-pedia has not been received more cordially, is because it does not show more proper effects of drugs upon the human prover, and is therefore strange reading to a school not given to studying drugs in that way. The fault lies with the very men who should purchase and use the book. They have not themselves awakened to the necessity of trying the drugs upon themselves. As a school, we have in so far departed from our tenets and deserve censure therefor.

Prof. Allen's school of provers is a most necessary step in the right direction. Each homeopathic physician in this institute, yes, each one in America, should resolve to add, during the coming year, in some small way to our practical knowledge of *materia medica*. If even a percentage—for all are not fitted to prove medicine without experience—should do this, our journals would become current volumes of a "Cyclopedia of Drugs Pathogenesis," instead of a reiteration and imitation of old school surgical, mechanical, and physiological measures, most of them better told in their own journals.

We are forgetting that as a school we are strictly The Homeopathic Company (Limited), as the English say, limited to putting our whole energies into the development and improvement of applied therapeutics.

TABLE I.\*

Summary of Authorities, or those introducing the medicines mentioned in the American Homeopathic Pharmacopœia.

	CREDITED.	SOURCES NOT GIVEN.
Hahnemann.....	124	3
Hering.....	26	3
United States.....	72	27
W. H. Burt.....	10	1
J. Jeanes.....	6	1
W. Williamson.....	5	2
E. M. Hale.....	4	1
T. C. Duncan.....	4	3
— Marcy.....	3	
A. Lippe.....	2	
J. B. Bell.....	2	
Neidhard.....	2	
S. A. Jones.....	2	1
J. C. Morgan.....	1	
C. W. Butler.....	1	
Alvin Small.....	1	
H. C. Allen.....	1	
American Prover's Union.....	1	
Total.....	45	9
Germany.....	67	8
Nenning.....	12	
Stapl.....	5	
Hartlaub & Trinks ..	5	
C. Mueller.....	4	
— Gross.....	3	
Noack & Trinks.....	3	1
— Franz.....	2	1
— Jorg.....	2	
— Gauvogle.....	1	
Attomyr.....	1	
Lembke.....	1	
Total.....	39	2
Austrian Provers.....	5	
England.....	7	1
Berridge.....	3	
Drysdale.....	1	
Total.....	4	11
Ireland.....	2	
France.....	11	
Petroz.....	6	2
Teste.....	2	
Imbert Gouberye.....	1	
Total.....	9	20
Italy.....	3	
Rubini.....	1	
Total.....	4	
Switzerland.....	3	

\* In reading this table, it should be remembered that credit is given here only to those introducing new remedies, and that many of these provers reprovved many medicines, for which they are on record in Allen and the other works.

TABLE I.—Cont'd.

	CREDITED.	SOURCES NOT GIVEN.
Spain.....	2	
Russia, Bojanus. ....	1	
Brazil.....	27	5
Mure.....	4	1
	31	
Grand Total. ....	452	1 Tonnere, Calcutta. 190 Uncertain (not in Allen). 55 Toxicological records. 15 Physiological experiment 3 Eclectic sources. 2 Duplicate preparations. 326 Grand Total.

TABLE II.

Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesis contains 364 drugs, of which the following are not found in the American Homeopathic Pharmacopœia :

Muscarinum, Araneum Tela, Cocainum, Picrotoxinum, Colchicinum, Colocynthisum, Conium, Solaninum, Crytopia, Meconinum, Narcinum, Papaverinum, Thebainum, Phos. Hydrogenisatum, Saponinum, Spireæ, Delphinium Daturinum, Strophanthus, Vetatrodinum, Viridium, Acidum Hydriodicum, Antifebrinum, Exalginum, Fuchsinum, Antipyrinum, Citrus Vulgaris, Duboisinum, Merc. Bromatum, Natrum Nitrosum, Onosmodium, Pitrinum, Vanadium,	Total 33.  1 Animal Product, 23 Alkaloids, 6 Rare Metallic Salts, 3 Rare Vegetable Remedies.
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TABLE III.

Guiding Symptoms contains 437 drugs, of which the following are not in the American Homeopathic Pharmacopœia :

Anthracinum, Antim. Arseniatum, Antim. Chloridum, Arum Dracontium, Cetraria Islandica, Chimophila Maculata, Hippozenin (Glanderine), " (Farceine), Lac caninum, Lac vaccinum desloratum, Medorrhinum, Myosotis (Forget-me-not), Pix liquida, Syphilinum, Tuberculinum.	Total 14.  5 Nosodes, 2 Animal products, 5 Vegetable remedies of minor value, 2 Mineral salts of minor value.
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## THE USE OF TOBACCO IN INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.

WHILE it is evident that, like most of our drugs, tobacco must be used very cautiously and with a thorough appreciation of its application to proper cases, it seems that a great deal of the danger feared from its employment is groundless.

My observation and practical experience in the therapeutic applications of tobacco have been confined to its employment in the treatment of strangulated omental hernia, hepatic and renal colic, and fecal impaction of the large bowel. Properly and judiciously employed, I consider it one of the most efficient remedies of a palliative character available by the practitioner for treating cases of fecal obstruction of the intestines.

In a former number of *The Medical News* I have specified its application, assisted by gravitation, in the treatment of strangulated omental hernia, with the report of a case. To be of marked benefit, it must be applied *ad nauseam*. Owing to the depressing nature of the drug, it should not be employed in cases of young children or in delicate adults.

CASE I. I was called in consultation to see Mary R., a stout, healthy girl of fourteen summers, complicated with an overloaded stomach, the result of having eaten a large number of rather hard apples.

The child was first seen in convulsions, for which she had received the usual course of antispasmodics, with morphine to relieve pain, and apomorphine to produce emesis, with no result. I suggested the use of tobacco enema, made by adding half a dram of good plug chewing tobacco to half a pint of boiling water. Owing to the urgency of the case, this was cooled as rapidly as possible, and the entire quantity injected by means of a Davidson syringe

with a long rectal tube. The enema was retained for about twenty minutes, when we had the satisfaction of seeing our patient under the pressure of a double evacuation, followed by immediate relief. The patient's recovery was uninterrupted.

CASE II. I was called one morning at an early hour to see a strong and healthy laboring man, about sixty years old, with the following history: He had not had a free movement of the bowels for several days, and had been doing some hard lifting during the previous day; the bowels were tympanitic, with severe enteralgia, palpation being impossible on account of pain and tenderness. I gave him large doses of morphine with atropine hypodermatically and by the mouth, with copious water-and-soap enemata, with no result.

I then administered an enema of tobacco. In twenty minutes from the time the enema was given there was a copious fecal evacuation, with immediate relief, followed by a quiet sleep.—*Med. News.*

#### POINTS IN DIAGNOSIS.

**S**WELLING under the eyes, grayish white or waxy color of the skin, denote granular disease of kidneys.

Swelling of the labia, on one or both sides, will accompany inflammation of the kidney.

Carbuncles on the shoulders, or scapular region, are frequent accompaniments of diabetes.

Pain referred to the meatus urinarius is sure to be the result of cystitis, prostatitis, or nephritis.

Pruritus of the anus will be the evidence, often, of disease of prostate.

Pain or numbness in the outer part of the thigh, denotes some disturbance of the sexual organs, in both male and female. Sciatic neuralgia often depends, in females,

on inflammation of the ovary; in men, on irritation of lumbar or sacral nerves.

Pain in the heels, in females, may be the only evidence of ovarian abscess, while pain and swelling in the mammae will evince some trouble in the same side of uterus or fallopian tube.—*N. Y. Medical Times.*

#### DOMESTIC HINTS.

**B**Y using your toothbrush vigorously with diluted camphor, the most delicate or suspicious olfactory nerve cannot detect the odor of what you have put under your vest. And a drop or two of ammonia in half a pint of water gulped down at one dose will restore sobriety to the most drunken brute. But have a care not to drink again that evening or you will have to anchor down your umbilicus and sigmoid flexure lest they try to come up via the esophagus.

#### AS TO ERYSIPELAS.

**F**ORTUNATELY (?) I live in a locality where people have faith in powwow-ing, and hence the doctor is greatly assisted (?) in the treatment by these progressive, pernicious intermeddlers. Of course, we never consult, and so long as they do not interfere with my treatment I do not interfere with their incantations. I am informed that some doctors even practice this peculiar art. If they have nothing better, it will no doubt answer the purpose. I have seen that powwow-ing and local applications have answered one as well as the other, neither producing any effect on the local redness until the constitution was restored.

That the profession may know something of this peculiar art, I will give them all I have learned during my practice, although I have never had confidence nor curiosity enough to try the process. One



class have a piece of red woolen yarn ; into this are made several knots, silent words spoken, the yarn passed over the parts affected with the local symptoms and then hung up into some smoking chimney ; this is repeated three times. Another class use a firebrand, any kind of wood ; pass this hot firebrand over the local symptoms and repeat these words, " Isaiah passed over the land ; he took erysipelas and fire rose into his hand, and threw it under the bench. So he will do unto you. In the name of," etc. This process is also repeated three times. Others use a shovelful of red-hot wood-coal, and pass it over the affected parts. —*Med. Summary.*

#### EXAMINATION IN SUSPECTED PHTHISIS.

AS regards the method of examining the lungs a few words may be said. The patient should be stripped ; only the slightest covering to the chest, such as light under-clothing, is admissible. This rule should be rigorously observed, whether the patient be male or female, child or adult. If the patient, through false ideas of modesty, should object, it is the physician's duty to refuse to stake his reputation on a hazardous guess as to the condition of the patient's lungs whose sounds are muffled from his ear by the interposition of a pair of corsets and the various other paraphernalia which deck the female form.

The physician who, under such circumstances, ventures to give an opinion as to the presence or absence of incipient phthisis, must either be gifted with an abnormal acuteness in hearing and discrimination in eliminating the extraneous sounds produced by the respiratory movements on the wearing apparel, or, what is more likely, he has a firm conviction that if he did hear the pulmonary sounds he

would be unable to tell what they meant, and very considerably draws the line on his imposition at the point which necessitates the removal of the patient's garments.—*Cin. Med. Jour.*

#### ANACARDIUM IN BRAIN-FAG.

DR. W. E. LEONARD reports the case of a Miss B., a hard-worked bookkeeper and stenographer, who came to him in 1887 complaining of being mentally tired out, and without another symptom. Anacardium 2x was prescribed hourly.

In commenting on the case, the author says that where this is the main indication, and brain-fag alone is back of such symptoms as weak memory, difficulty in collecting one's thoughts, slow in speech, becomes easily abstracted in conversation, and perhaps dull pain in the occipital region, this remedy will often give prompt relief. One frequently though not always finds the leading anacardium indication "entire relief of the headache by eating," and also aggravation of the same on any attempt at mental exertion. Such patients are extremely irritable, and occasionally ugly, according to the testimony of those around them.

But few remedies are indicated by the relief of head symptoms from eating, viz. : anac., lith. carb., lycopodium (especially breakfast), nux moschata, and nitrum (after eating veal); while the aggravation by eating is quite common, especially under nux, bryonia (chiefly just after the heavy meal, dinner), kali bich., and many others in less degree. But one remedy has a marked hunger during the headaches, *i. e.*, psorium. According to Bönninghausen, the nearest remedies to anacardium in its mental symptoms are lycopodium in the highest degree, then bell., glon., hyos., stram., and sulph., all of which are known



to congest the brain in a marked degree and produce corresponding symptoms.—*Minneapolis Homeopathic Magazine*, January, 1892.

### GNATS.

ONLY female gnats bite, and the most of them never have the opportunity to taste human blood. The ferocity of the gnat is much exaggerated, for the larger portion of these creatures live on the juice of plants until such time as they themselves furnish food for other insects and small birds. The bite of the gnat would not of itself cause pain were it not for the fact that from the mouth of the gnat a secretion, poisonous in character, is poured into the wound, its effect being to make the blood more fluid, so that it can be sucked up by the insect. Most male gnats live but a few hours, and generally take no food after passing into the perfect state.—*Globe-Democrat*.

### CORNS.

THE exquisite pain caused by corns is generally due to the presence of a small abscess beneath the indurated skin which constitutes the corn. The pressure of the shoe irritates the flesh beneath and causes soreness and a small accumulation of pus, which cannot escape, and so induces a pain that is often intense. To cut away the corn is sure to relieve the trouble entirely, but piercing it with a needle will often accomplish the same result. To be sure, many people would just as soon have the pain of the corn as to have that of the corn and needle too, but that is a matter of taste, and every one can choose for himself.—*Globe-Democrat*.

## Book Reviews.

A MANUAL OF PHARMACODYNAMICS. By RICHARD HUGHES, L. R. C. P., Ed. Fifth Edition. A Reprint with a Supplement. London: Leath & Ross.

A good wine needs no bush, neither needs a good book any extended advertisement, but as a "bush" will not injure good wine, so will a few added words of commendation put the seal of personal or professional approval upon an acceptable volume. At this late day an attempt to book review this work of Dr. Hughes may seem *ultra vires*; it is a fact, however, that the writer of this critique innocently and ignorantly in common with many others whom he knows had imbibed the belief that this book was "mongrel" (heaven save the mark!) in its make-up—a persistent advocate of mongrelism in the practice of homeopathy, and, therefore, of injury to a right-lived honest Hahnemannian homeopath. It will doubtlessly please Dr. Price of Baltimore if we admit that we are older to-day than we were yesterday or the day before, and that with this inexorable access of age came also greater knowledge; and perhaps in due course of time we may attain both the age and experience of Dr. Price and their inseparable attendant, Wisdom.

But to our mutton. There came upon us at one time a great need to study materia medica, and in order to do so intelligently we laid aside our usual text-books and browsed in others, ultimately reaching "Pharmacodynamics." And the absent keystone to the arch we had been constructing was found, and now locks and steadies the structure in completeness and safety. Up to this time symptomatology was, as to us, materia medica—using the appellation in its restricted sense—that is, the knowledge

of symptoms, gathered by dint of much study and training of the memory. But as to the cause or value of such symptoms our mind was blank. It required but a very little of active business to cause the mantle of forgetfulness to blot out the great majority of the remedies by reason, first, of lack of time to continue the study, and, second, because of non-use no association of ideas could retain the meaningless lines which had been bound, as we hoped, forever upon our memory. The key to the problem, while it seemed always at hand, failed to materialize, and we began reluctantly to believe what an old practitioner once affirmed, to wit: that each year of practice he had relegated some few of his remedies to a dust-covered shelf, until, having started upon professional life with a buggy-case containing three hundred remedies, he now carried an inside pocket case with but thirty remedies, and rarely needed to look for No. 31.

The tardily arrived at clew to a different study of materia medica was at length found in Hughes, and since that time, aided by Farrington and Dunham, materia medica has ceased to be a bare mnemonic exercise, but has taken on life and habiliments by which it may be recognized and identified.

"Pharmacodynamics" (an awkward word) connects the pharmacy and current use of the *drug* with the homeopathic or dynamic use of the *remedy*. This volume is cast in the form of lecture on the remedies, and presents the subject of the lecture in a pleasantly personal fashion, carefully but succinctly stating the history of the plant or mineral or what-not, its current use or abuse, its preparation for our school, and the *general* lines along which its most important remedial measures have been proved. Thus, by a system of historical narration, the reader, be he practitioner,

student, or layman, finds an image of the remedy forming in his mind—a "picture" which being once "seen" is endowed with greater permanency of existence than pages upon pages of labored verbal description of isolated, non-associative symptoms. Dr. Hughes, we believe, clearly succeeds in connecting each homeopathic remedy with some current knowledge of the drug or principle used, by this means interpreting the value of the symptoms of our provers, and, therefore, giving an impartial student a reason for thinking of the remedy, and leading him promptly from an immense plain of memorized but inutile symptoms to a half dozen more or less practical remedies from which to make his selection directly or be indirectly directed to others.

It must not be lost sight of, however, that it would be difficult to practice homeopathic medicine with Hughes's system alone. We frankly say that we do not go so far as he recommends; but for having given the profession a key to an intelligent study, not slavish memorizing, of materia medica, he deserves unstinted praise. A careful reading, for instance, of Hughes's lecture on *Calcarea* or *Hydrastis* will give a clearer understanding of their range of usefulness than hours and days of aimless study of an anatomical symptomist. When, then, there is laid a solid foundation of fact—the general extent, range, and power of the remedy; the finer and more elaborate finishing of the structure—the peculiar characteristic symptoms are easily and safely applied.

One hundred and five pages of the "Pharmacodynamics" are devoted to a splendid exposition of homeopathy, the sources of its materia medica, the general principles of drug action, and other interesting data to the homeopath, while the Appendix gives Hahnemann's dosage from

1796 to his death. This Appendix is a unique and interesting paper, and cannot fail to dispel some of the extravagant notions prevalent at this day concerning Hahnemann's potencies.

In the present (the last) edition, the volume contains very nearly one thousand pages, is handsomely and strongly bound, and ought to be on the library table of every materia medica student who has ever grumbled because of the difficulty of comprehending the materia medica of our school.

## Society Meetings.

### PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania held its twenty-eighth annual session at Philadelphia, September 14, 15, 16. An address of welcome was made by Dr. W. W. Van Baun, after which C. P. Seip, M. D., of Pittsburgh, spoke in response.

E. C. Parsons, M. D., of Meadville, the president of the society, delivered his annual address.

He reviewed the history of the homeopathic society from ancient times, and scored the old school for its prejudice against homeopaths, when religions, which had formerly been bitterly opposed, were now in harmony, and yet these sects in medicine were unable to agree.

Dr. Parsons said that the prospects for the future were bright, as the prejudice against homeopaths in favor of the old school was wearing away, and they were being more generally recognized.

Following this there was presented the report of the treasurer, J. F. Cooper, M. D., of Allegheny, which showed the expenses for the year to have been \$949.67, including a balance due the treasurer from the previous session of \$115.13. The receipts for

the period were \$858, leaving a balance still due the treasurer of \$91.67.

There were numerous other reports presented during the morning session, and several new members elected.

The Bureau of Materia Medica and Provings was heard from, and papers were read by John L. Ferson, M. D., on "A Study in Magnolia Grandiflora"; Dr. M. T. Chapman, on "Magnesia Phosphorica"; Z. T. Miller, M. D., on "Remarks on Materia Medica"; A. P. Bowie, M. D., on "Hecla Lava"; and Edward Cruch, M. D., on "A Study of Certain Drugs Causing Cyanosis."

The afternoon was devoted to papers by members of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine. "The Application of Homeopathic Remedies in Valvular Diseases of the Heart" was treated of by August Korndoerfer, M. D., and Mary Branson, M. D., read a paper on "Clinical Verifications of Phosphorus and Hellebore."

The following gentlemen also read papers: Dr. William A. Haman, "The Importance of Suspecting a Possible Relation of Cause and Effect between Diffuse Nephritis and Unyielding Affections of Obscure Pathology"; "Clinical Medicine of Homeopathy," William A. Siebert, M. D.; "The Treatment of Apoplexy and its Sequelæ," Dr. Clarence Bartlett; "A Clinical Study of Helonias," Silas Griffith, M. D.; "Concerning Clinical Cases," W. J. Martin, M. D.; "Spinal Neuralgias," Dr. Edward R. Snader; "Pustular Eruptions," E. M. Gramm, M. D.; "Scrofulosis," Dr. J. Richey Horner; "The Treatment of Epilepsy," Clarence Bartlett, M. D.; and "Some Points Bearing upon the Prognosis and Treatment of Heart Disease," by Dr. William W. Van Baun.

Dr. Charles Mohr had for his subject, "Provings and Their Relation to Cholera." He said:

"While old school practitioners and their adherents may well stand aghast at the threatened invasion in this country of cholera, the homeopathic profession and laity, because of the provings of medicinal substances by Hahnemann and his followers, and the results obtained by them in the treatment of cholera in the former epidemics, may regard the present epidemic in Europe and the possibility of an outbreak in America with comparative composure.

"Let it suffice now to say that a very careful examination of reports in all epidemics proves the undeniable fact that in cholera the homeopaths have saved ninety-one in one hundred cases, while the allopaths never saved more than sixty-eight in one hundred cases.

"This brief display of medical history shows the difficulties and failures experienced by theoretical as well as empirical medicine in the presence of any new form of disease that is especially destructive of human life, and also the exceeding value of a general therapeutic principle that may cast light on the pathway of the practitioner in advance of any actual experience.

"We must not be less assiduous than our old school brethren in studying the causes and pathology of cholera. Nor must we neglect, as Hahnemann did not, preventive measures and hygienic rules. We must not stand in the way of the authorities in their efforts to shut cholera out of our country, nor fail to use the disinfectants and germicides outside of the living human body. The destruction of the miasm, the microbes, or the comma bacillus, by chemical agents or excessive heat outside of the body is one thing, and a correct thing, but woe betide him who essays to kill the germs in the living human organism by such agents. Hahnemann knew of the invisible, animated beings

present in cholera, but he proved that the safest and best germicide was the homeopathic remedy; adapt that properly and the germ will die, leaving the tissues of the body uninjured. There is no specific for cholera. There are a number of remedies that will cure people sick with cholera when these are properly applied, according to symptoms and conditions, which are to be learned by a study of our provings, and a study of the nature or genius of the epidemic will also enable us to determine the most suitable prophylactic."

The second day's session proved very interesting. The morning was taken up with the Bureau of Obstetrics, H. M. Bunting, M. D., chairman, Norristown. The papers read were by Horace Still, M. D., of Norristown; William Dietz, M. D., Hazleton; R. E. Tomlin, M. D., M. S. Williamson, M. D., and J. N. Mitchell, M. D., Philadelphia.

The next bureau was that of gynecology, of which Sarah J. Coe, M. D., of Wilkesbarre, is the chairman. The papers read were by Pearl Starr, M. D., of Bellevue; L. W. Reading, M. D., Philadelphia; F. R. Schmucker, A. M., M. D., of Reading; Eliza J. McClure, M. D., Philadelphia; J. W. Coolidge, M. D., of Scranton; Emma T. Schreiner, M. D., and Frank Betts, M. D., Philadelphia; James C. Wood, M. D., of West Chester; I. J. Smedley, M. D., Philadelphia; Sarah J. Coe, M. D., Wilkesbarre.

In the Bureau of Surgery H. L. Northrop, M. D., read a paper on "Accidents During Anæsthesia." He stated that many lives have been saved by transfusion, and said too much care could not be exercised in the operation of anæsthesia. They should bear in mind the effect of shock upon the patient where the anæsthesia is not complete and learn to perform their operations quickly and accurately.



Much better results were obtained in all surgical operations where the surgeon has an anæsthesizer upon whom he can depend. A surgeon could have no time in the midst of an operation of importance to look after the anæsthesia. It was very important that the anæsthetic should be strictly pure. This point should not be forgotten.

The next paper read was by Dr. L. W. Thompson, whose subject was "Radical Cure of Hernia in Children."

John E. James, M. D., then read an interesting paper on "Conservative Surgery." He alluded to the danger of surgical operations, and said that in his opinion they were too frequently performed where they might be avoided. He did not wish to belittle the importance of surgery, but wanted more discrimination used in resorting to it.

Other papers read on the third day were, under the Bureau of Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, Carl V. Vischer, M. D., chairman, by Theodore J. Gramm, M. D., and John C. Morgan, M. D. Under the Bureau of Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology, H. K. Hoy, M. D., of Bellefonte, chairman, by Charles M. Thomas, M. D., John C. Morgan, M. D., W. H. Bigler, M. D., I. G. Shallcross, M. D., F. W. Messerve, M. D., and W. N. Speakman, M. D., and R. W. McClelland, M. D. Under the Bureau of Pedology, John L. Ferson, M. D., of Pittsburgh, chairman, by W. G. Dietz, M. D., of Hazleton, and William Cowley, M. D., Millie J. Chapman, M. D., W. J. Martin, M. D., H. S. Phillips, M. D., Z. T. Miller, M. D., H. W. Fulton, M. D., R. S. Marshall, M. D., of Pittsburgh.

#### ORIFICIAL SURGEONS MEET.

Eight years ago Dr. E. H. Pratt delivered before the Chicago Homeopathic College an address which called forth a storm of disapprobation and ridicule. September 14, the "father of orificial

surgery," as Dr. Pratt is called, saw the auspicious opening of the fifth annual session at Chicago of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons, which numbers directly or indirectly twelve hundred practitioners. At four o'clock the association was called to order in Apollo Hall by Dr. William G. Hall of St. Joseph, Mo., its president. The following committees were appointed :

Censors : J. H. Wilson, Bellefontaine, O.; George W. Dunn, Tiffin, O., and William Webster, Chicago.

Executive Committee : Drs. C. M. Beebe, Chicago; S. H. Linn, Rochester, N. Y.; H. E. Beebe, Sidney, O.

Twenty-three new members were admitted to the association.

The first paper of the session was read by Dr. J. T. Warnock of Atlanta, Ga. Its caption was "Orificial Surgery." This was followed by Dr. A. W. Reddish, Sidney, O., "Uterine Vomiting"; Dr. W. E. Bessey, Toronto, Ont., "The Philosophy of Nutrition"; Dr. O. S. Runnels, Indianapolis, Ind., "A Year's Experience with the American Operation"; Dr. P. S. Replogle, Champaign, Ill., "The Importance of Recognizing Reflex Action in Making a Diagnosis"; Dr. H. E. Beebe, Sidney, O., "Lowered Vitality"; Dr. S. H. Linn, Rochester, N. Y., "Instruments"; Dr. W. F. Green, Little Rock, Ark., "Reflections Pertaining to Orificial Surgery"; Dr. H. P. Skiles, Chicago, Ill., "Insanity"; Dr. Curtis M. Beebe, Chicago, Ill., "American Operation"; Dr. A. L. Monroe, Louisville, Ky., "Don't Overlook the Babies"; Dr. E. H. Pratt, Chicago, "Orificial Philosophy"; Dr. Jesse R. Jones, Jackson, Mich., "Clinical Miscellany."

#### CENTRAL NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Central New York Homeopathic Medical Association



was held in Syracuse, September 15. The president, Dr. A. B. Carr of Rochester, was in the chair. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. R. C. Grant, Rochester; vice-president, Dr. I. Dever, Clinton; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Dr. L. L. Leggett, Syracuse; board of censors, Dr. S. Seward, Dr. H. J. Brewster, Syracuse; Dr. T. D. Stow, Mexico.

Professor J. T. Kent of Philadelphia delivered a lecture on "Observations and Prognostications after the Administration of the Remedy." Among those present were: Professor J. T. Kent, Philadelphia; Dr. W. S. Guyon, Throopsville; Dr. E. Sales, Clyde; Dr. Leslie Martin, Baldwinsville; Dr. I. Dever, Clinton; Dr. R. C. Grant, Dr. A. B. Carr, Rochester; Dr. C. L. Toby, Dr. E. W. Sherwood, Dr. S. L. G. Leggett, Dr. S. Seward, Dr. H. J. Brewster, Dr. C. Schumacher, Syracuse.

### Globules.

—We present with this issue the portrait of N. Schnieder, M. D., a distinguished practitioner of Cleveland, O.

—Dr. Temple S. Hoyne, speaking about the threatened invasion of cholera, says: "I believe there is a preventive against cholera. It is a fact of medical observation that persons that work in and about copper, and who have the metal absorbed into their systems, are cholera proof. During the epidemic of the disease in Chicago in 1866 I furnished all my patients with a copper plate, which they wore against the pits of their stomachs. Not a single one of them was attacked. The copper was absorbed into their systems. Then persons can also take a trituration of copper as a prophylactic. In our school, while camphor may not be regarded as a positive specific, a solution of it given in time in the first stages of the cramps and colics

and until they pass away, is almost certain to put a victim on the road to recovery. Dr. Rudini of Italy used his solution of camphor with wonderful success, curing ninety-nine out of a hundred patients, and failing only when the disease had been given too much headway. Later he did even better, reporting 377 cases and no deaths.

—The National Homeopathic Medical College of Chicago entered upon its second year September 14, in the new college building at Center Street and Racine Avenue.

President L. D. Rogers delivered the opening address. Other speakers were: Prof. T. C. Duncan, Dr. Wilson A. Smith, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Dr. Celia M. Haynes, Dr. Alvin S. Butler, and Dr. J. A. Carlstein.

Prof. Duncan gave a treatise on "Asiatic Cholera." Prof. Duncan has passed through several epidemics, and gave his experience with camphor as the drug which has effectively and promptly cured many cases.

—The Southern Homeopathic Medical Association will hold its next (the ninth) annual session at Hot Springs, Ark., November 22, 23, and 24. Corresponding Secretary Dr. Wells Le Fevre is out in a preliminary announcement notifying to this effect, and promising the courtesies and hospitalities of Hot Springs and of the association to all who will attend. The season of the year is a little unfortunate for the Northern doctor, who about that time is getting into the hard work again; and the colleges are swinging along at a lively pace in the middle of the pre-holiday term. Notwithstanding, however, this meeting will doubtlessly be well attended, and much good entail to the Cause of Homeopathy.

# The American Homoeopathist.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

THE *American School Board Journal* (Chicago, July, 1892) contains a handsome, lifelike, half tone picture of our good friend, Dr. R. B. House, who is President Board of Education, Springfield, O.—*The Chicago Homeopathic Medical College* hoists a dark blue beauséant divided by a red passion cross, a single white star in the upper corner. Very, very handsome.—The Blue Mass County Medical Society has been considering the treatment of pneumonia. Its proceedings and deliberations will soon be published in these pages.—*It has been somewhat of a study to readers of the "Homeopathic News" that it publishes the portrait of an avowed eclectic, and uses his name as a swear-by for many remedies issued by this homeopathic company.*—What a delightful recreation it is to prescribe homeopathic medicines according to the alternated advertising and reading pages of the *Homeopathic News*. "It is curative in all complaints of the" organ under question. "A few powders will end the pain." "Is considered a specific for," etc., etc.—*The "California Homoeopath" (August, 1892) deplores the tendency of the Institute to advancing the younger men to the presidency; wants that gavel wielded "by men who have grown old and gray," and gives some excellent reasons. But, dear brother, this is a young man's country and a young man's age. It is an awful reflection this of being young. We*

*ourselves are guilty according to Fisher and Price.*—During the year ended June, 1892, fifty members of the Institute died; per contra 160 new members were proposed and elected at Washington.—*Chas. Lamb divided the world into two parties: those who do, and those who do not pay their debts. Homeopathy will soon be divided into those who do, and those who do not live in Chicago.*—In one of the daily (Washington) papers, the Institute press censor dictated that when the report of Dr. Beckwith in the Sanitary Bureau was read, in his absence, a solemn hush fell upon the audience because he therein referred to his illness. And the press censor caused the newspaper impression to obtain that Beckwith was dying, with one and two-third legs in the silent tomb. Beckwith is not so young as he was, say thirty-five years ago, but he will outlive the self-constituted censor who was manufacturing cheap sympathy.—*We're almost tempted to rise up and say we, too, were at the Institute and had something to say in the Materia Medica section. If we had thought it necessary, we would have subsidized the press censor and so had our name printed once or twice. The Institute should see to it that no interested or malicious party is permitted to voice the sayings and doings of the Institute.*—Dr. J. B. S. King in *Advance* (August, 1892) gives one of his old time kind of articles, which he

terms The "Modern Homeopathist." It is delightfully refreshing, and will prove interesting to all who touch it. It is infinitely a better vein of writing than proving (?) homeopathy intimately related to Swedenborgianism, or any other mystical religion. Stick to your last, doctor.—

*The Rochester Homeopathic Hospital is doing some fine work, especially in its surgical department, presided over by Dr. J. M. Lee. Forty-nine operations were performed during last month. During the first six months of the present year, 303 patients were treated, and 250 applicants were turned away for lack of room.*—Brer E. F. Storke, ex-editor of *The Current*, is president and director of an "Orphan Girl," located in Boulder County, Colorado. This Orphan Girl may never produce a "Baby Mine," still Storke has "hopes" of an early realization of his fondest (auriferous or argenteriferous) dream from an intelligent and industrious agitation of "her" bowels.

### THE HOMEOPATHIC AND ALLOPATHIC USAGE OF ACONITE COMPARED.\*

By Professor WM. E. LEONARD, M. D., University of Minnesota.

THIS review of "both sides of the shield" is given as some proof of the assertion that allopathic imitation of our methods is the result of empiricism and generalization rather than individualization.

#### HOMEOPATHIC USAGE FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

1. *Fevers*.—Those in which *mental uneasiness, worry, fear or anguish, thirst and restlessness* are present, never where suffering is borne with calmness and patience. An acute remedy, acting in from eight to twenty-four hours, and bringing about prompt reaction by profuse sweating.

The aconite fever is commonly sthenic, rarely remittent, although often worse toward evening.

Fever alone, no matter how *high* the temperature, does *not* necessarily indicate aconite, *nor* is it the remedy for fevers resulting from malaria, zymotic, or septic poisoning; as ague, typhus, typhoid, scarlatina, variola, pyæmia, hectic, etc.; nor does aconite suit the *localized inflammatory* processes; as pneumonia, gastritis, peritonitis, etc., except rheumatism when true inflammatory changes have begun in the part and a medicine homeopathic to the local trouble is indicated. In other words, to paraphrase Professor Dunham's apt comparison, aconite causes an *arterial storm*, with thirst, rapid pulse, chill and heat, and an accompanying nervous tension shown in anxious impatience and agonized tossing about; when this storm is over, any local conflagration set up must be met by some other remedy.

Febrile conditions thus calling for aconite are found frequently; *e. g.*, the initial stage of many local inflammations, with the above marked symptoms; also surgical fever, simple fever from *exposure to dry cold air*, or febrile states accompanying active hemorrhages; as hemoptysis, etc.

Aconite is equally well indicated in *other conditions of arterial excitement* not strictly febrile; as apoplexy, with hot head, violent throbbing pains, cold extremities, anguish, etc.; puerperal eclampsia and peritonitis; after pains and oftentimes in childbed; menses suppressed from fright, fear, vexation, or chill in dry cold air, especially in young and plethoric females; and insomnia, erethistic states of dentition, results of excitation by fright, fear, etc. In these and like conditions there is present, besides the essential anguish, restlessness and acute sensitiveness to pain, an unrea-

\* A rearrangement from a forthcoming text-book for students beginning materia medica.

sonable fear or dread of approaching death.

*Allopathic usage* (chiefly from Shoemaker's "Materia Medica," Philadelphia, 1891).—Characteristic of the school, the question of dose is explained first of all, but not in quite the usual way!

"Its control over the circulation places aconite in the first rank in the treatment of the fever process, but in order to get the best results it should be given in fractional doses (every ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes give a teaspoonful of water from a tumbler in which a few minims of the tincture have been dropped.)

"This is invaluable in the treatment of the ephemeral fevers of childhood, and hyperpyrexia attendant upon the exanthemata. In adults, the results are also very positive; so that aconite has almost entirely taken the place of the lancet in the antiphlogistic treatment.

"In the early stage of inflammatory processes—pneumonia, pleurisy, pericarditis, peritonitis, erysipelas, rheumatism, meningitis—and in children's diseases, it modifies materially the severity of the symptoms, reduces temperature, and moistens the skin. Aconite serves a useful purpose in congestion of the brain. Aconite has also been given to abort or prevent urethral fever after the use of instruments."

2. *Nervous System*.—(a) *Sensory Nerves*.—*Homeopathic usage*.—*Neuralgia of the fifth pair*, sciatica, etc., recent cases, in young subjects, caused by cold drafts, and accompanied by tingling and numbness, *i. e.*, the so-called "congestive type"; local anæsthesia anywhere.

*Allopathic usage*.—"Neuralgias or pains that are peripheral or trivial, and often in rheumatism, gout, myalgia, etc., an oleate of aconitine (two per cent.) is useful although not always efficient." "Trigeminal neuralgia (aconitine  $\frac{1}{300}$  to  $\frac{1}{250}$  gr.)

repeated cautiously and gradually increased."—*Seguin*.

(b) *Motor Nerves*.—*Homeopathic usage*.—Such spasmodic affections as croup, from exposure to dry cold, trismus, and tetanus, (both) traumatic [several cases] and idiopathic from above exposure.

*Allopathic usage*.—"In spasmodic croup, aconite relieves the dyspnœa within a few hours."

(c) *Heart*.—*Homeopathic usage*.—The usual cardiac accompaniments of an aconite fever are violent beating, palpation, with full, hard, rapid pulse and anguish; it also relieves in simple muscular hypertrophy and spasm (rare).

*Allopathic usage*.—Aconite should never be given, even in the smallest dose, where there is a weak or fatty heart.

3. *Serous and Fibrous Tissues*.—*Homeopathic usage*.—To which there is nothing corresponding in allopathy either under this heading or the next.

The early stages of pleurisy—before effusion—various rheumatic complaints; as stiff neck, lumbago, sciatica, etc.; rheumatic ophthalmitis, and recent painful inflammation of the eyes, from cold or traumatism.

4. *In general*.—Aconite produces no lesion, nor gives evidence of any dyscrasia even after large and fatal doses; seems best adapted to the first stage of all synochal and rheumatic inflammations, especially if brought on by sudden changes of temperature, from warm to cold, windy weather, or by draughts of air whereby perspiration is suddenly checked and a violent chill results, with "the moral symptoms" of Hahnemann; or chronic ailments traceable to like causes, even after years; as coughs, catarrhs, hæmoptysis, pain in the chest, heart, etc.

*Temperament*.—Nervous, sanguine; plethoric; dark hair, rigid fiber; rheumatic diathesis.



ADDRESS OF THE BUREAU OF GYNECOLOGY AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY, 1892.

By MOSES T. RUNNELS, M. D., Chairman.

THE growth of that branch of our profession pertaining to the diseases of woman has been most remarkable in the last decade. The inertia which was characteristic of this department of medicine a quarter of a century ago has given way to the greatest activity. In the old school of medicine one extreme has followed the other, and surgical measures and medicinal agencies have been brought forward with great *éclat* and thoroughly tested. The result has been that much that was considered reliable has been considerably modified or abandoned.

Surgical investigation has been pushed to the extreme limit, and the reaction has had the effect to establish a more healthy conservatism in the practice of gynecology. The homeopathist has the decided advantage over all other investigators in the therapeutics of this specialty. There is no doubt that a large per cent. of the cases which have passed under the surgeon's knife might have been cured by remedies prescribed according to the law of similars.

Greater care is now exercised in the use of minor gynecological instruments. The uterine sound is not only regarded as useless, but dangerous. The neurotic element in connection with pelvic disease has been noted. It has been found that the removal of the uterine appendages is not a legitimate operation in cases of purely functional neuroses; that "when marked structural disease of the appendages coexists with severe neurotic disease, the latter should first be treated in the hope that the operation may be avoided; that in hystero-epilepsy and hystero-mania the result has been so unsatisfactory that it is considered

a procedure of very doubtful expediency and not to be recommended" (Playfair).

It is asserted that the performance of ovariectomy for epilepsy and insanity is almost equivalent to malpractice; that in cases of enlarged and tender tubes, rest, homeopathic medication, the vaginal tampon, douches, massage, faradism, one or all, should first be employed; that free drainage of the uterine cavity by thorough dilatation will often relieve tubal swelling associated with a narrow cervical canal. Sir Spencer Wells is of the opinion that oöphorectomy is too easily resorted to, and that certain kinds of salpingitis can be cured without an operation. The consensus of opinion among conservative gynecologists who have studied and tested "Apostoli's treatment" of uterine fibromata, is that the results have been very unsatisfactory, and that a relief from the troublesome symptoms of hemorrhage and pain until the menopause occurs is the most that can be expected.

Electrical treatment of uterine fibromata can be relied upon to relieve aggravating symptoms, but accomplishes no better results than other palliative measures.

The most sanguine supporters of electricity in gynecology call attention to the "benefits to be derived from its use in pelvic exudations, subinvolution, pelvic congestion, painful conditions following laparotomy, menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, endometritis, endocervicitis, catarrhal salpingitis, uterine displacements, amenorrhœa, ectopic gestation, and in relieving the prominent symptoms associated with fibroid tumors of the uterus." They say that "no one is justified in removing certain fibroid tumors until electricity has been faithfully and efficiently tried; that the tendency is to use too moderate currents, not exceeding seventy-five milliampères; that Cutter, the originator of electrolysis



for fibroid tumors, made use of strong currents by puncture into the growth; and that Apostoli and Keith always use 'enormous power' in effecting reduction in size of fibroid growths."

The presence of the gonococcus in chronic gonorrhea is now generally accepted as pathognomonic, and any diagnosis of this disease which is not based upon a microscopic examination of the discharges from the uterus or vagina may be questioned. However, the absence of the gonococcus is not positive evidence that chronic gonorrhea is not present, but the evidence is absolute when the gonococcus is found. It is yet a mooted question whether there is an intimate connection between gonorrhea and sterility.

The majority of cases of hindered conception are due to diseased conditions of the mucous membrane of the genital tract, especially that of the endometrium; and the most unfavorable are those inflammatory states due to the gonorrhœal infection.

Herr Wertheim of Prague, who has been making experiments, declares that "the gonococcus can grow on pavement epithelium, so that it can penetrate connective tissue; that following the course of the tissue and lymph spaces, it can spread like the other pathogenous pyogenic micro-organisms; and that gonorrhea is not a surface disease, and there is not a gonorrheal peritonitis without mixed infection."

Herr Bunn of Würzburg believes gonorrhea to be a superficial disease. The cocci only penetrate to the connective tissue, not into it. The chief seats of gonorrhea in the female are the urethra and the cervix uteri. In fifty-three cases of gonorrheal infection after at least five months of treatment he found the cervix affected in seventy-five per cent., the cavity only in fifteen per cent. of the cases, and the tubes

only twice. He does not believe Wertheim's cocci to be gonococci at all, "and affirms that para- and peri-metritis cannot be explained by the action of gonococci."

Dr. Granville Bantock says: "I am not prepared to accept the dictum that the woman who has suffered from gonorrheal perimetritis is barren. It is to my mind very strange how Noeggerath, and those who think with him, ever could have come to the conclusion that gonorrhea plays such an important part in the production of sterility in the face of the large number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum that are due to gonorrheal infection. If this view were well founded, then the infection must have taken place after the pregnancy had begun. Otherwise we must assume that it is only a coincidence or an accident that gonorrhea and sterility ever stand in the relation of cause and effect."

My own opinion is that gonorrhea in woman does not necessarily cause sterility, and I can verify this opinion by several well authenticated cases.

Some good operators treat successfully a great many cases of pus collections in the tubes by free incisions through the vagina and subsequent drainage.

Vaginal hysterectomy is an operation which has awakened great interest among gynecologists. This recent departure has many advocates, and will doubtless take the place of the old method of abdominal section, and tying off the broad ligaments in sections.

Leopold of Dresden has made eighty vaginal hysterectomies with a mortality of only five or six per cent. This record is a great contrast to the fatal operations of Freund, Martin, and Schroeder. The advantages of vaginal hysterectomy are (1) the avoidance of abdominal section; (2) a smaller wound; and (3) less shock and not so much damage to tissues.

For the last ten years removal of fibroid tumors of the uterus has been practiced with a large but decreasing mortality.

Gusserow has prepared a table of an equal number of hysterectomies and myomotomies showing an average mortality of 34.8 per cent. in 533 cases. In speaking of palliative methods of treatment of uterine fibroids he says: "It must nevertheless be conceded that total extirpation of these fibroids is the ideal method of dealing with them." This opinion is held by the best surgeons in Europe and America.

The aseptic principle in the treatment of wounds and in surgical operations seems to be gaining ground. The number of those who have discontinued the antiseptic practice as advocated by Lister are daily increasing. *Cleanliness alone is sufficient.*

Tait has demonstrated that the mortality from removal of the uterine appendages under aseptic principles to be less than three per cent. It would seem that those who give attention to the surgical diseases of women are perfecting their technique so that fewer deaths occur and they are more careful in selecting cases to operate upon. The epidemic for abdominal surgery which has been raging for the past ten years has subsided somewhat. Specialists are finding out that there is something else in a woman's pelvis besides pus tubes, diseased ovaries, and a uterus. Their attention has been called to the frequent association of rectal with other pelvic diseases in women, and when the disease of the rectum is cured the other aggravating symptoms *may* disappear. The American operation as performed by our fellow-member E. H. Pratt, M. D., is undoubtedly the best method yet advanced for the cure of rectal diseases involving extensive pathological changes in the mucous mem-

brane of the rectum. The great benefits to be derived from this operation when properly indicated cannot be appreciated by one who has never witnessed it.

The charge has been made, and with some truthfulness, that "specialism tends to narrow the mental vision, to limit the pathological view, and to disturb the mental balance." As specialists in the diseases of women, we need to cultivate a general knowledge of medicine and especially the homeopathic materia medica. If we are good diagnosticians and sharp prescribers we can avoid many of the evils of specialism.

Reflex symptoms are very misleading if we are not always on the alert for lesions remote from the seat of pain. If the outlook of the gynecologist is wide and his vision is clear the advantages of his specialty will far outbalance the evils.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## THE USE OF FORCEPS.\*

By F. L. DAVIS, M. D.

**I**T sometimes happens that Nature demands assistance from other sources than those usually employed, to complete her perfect work. It is so in labor, where and when childbirth is difficult, tedious, or unnatural.

In natural labor no interference is advisable. The duty is to direct the details in the management of the case, receiving the newcomer in due form, and accept the fee as the legitimate earnings of *your great* skill.

Kind words and polite attention will command respect, and will encourage the woman who is soon to become a mother.

She will have implicit confidence in all that you say and do. And should the labor prove to be tedious or difficult from whatever cause, and the fact demonstrate

\* Read before the Indiana Institute.

the necessity for the use of the forceps, she willingly consents to, and desires the use of them, and will energetically assist *you* now, while you are anxiously assisting her.

But how determine when to use the forceps? Ascertain all that can be known about the case. If it is the first stage of labor and the conditions, so far as you are able to determine, are normal, *wait*.

Should any condition arise during the first stage demanding your attention, attend to that at once.

Should the os be rigid and refuse to dilate, give caul., and wait, and especially if the pulse and temperature are normal. As a general rule, the os in a few hours will dilate, it will become soft and yielding.

Then, if there is no advancement under the natural pains, and the most powerful effort of the woman fails to change the conditions, when you realize that she has done her best, use the forceps.

Do not wait till she is exhausted, you will need her strength to assist you through.

You need her strength to nurse and nourish the child.

You need her strength to show to the world that you knew your business and did it well.

All cases of difficult labor cannot be completed with the aid of the forceps alone. The head must be of normal size and consistence. A small or macerated head readily slips out of the forcep's blades, and these cannot be sufficiently approximated if the head be very large, as, for example, in hydrocephalus.

The mouth of the womb must be completely dilated or dilatable, so that the blades of the forceps can be readily introduced and applied directly to the presenting part of the child, and thus avoid wounding the lower segment of the womb.

When the forceps are applied, with a towel or convenient rag wrap the handles of the forceps, so there need be no displacement of the blades, and during the pains assist the woman with all the skill at your command.

With the forceps it is possible to prevent too rapid advancement of the child, and many times prevent a rupture of the perineum. Do not remove the forceps till the presenting part is completely born.

For, with the forceps firmly fixed, you can carry the presenting part well up in the direction desired, and thus protect the perineum, but if the forceps are removed before the presenting part is born, sometimes the perineum gives way, which otherwise may be avoided.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

## A PECULIAR CASE OF RETENTION OF THE MENSES.

By SHELDON LEAVITT, M. D.

MRS. W., æt. thirty-eight years, tall and slim, of dark complexion and nervous temperament, was a patient of mine several years ago, but since then she has been living in another city until recently. Her mother died some dozen years ago of carcinoma uteri.

Of Mrs. W.'s previous condition I recall but few particulars, but among them I know were considerable pelvic pain and a thickening and induration of the pelvic tissues to such an extent that the finger in touching measured a vagina not more than two inches in depth.

While absent from Chicago, she had several days of severe pelvic distress, followed by a profuse hemorrhage which afforded relief. That was about two years ago, and since that time there has been no menstruation, though a few weeks ago she had a slight flow.

For six weeks past she has experienced pelvic discomfort and a sense of abdominal bloating. About two weeks before I saw her, she discovered a hard swelling in the hypogastrium, which became more and more distinct, and a few days before my visit, she took to her bed.

When called to see her, I found the temperature  $101^{\circ}$ , pulse rapid and feeble, great sensitiveness of the abdomen, with a hard swelling in the hypogastrium, greatly resembling in form and size the uterus about four and a half months pregnant. On making a vaginal examination, I found that the parts were sensitive, and that the finger could not be made to penetrate more than an inch. The feel was peculiar, giving the impression that adhesive inflammation had been present, and that atresia of the vagina had resulted, completely shutting in the os and cervix uteri.

With a history of comparative health for some years, and with no menstruation for two years, I did not believe that retained menstrual blood was giving rise to the patient's distress. I gave bryonia and a mild sedative for the night, intending still further to investigate the case at the next visit; but meanwhile she was taken with a profuse hemorrhage, which removed the abdominal enlargement and greatly ameliorated the pain. Her improvement was so rapid that I made but one subsequent visit. A moderate flow continued for two or three days, and two days after the hemorrhage ceased, she was about the house.

From examination of the clothing and napkins, I am satisfied that the discharge contained no pus or serous fluid. The severe hemorrhage which she suffered two years ago was of a dark color; but this began with bright blood and was followed by a dark discharge. The explanation of this is probably found in a gradual yielding of the adhesions accompanied with blood

therefrom, that being followed by escape of the pent up, and, therefore, dark discharge from the uterine cavity.

Some two weeks subsequently I made a digital examination at my office and found little change in the vaginal feel, save that there was not the firm resistance from above, and there was to be felt a small channel in the adhesions evidently leading to the os uteri. There was no swelling to be felt in the hypogastrium, and the conjoint touch indicated that the uterus and other organs were of normal size.

CHICAGO, ILL.

### A PECULIAR CASE OF LA GRIPPE.\*

By J. T. THATCHER, M. D.

ON January 2, 1892, there called at my office a lady with the following symptoms: Pain and dizziness, with at times loss of consciousness, and, as she expressed it, crazy feeling about the head; pain in lungs, tight racking cough, hoarse in the evening, pain in back in the region of the kidneys. Menstrual flow had gone beyond the regular time about three weeks; pain in the extremities, with the feeling that every bone in the body had been broken.

At this date I gave her *pulsatilla* and *eupatorium perf.*

On January 7 she called again stating that there was much improvement; at this time she did not come into the office, but waited in the wagon while her husband came in and gave me her symptoms. This time I gave her *bryonia* and continued the *pulsatilla*. While waiting, she sat facing a cold northwest wind, then drove home two and one-half miles over very rough roads, arriving after dark.

On the morning of January 8, I was hastily summoned to see her, and found her suffering with congestion of the lungs, she being almost pulseless, her body cold and

\* Read before the Missouri State Society.



almost rigid. Whenever an attempt was made to raise her in bed she became convulsed and perfectly rigid (as a cataleptic); after rubbing and manipulating she would relax, but the instant we attempted to raise her again, the same thing would occur. She was unconscious.

I at once gave her aconite and veratrum vir., which to some extent relieved her.

On the 9th, a new symptom presented, nausea and vomiting which lasted until the 12th. I began to despair of curing my patient, for during all this time unconsciousness and the congestion kept up. The expression of the countenance and one symptom led me to prescribe cantharis—that was burning sensation when urine was passed. From the first dose, she ceased vomiting, the extremities became warm, congestion subsided, and consciousness returned. Then with bryonia and sepia I brought my patient through to a safe recovery, and on the 25th, the menstrual flow appeared, only about three days late. In conclusion, would say that she and her husband are both delighted with homeopathy, it being the first time they ever tried it.

OREGON, MO.

#### KILLED BY A SNEEZE.

PROBABLY the most remarkable occurrence ever known happened in Dawson, last Wednesday, says a Savannah newspaper. Martha Roundtree, the well known negro woman who kept a restaurant at the south end of Main Street, now occupies a grave at the cemetery, the result of a sneeze. The physicians of Dawson say that they have never heard or read of a similar case. Wednesday the woman, as well as usual, was at the restaurant attending to her work. She had just left the rear of her eating saloon and walked to the front when she was attacked

with an excessive spell of sneezing and coughing. She had been afflicted with hernia, and the strain was so great as to burst a hole in her stomach. Surgical aid was called in and her stomach sewed up, which gave temporary relief. She lingered until late Saturday afternoon, when she died. The victim of this remarkable occurrence was a large woman, weighing 246 pounds.—*Doctor's Weekly*.

[It might be well to bear this in mind, ye old-fashioned obstetricians and midwives, who still believe in "snuffing" a tardy labor.]

#### DECADENCE OF SURGICAL ANTISEPSIS IN ENGLAND.

IN the *Northwestern Lancet*, the London letter repeats the assertion, that has been made elsewhere, that London surgeons have departed from their first love for antiseptics. The writer was surprised to see the instruments taken from their cases and then dipped in a perfunctory manner in the bath, after which they were used without further precaution. At the London Hospital, another visitor, a Frenchman, at the side of the writer, expressed some surprise, but admitted that he had been told that the English surgeons are no longer the strict observers of surgical cleanliness that they once were, and that Mr. Lister is the least cleanly of them all, in point of fact, the word "dirtiest" was the one employed by the French guest—a forcible expression, to say the least.

[Now, then, Bre'r Peck, you have the next innings; you go to the bat.]

#### A POSSIBLE PAINLESS CAUTERY.

J. W. MIRES (*Med. Brief*) states that in dressing a wound where an artery had been severed he mixed powdered nitrate of silver and iodoform together, and



poured the powder into the wound. The moment the mixture touched the moist wound it ignited, blazing up about twelve inches. The patient stated that it was entirely painless. Dr. M. suggests that as a painless cautery this might be useful in many cases.

#### OIL OF SAW PALMETTO.

THIS oil is expressed from the fruit of the *sabal serrulata* in the same manner as olive oil is extracted from the olive. Its sphere of usefulness is very extensive. Internally in combination with matine it is superior to cod-liver oil as an alterative and promoter of nutrition.

As a topical application in all catarrhal affections of the nasal passages, the pharynx, larynx, and bronchi, it is superior to any other medicament. Applied on tampons of wool or cotton it is an admirable remedy for leucorrhœa, erosion and ulceration of the cervix. It should be combined with alboline, benjeonel, glycerine, or vasiline, one part to ten.—*E. M. Hale, M. D., New Remedies.*

#### CHEERFULNESS IN THE SICK ROOM.

DESPONDENCY on the part of the patient is, in many cases, more deadly than disease, and whatever is said and done in and about the sick room should be with a view to dispel that emotion, and replace it with something more healthful. Do not go tiptoeing and creeping about the apartment; do not stand behind a screen, curtain, or door, and peer wistfully at the invalid; do not stare fixedly at him from any point, and do not indulge in persistent questions which are evidently annoying. If the patient invites conversation, and is able to endure it, talk freely of those matters in which he is inter-

ested, the current news of the day, social events, or reminiscences; but under no circumstances permit such topics as sickness, death, suffering, etc.—*Boston Jour. of Health.*

#### ARTIFICIAL EGGS.

THE interesting intelligence has come to hand that the artificial manufacture of eggs is now an accomplished fact. Mr. James Storey of Kansas City has taken out a patent, and is said to be erecting a factory in view of doing a large business. Mr. Storey's ingredients are limewater, bullocks' blood, milk, tallow, peas, and a few other things, including some secret chemical preparations. The machinery for putting the egg together is very ingenious. First, the yolk is run into a mold, which contains the right proportion of the preparation which stands for the white. This being a gelatinous substance, incases the yolk very rapidly. Then, by means of a special machine, the whole is covered with a shell, made of limewater and glue, which hardens after it is set. Mr. Storey guarantees his eggs to keep "new laid" for a month, and he says that he can turn them out at a cost which will allow of their being retailed at the rate of three cents per dozen.—*American Druggist.*

#### ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION OF OUR RACE.

AN intrepid writer in the *Medical Examiner* flies in the face of Providence and says that perhaps, far off in the dim future, human beings may be hatched by incubation from the female ovum. His idea is to catch the ovum in some clever manner by means of a new-fangled speculum, and transplant it to an artificial sac containing spermatozoa, and retained in a blood-warm substance which can be sup-

plied with proper nourishment and air during the stage of development. He does not say how he would catch the spermatozoa, but in this manner he hopes to relieve the daughters of Eve from the curse, "In sorrow thou shalt bring forth children."—*Doctor's Weekly*.

#### PATENTS AND ADVERTISING.

A VERY pretty squabble is "on" in the East about the precedence in the discovery of the phonograph for the cure of tinnitus aurium. Dr. J. A. Maloney of Washington is out in a defense of his priority of discovery which gives his opponent a very black eye. His opponent, who is a professor in the Southern Homeopathic Medical College at Baltimore, has not thus far replied to the charge; and until he does, or until a reasonable time elapses within which to answer, we cannot concern ourselves. Of this later, however. But the matter in dispute calls to mind how insecure a man is in his inventions and brain work if he be a strict codist and give his work gratis to his brethren in the hope of a glorious immortality, and some inglorious temporal benefits. Had Dr. Maloney been wise he would have whipped the devil 'round de stump by taking a lay partner, as is customary, who would have patented the invention under a high sounding title—and ophthalmology is chock-full of that kind—and quietly applied the rule of addition, division, and silence. But being a physician, who must not advertise, nor have himself "interviewed," nor patent any device that is designed to lessen human ills, Dr. Maloney is in a fair way to be robbed of his laurels, and he has no possible redress—save that accorded him at the bar of human fairness and justice. So far, the college, instead of giving him an

impartial hearing after he has given them every honorable opportunity for so doing, sends him a threatening letter. That is an old-fashioned way of quieting an uncomfortable almoner for justice. It is not always effectual, however, as is evident in this instance.

Another matter worthy of notice for the blue-bellied codists is the charge of having an interview prepared for a secular paper. If this is not an advertisement, what is it? Talk until you are hoarse and tired about the injustice and oppression of the allopath when he turns himself loose at the poor homeopath. The treatment of the allopath Maloney by the combine known as a homeopathic college, gives a spicy foretaste of what may be expected when homeopathy gains the majority. Oh, yes, we're awfully good, so we are, so long as we are under the other fellow's thumb, but let that thumb be on our hand, then, good Lord deliver us.

#### TREATMENT OF PROLAPSE OF THE RECTUM IN CHILDREN.

THIS accident, says the *Journal de Médecine*, is of frequent occurrence in children as well as in adults, and in the former, it is usually a curable condition. All therapeutic methods which are used to relieve prolapse of the rectum relate either to the tumor itself or to its place of exit, that is, to the sphincter ani. The prolapsed tumor may be treated by rest, the bowels being constipated for that purpose, and especial care taken when defecation occurs, or one may use astringents, caustics, the thermocautery, or the tumor may be excised, or it may be fixed by sutures in the pelvis, or, finally, it may be reduced by Jeannel's method. Bandages may be applied so as to bear against the sphincter ani; the tumor having first been reduced,

electricity may be applied, or injections made of strychnia or ergotine, or the radiating fibers of the muscle may be excised. Guersant narrows the opening by touching the mucous membrane of the rectum with the actual cautery. With children, the milder methods should first be tried. If these fail, one may apply nitric acid to the prolapsed portion, reduce it, and hold it in place with a bandage for four or five days. Cauterization with the actual cautery is a method which has given satisfaction to the author, and he has seen no bad results from this method.—*Arch. of Pediatrics.*

[Another good way would be to treat the case homeopathically, which might possibly be found under a few doses of podophyllum pelt.—ED.]

## Society Meetings.

### NEW YORK STATE.

The forty-first semi-annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York State began October 4, in Jaeger's Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. President William M. L. Fiske of Brooklyn delivered the semi-annual address. It was on the subject of health, and dwelt principally upon its relation to marriage.

"Heredity," he said, "is responsible for many of the diseases and much of the crime and pauperism of our communities. No matter how much diseased, crippled, deformed, or instinctively criminal they are, there is no bar to marriage and to the propagation of a suffering, helpless family. A law should be passed forbidding marriage in a family where insanity is known to exist on either or both sides for at least one or two generations."

Several papers of interest were read during the afternoon session, but one, a

paper on "Quarantine and Quarantine Labors," brought forth a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, by which the society pronounced itself unreservedly in favor of a national quarantine under federal control. The quarantine paper was read by Dr. J. M. Schley.

Among those who read papers were Drs. L. A. Frazier, W. S. Garnsey, H. M. Hicks, G. E. Gorham, and F. F. Laird.

Among those present were Drs. Moffat, Chapin, Robinson, Fiske, Hasbrouck, Winchel, Simmons, W. M. Butler, Willis, Keep, Pierson, Schenck, Searle, Valentine, and Warner from Brooklyn, Couch of Fredonia, Gorham, Paine, and Jones of Albany, A. B. Kinne of Syracuse, Wolcott and Lee of Rochester, F. Parke Lewis and Bull of Buffalo, Laird of Utica, Greenleaf of Owego, Phillips and Flagg of Yonkers, Allen of Flushing, Roberts and Finch of New Rochelle, Snyder of Binghamton, Pearsall of Saratoga, Cook of Hudson, De W. G. Wilcox, A. R. Wright, and Stumpf of Buffalo, Garnsey of Gloversville, Laird and Gifford of Watertown, Bissel and Graham of Rochester, Covert of Geneva, Candee of Syracuse, Kinney and Talcott of Middletown, and Mitchell of Newburg. New York City was represented by Drs. L. Hallock, T. F. Allen, L. De V. Wilder, A. B. Norton, G. G. Shelton, J. McE. Wetmore, G. W. Winterburn, N. A. Mossman, J. B. Garrison, J. M. Schley, Malcolm Leal, President of the New York County Society; F. E. Doughty, J. G. Baldwin, A. Berghaus, F. H. Boynton, M. Belle Brown, B. G. Clark, L. L. Danforth, Chas. Deady, H. M. Dearborn, M. Deschere, G. M. Dillow, H. C. Houghten, E. G. Pratt, G. W. Roberts, W. H. King, E. H. Porter, C. M. McDowell, C. S. Macy, A. R. Michael, and St. Clair Smith.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Broome County (N. Y.) Homeopathic

Medical Society was held Wednesday afternoon, September 22, at Binghamton.

The meeting was called to order with Dr. H. K. Leonard of Deposit in the chair. After the regular business of the society had been transacted, the following papers were presented: "How I Conduct a Case of Labor, Ordinary and Instrumental," by Dr. Leonard; and "Helminthiasis," by Dr. G. H. Jenkins. Both were well written and instructive papers, and were thoroughly discussed by the members present. Dr. A. F. Merrill of Halstead presented the clinic.

Dr. C. T. Haines read a humorous article from THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST on the use of coal tar derivatives as anti-pyretics.

There were present Drs. Snyder, Hand, Corwin, McGraw, Haines, Dildine, Jenkins, Mandeville, and Bailey of Binghamton; Drs. H. R. Leonard of Deposit, H. D. Baldwin of Montrose, A. F. Merrill of Halstead, and C. W. Adams of Osborne Hollow.

—At a meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York County held September 20, these papers relating to the cholera were read: "The Remedial Treatment," Dr. T. F. Allen; "Bacteriology and Hygiene," Dr. Emanuel Baruch; "Disinfectants—Their Uses and Abuses," Dr. L. H. Friedburg; "A Study in Statistics," Dr. O. G. Hunt; "Our Quarantine Regulations and Facilities," Dr. G. E. Tyler; "Wanted, a Hospital for Contagious Diseases," Dr. S. H. Vehstage; "Sanitary Considerations," Charles F. Wingate, Sanitary Engineer.

Mr. Wingate, in his paper on sanitary considerations, said:

"For five years I have predicted that cholera would find entrance into the United States. We have been content too long with mere patchwork on the part of the health authorities. I advocate the repeal of the law that the president of the health

board should be a layman. No politics should enter into the department.

"The work for the hour is action. If I had my say I would tear down five hundred tenement houses in this city. A million of dollars should be spent before next July in sweeping away our slums. We must quit fooling and go to work on a broad, comprehensive scheme of renovation in the same way that Glasgow, Liverpool, and Berlin have done."

Dr. Friedburg, in his paper on "The Uses and Abuses of Disinfectants," said:

"It seems as if humanity was desirous in the case of an epidemic to smell something to relieve their minds from fear." Speaking of the system adopted by the health officers at quarantine, he said:

"They take the goods of all the steerage passengers and put them into an iron compartment. Steam is then taken from the boilers of the vessel at the highest possible pressure and shot into this compartment. A thermometer is attached to the inside. The outside of the compartment becomes very hot. The lacquer on the outside of it is blistered off; still the thermometer does not register quite 212 degrees.

"When the compartment is opened it is found that about half a foot of condensed water is standing at the bottom, in which the trunks float, the upper parts of them all bent out of shape and smashed, while the smaller packages are handed to the immigrants in such condition that all they can do with them is to throw them overboard. It would be better to destroy them right from the start with fire and save the steam for propelling purposes."

Dr. Baruch, in speaking on the subject of bacteriology, said:

"The practical points we can gain from the study of bacteriology as to disinfection, are that the best mode of disinfection



is heat and dryness. The second best is steam at a degree of 100 Celsius, purifying everything that is to be disinfected for one hour."

After the discussion a committee presented the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That steps be taken to immediately secure funds from the friends of homeopathy to erect such building or buildings as may be necessary, and to equip the same with proper furniture, medicines, and appliances, and to provide physicians, who shall be chosen by the said county society, and all nurses and everything that may be needed for the proper care of those needing treatment, and to provide such ambulances as may be necessary to convey patients from their homes to said hospital ; and also be it

*Resolved*, That an appeal be made to all friends of homeopathy through the members of this society and through the medium of the press for contributions, which may be sent to the president, Dr. Malcolm Leal, or to the secretary, Dr. H. W. Paige, or to the family physician of the donor.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts held its regular quarterly meeting in Springfield, September 19. The following papers were presented : "Differential Diagnosis," by Dr. G. F. Forbes of West Brookfield ; "Mixed Milk vs. Cows' Milk for Infants," by Dr. J. P. Rand of Worcester ; "A Peculiar Case," by Dr. E. A. Murdock of Spencer ; "Materia Medica Revision," by Professor J. P. Sutherland of Boston ; "Therapeutics of Malaria," by Dr. P. R. Watts of Stafford Springs ; "Comparisons and Verifications," by Dr. J. M. Barton of Worcester ; "Arsenate of Cuprum in Intestinal Disturbance," by Dr. G. H. Wilkins of Palmer ;

"The Future of Homeopathy," by H. A. Gibbs of Boston ; "Difficulties in the Theory of Dynamization," by Dr. N. W. Rand of Monson.

### Colleges.

#### HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI.

The regular winter session, 1892-93, of this institution was opened on September 22 with a short address by the dean, Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, which was followed by an interesting and instructive opening lecture delivered by Professor W. L. Reed, M. D.

Professor Richardson in his remarks called attention to the determination of the faculty to continue the same kind of thorough homeopathic instruction which has gained for the old college such enviable reputation and places for her graduates in the foremost ranks of learning throughout the civilized world.

He further announced that he was authorized by an honored graduate, Dr. Wm. D. Gentry of Chicago, to offer as a prize a full set of the Concordance Repertory of the Materia Medica, bound in half russia, worth forty-five dollars, as a materia medica prize to the graduate, each year, who shall pass the best examination in materia medica on a physiological basis.

Professor Reed's lecture was replete with statistics showing the advantages of the homeopathic practice, and he particularly called attention to the undisputed and undeniable superiority of homeopathy in the treatment of cholera.

The class for this session is the largest that has been enrolled for several years.

#### KANSAS CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Homeopathic Medical College held its fifth annual opening at the college, Sep-





GEORGE CLINTON JEFFERY M. D.,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

*Supplement to*  
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,  
October 15, 1892.



tember 20. It was largely attended by students, members of the faculty, and friends of the institution. Dr. Mark Edgerton, Dean of the Faculty, delivered the main address, giving a history of the organization, growth, and early struggles of the institution. He also gave much in the way of earnest advice to those about to enter on a year's work. Dr. S. C. Delap made a short talk congratulating alike the faculty and students upon the near completion of the fine college building at the corner of Tenth Street and Troost Avenue.

The college expects to move into the new quarters October 1. The building is two stories high with a basement, and the walls have been constructed with reference to adding another story in the future. The total cost is estimated at ten thousand dollars. The faculty has been increased, and the college is prosperous in every way.

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## Book Reviews.

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TREATISE ON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL GYNECOLOGY. By S. POZZI, M. D., Professeur Agrégé à la Faculté de Médecine; Chirurgien de l'Hôpital Lourcine-Pascal, Paris. Complete in two volumes. Translated from French edition under the supervision of, and with additions by, BROOKS H. WELLS, M. D., Lecturer on Gynecology at the New York Polyclinic; Fellow of the New York Obstetrical Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine. Volume Two. With 174 wood engravings and 9 full-page plates in color. Royal octavo, 174 woodcuts. Muslin, \$6.00 sheep, \$7.00; half morocco, \$8.00.

This second and finishing volume of this excellent work lies before us. But little need be added to our criticism on the first volume, save in praise and commendation;

this volume is the counterpart of its predecessor in matter and make-up. It has a number of chromo-lithograph pictures which bring out the points under discussion with graphic and marvelous distinctness. Just at this time, pending the peculiar trial at Memphis of the young female sexual pervert, chapter xxiv comes with peculiar significance to the investigating medical mind. Here he may have the very latest information touching hermaphroditisms, malformations of the female genitalia, etc., and gather confirmation or rejection of the prevalent belief touching the Ward-Mitchell case. The bibliography closing this chapter is of vast value to the medical as well as legal student. This second volume is very much given over to instrumental considerations. The operations detailed, however, are of the ordinary run, and no effort is made to foist speculative ideas upon the reader. In short, it is a practical gynecology, in a small compass, irrespective of systems of therapeutics, and brought down to date.

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## Globules.

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—We present with this issue the portrait of George Clinton Jeffery, M. D., a distinguished practitioner of Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Homeopaths do not appear to be in good standing with certain officials of the World's Fair. Some time ago the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association asked to be allowed the privilege of erecting a hospital on the exposition grounds. It was the intention of the association to operate the hospital at its own expense. The request was referred to J. A. Owens, a doctor, and he made an adverse report on the homeopathic hospital. Owens is in charge

of the World's Fair Hospital, from which, it appears, homeopaths are excluded. The council of administration will probably in-dorse Owens in his opposition to the homeopaths.

—The new homeopathic hospital college of Cleveland, O., was dedicated Tuesday, September 20. A description of the building has previously been published in these columns.

—Another homeopathic monthly magazine is to be started in Chicago soon, and a well known medical writer, formerly in a distant State, is to be *chargé d'affaires*.

—Gould of the *Medical Press*, who says a good many good things even when they are against us, has properly christened those pretended medical interviews as "sneak advertisements." Right you are, George!

—The twenty-sixth annual report of the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., for the year ending March 31, 1892, shows that 1414 patients were treated during the year, 1134 being charity cases. There were forty-eight births and ninety-seven deaths. The gross expenditure amounted to \$38,441.74. The average daily cost for treatment for each patient was \$1.09 $\frac{7}{10}$ . The receipts for the year, including \$14,500 donated to the endowment fund, were \$62,449.61. The hospital indebtedness is \$44,368.51, which includes bond and mortgage, bills payable, current accounts, and such items. Of the patients 929 were males and 485 were females. There were 865 American born and the others were scattered generally.

—Professor Wm. E. Leonard, M. D., University of Minnesota, has in press (W. A. Chatterton, Chicago) a new text-book, a Primer of Homeopathy, to be issued in a few weeks. From advance sheets we in-

cline to the opinion that Professor Leonard is going to fill a "long felt want." It is designed for beginners in homeopathic materia medica.

—I began to practice in spring of 1862. Have given aconite more and oftener than any other drug. A unique blood circulator. Not indicated of late years, so much on account of humidity and less cold, dry northwestern winds, etc., congestions rare, etc. Rhus tox. I have given most for the last year or so, for suppressions from wet or sweat, troubles noted from these, etc., accompanied by restlessness or migratory symptoms, with aggravation quiet, etc. Other characteristics of these drugs I need not give; 3x to 6x potency.—*Dr. P. S. Duff*.

—Fine opportunity for a homeopathic physician.

I will rent my house of eleven rooms and bath, ample grounds and stable, all modern improvements, new furniture and plumbing in attractive suburb of New York of five thousand inhabitants. Rent, \$150 per month.

To physician renting house I will give my practice and arrange to sell horse and carriage, cabinet battery, laryngoscope, etc., if desired.

Have been here eighteen months and established practice of \$2500 per annum. No other homeopath in town or within three miles.

Will leave my name up as long as desired. References exchanged. Address Battery, care of A. L. Chatterton, New York City.

—An excellent location for an unmarried physician desiring to locate in Brooklyn can be found by addressing this office. An office and reception room with sleeping room furnished, new house, well located, \$25 per month.

# The American Homœopathist.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

"DOCTOR, I have one last favor to ask of you," said the dying editor. "Name it." "I want you to attend the editor of the other paper."—*The Countess of Aberdeen has opened a free hospital for women in Glasgow, with women physicians in attendance.*—*The Southern Journal of Homeopathy* is now published in BALTIMORE, AND DR. ELDRIDGE C. PRICE IS THE EDITOR.—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND AMERICAN WOMEN SAID TO HOLD DIPLOMAS, SAYS *HOSPITAL LEAFLET*. DIPLOMAS OF WHAT, PRAY?—Dr. Geo. Royal has been elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Iowa University.—*Dr. William Henry, in a fit of passion, shot three times at Dr. James Henry, at Berlin, O. Bullets did not take effect. Rivalry was the cause.*—MAN NAMED PATRICK CARLIN, AT NORRISTOWN, PA., ATE THREE QUARTS OF PEANUTS AND DRANK A QUART OF ICE WATER. BECAME UNCONSCIOUS SHORTLY AFTER, AND IS LIKELY TO DIE.—Miss Watson of Harrisburg, Pa., a few weeks ago was blinded by a flash of lightning. A few days ago, while standing at a window, sight was suddenly restored.—*A wash made of witch-hazel and cocaine applied to the nasal passages, when the dreadful asthma comes on, will stop the wheezing in no time and destroy the terrors of hay fever. So says the deputy coroner of St. Louis.*—

Compresses soaked in milk and laid on a burn, renewed night and morning, wonderfully healing.—Result of examination of Spanish banknotes showed on some as many as 10,000 microbes, including diphtheria and tuberculosis. In Havana, children are in the habit of carrying paper money in their mouth.—*Lena Kloppel, Cincinnati, subject to epileptic fits, found dead in front of a large trunk, her head inside, the heavy lid having fallen on her neck.*—As a rule a young married woman who menstruates regularly without pain or leucorrhœa, ought not to be subjected to a vaginal examination. So says *Medical Summary*. Who ever dreamed of saying that a man whose teeth are all sound ought not to have a tooth pulled?—FRANK KLINK, LITTLE BOY OF EAST HANOVER, PA., HAD A LEG AND THREE RIBS BROKEN BY AN INFURIATED RAM. RECOVERY OF BOY DOUBTFUL.—*The California Homœopath believes that the American Institute presidency belongs to the old folks. The younger generation ought to wait.*—Dr. Wm. E. Leonard, Secretary of the Bureau of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, American Institute, is out with a circular letter outlining the work of the bureau, and soliciting aid. Help him!—*The Kansas City Homœopathic college has, thus early in its existence, taken to itself the dignity of a*



quarrel and voted each other out of the faculty. A wayfaring man wouldn't recognize the college to-day by its published faculty. Probably have another college soon.—

Like the S. T. X., 1860, there stares us out of countenance in the pages of every journal opened this pregnant bit of news: "The International Hahnemann Association has been invited to take part in the congress." Well, what of it? Drop it now. And also that story of the man who called a doctor to see his wife, who was not ill, but got a ride home for a dollar, where carriage hire would have cost him two dollars. Any doctor who would turn out after the cars stop running, hitch up, and take a man several miles and charge but one dollar has been overpaid.—THE *Northwestern Journal of Homopathy* IN ITS NEW DRESS IS VERY HANDSOME.—DR. COWPERTHWAIT'S ADDRESS NOW IS 14 WARREN AVENUE, CHICAGO.

### CATARRHAL OTITIS. \*

By H. A. SHERWOOD, M. D.

IN this climate of frequent, sudden, and extreme changes of temperature to which we are exposed, cases of "catarrhal otitis" are frequently met with by the general practitioner as well as by the specialist in diseases of the ear and throat. We meet with it in both the acute and chronic stages, either form of which may be of the purulent or non-purulent variety. Its causes (as the name would indicate) are such as produce catarrhal conditions of other mucous surfaces, such as exposures to inclemencies of the weather by which sudden colds are contracted, and the mucous surfaces of the nose, throat, and ears are apt to take on a catarrhal inflammation either of a mild or severe type. We also find catarrhal otitis as a complication of some of the eruptive diseases, such

as measles and scarlatina, and during the past three winters it has frequently presented itself as one of the complications of la grippe.

The pathological changes which occur in this disease vary in extent from a mild hyperæmia of the mucous surfaces of the tubes, tympanum, and mastoid cells, as found in the first stage, to the most destructive ulcerated condition of the same, and of the tympanic membrane, as often encountered in the second or purulent stage. The diagnosis is comparatively easy, except with very young children, in which it is often difficult to tell whether they are suffering from earache or colic, as a child under one year of age will seldom carry its hand to the painful ear, but will merely indicate by crying and restlessness that it is suffering pain somewhere, consequently it is often not until the tympanic membrane ruptures, and a discharge is noticed, that we can make a positive diagnosis. The symptoms of catarrhal otitis are those of an ordinary cold, together with pain, or a sensation of fullness (or both) in the ear, tinnitus aurium, and deafness. The treatment is therapeutic, local, palliative, and surgical. In the acute stage several inflations with the air bag and a few doses of aconite or ferrum phos., followed by kali hydriodicum, pulsatilla, or belladonna, will often favor resolution and prevent serious injury of the ear.

In the subacute and chronic stages, such remedies as hepar sulph., mercurius, calc. carb. or phos., kali mur., china, sulphur, and silicea will be found useful. The local treatment is fully as important as the internal, and among the remedies that I would mention in this connection is a solution of the alkaline tablets of Dr. Carl Seiler's formula, used with syringe or atomizer for clearing the nasal passages and throat of the tenacious mucus which

\* Read before Northeastern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society.

will generally be found present in these cases. The ear should be inflated quite often, either by the Valsalva method or with the Politzer bag. The latter may be used with quite young children without having them swallow water, as we do with adults, for when the nozzle of the air bag is applied to the nostrils of a baby, it will usually cry lustily, thus causing the uvula to be raised, the eustachian tubes to be opened, and the air allowed to pass to the tympanum.

Applications of dry heat by such means as the hot water bag, sacks of salt, dry hops, or roasted onions, are often very soothing in their effect.

Also syringing the ear a few minutes at intervals of half an hour with hop tea or tinc. of acon. one dram to a teacupful of warm water. This latter may also be used by pouring into the ear, having the patient lie with painful ear up, allowing it to remain until cool, turning out and renewing. This in the first stage. After suppuration has taken place, the ear should be kept clean preferably by wiping out with absorbent cotton wrapped around a probe or stick, and if the ruptured membrane does not heal up in a few days, powdered boracic acid or the calendula and boric acid powder should be used either with the powder blower or by packing the ear full of it.

Of late I have been pleased with the use of Marchand's peroxide of hydrogen in a few cases of purulent otitis. A few drops of this will send the pus bubbling to the surface, when it can be wiped away with absorbent cotton and the powder used as previously described.

The palliative treatment includes the use of whatever means will the most promptly and effectually relieve the extreme pain which is so often present in these cases. When the membrane is still intact a few drops of the old-fashioned remedy, lau-

danum and olive oil, dropped in the ear warm, will often quiet the pain, and allow the patient to sleep. This failing, a few drops of solution of morphia one grain to a teaspoonful of warm water may be tried. In cases of adults, however, I generally get the best results from the hypodermic use of morphia. I well remember two cases of la grippe complicated with catarrhal otitis which occurred in my practice last winter, in which the only complete relief afforded was by the use of this treatment twice a day for about a week. One was suppurative, the other not.

In the one, pain did not return after the membrane ruptured; but the patient (a young man of full plethoric habit) continued to complain of a very disagreeable sensation of fullness, and pressure about the ear and side of face, for the relief of which he desired to consult a specialist in Cleveland. Being acquainted with our former townsman, Dr. Millikan, he preferred to visit him, and did so.

The doctor sent him home with half a dozen leeches, and instructions for me to apply all at once. I accordingly did so, applying four in front of, and two back of the ear. They bled him quite effectually, and afforded him marked relief of this troublesome condition.

The surgical treatment consists of paracentesis of the drumhead, which should be resorted to when other means of relief have been effectually tried and failed, and when by use of the speculum and mirror a bulging of the membrane can be detected.

By resorting early to this operation the membrane may be spared from the more destructive effects which often result when allowed to rupture without operative interference. If the disease extends to the mastoid cells in a degree sufficient to develop an abscess, the trephine may have to be resorted to, to save the life of the patient.

Often in spite of our best directed efforts, however, permanent deafness is the final result of catarrhal otitis.

WARREN, O.

### PREVENTION OF MALARIA.\*

By W. B. MORGAN, M. D.

THE term malaria means literally bad air, but in common usage it is applied also to the effects produced in the human economy by this bad air. It is of both malaria proper and its effects that I wish to say a few words.

Watson has written the best account of the miasm that I know of, and I cannot hope to add anything to his description of the conditions under which it seems to act, but its general prevalence in this and more southern latitudes makes it seem to me that any consideration looking toward its abatement may be profitable.

Its mitigation is to be sought in two ways: first, by reducing the source of contamination of the air, and, secondly, by doing something to hinder the action of this contamination on the people.

To reduce the source of malaria it is first necessary to find out what that source is. Though we read of malaria on the desert where there has been no vegetation for ages, yet, in general, its virulence in any locality corresponds to the luxuriance of vegetation and the height of temperature. The bacillus does not thrive at all in the conditions that prevail about the Arctic circle, but is as bad as a rattlesnake in the lowlands of the tropics; and we find him—or rather he finds us—with altogether too great facility in this locality.

I think we may get an idea or two if we find out why malaria has appeared and disappeared as it has in some localities within the last fifty years. It was quite common in the central Northern States while they

were being cleared and settled, but it was not there before and has not been since. What was the reason of its coming and going? The old settlers thought it was caused by the first turning up of the soil. It seems to me more reasonable that the great mass of decaying vegetable matter that resulted from the wholesale destruction of the forests was the source. I have turned up a good deal of the soil myself, and I always regarded it as nature's great absorbent. Things that are dead and exhaling noxious gases above the surface become practically innocent when buried in the porous earth. What made a stench above ground, in it chemically combines with its elements and becomes plant food. The conduct of the malarial miasm is such as to show, I think, that it goes into the soil instead of coming out. That it does not ascend is known from the fact that an elevation of a few feet suffices to give immunity, people sleeping in the second story escaping the fever when those sleeping downstairs do not. That it settles downward and creeps along the surface as if seeking to be buried is further shown by the fact that it is totally unable to cross a narrow body of water or to pass a thicket of trees. Decaying vegetation furnishes a pabulum for malarial bacilli and others, and these in turn, when they have lived their day, go back to the mother of all that live. That they are wafted along the surface while alive is the accident that they depend on for transference to new pastures. A curtailment of pasturage, then, would restrict their multiplication. How did the Northern farmers unintentionally accomplish this, when the volume of their cultivated vegetation equals or exceeds that that I have presumed to be the cause of malaria when it prevailed there?

Here, in my opinion, is the key to the mystery. The leaves of the primitive

\* Read before Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, St. Louis.

forests fell and rotted before the weather got warm enough for the malarial bacillus to sprout; cultivated vegetation is consumed by stock or plowed under before warm weather; but the rubbish that resulted from the clearing lasted all summer.

Now, why has not cultivation eliminated malaria from this region? Are a longer season of high temperature and somewhat more luxuriant crops of grain the reason? or is there a more important one? I think there is. Cultivated vegetation is so quickly and effectually disposed of that it cuts little figure in the production of malaria; in my opinion, it is the great mass of uncultivated growth in the shape of rank weeds, that die in the latter part of summer and furnish a ready food for bacilli under conditions of heat and moisture, that cause our autumn fevers. Bacilli cannot live on heat and moisture alone any more than the rest of us can. I would preach a crusade against weeds, then, as the principal food for malarial bacilli.

Some may think there is no use of preaching, as all the laws on the subject are dead letters and always will be until the population becomes dense enough to compel thorough tillage and eradication of weeds for economic reasons. I will admit it, but one of my main objects in this paper is to tell how I have seen the weeds pretty well subdued in one part of the country. We all know that if weeds in a garden are kept down till the crops we wish to raise get a good start, the latter will keep the ascendancy. Now, there is one of the domestic animals that will eat most kinds of weeds as readily as grass, or more so. Horses and cattle by gnawing down the grass assist the weeds in their struggle against the grass for existence, but the sheep by eating up the weeds give the grass the advantage. The high price of wool during and after the war caused the

farmers of the Northern States to keep all the sheep they could. As a consequence of twenty years of sheep grazing all untilled or neglected places, instead of being occupied, as they are in this neighborhood, by weeds as high as your head, are clothed by nice grass that, instead of poisoning the air in the latter part of summer, starts into new growth. Reduction of the tariff on wool has already killed the majority of sheep in the older States. Further action in that direction will kill the rest, and I predict the reappearance of malaria in many districts that have long been free from it; but the non-sheep-raising voter cannot see any sense in paying eight dollars for a coat that he might get for five dollars. I know I am wasting my breath in pleading the cause of the sheep, but I have this consolation—I will charge the sheep killer ten dollars to cure the chills a few sheep might have prevented.

Now for the second proposition, How to keep malaria from affecting the system. The common precautions for preventing its introduction are too well known to need any description now. To illustrate why people are not better fortified against the miasm and how they may become more so, I wish to make a comparison in which you will probably see more evidence of rural antecedents and inclinations. When I have been passing along the fertile river bottoms where the people were all eaten up by malaria, I have often noticed the fine healthy cattle and other domestic animals, and I have thought to myself, Why do not these cows have malaria? They stay out in the night air and sleep on the ground and drink stagnant surface water. They are as susceptible to tubercle bacilli as are humans; cowpox, anthrax, and most any other inoculable disease may be transferred from man to beast, or vice versa. The answer that came to my mind was this:

The malarial bacillus is a vegetable which the cows seem to eat, drink, and digest just like any other grass; but the human digestive apparatus has been so pampered and abused that it is very commonly unequal to the task of properly digesting carefully prepared food, to say nothing of making away with raw living organisms, like malarial bacilli. When accidentally introduced into our economy, they find a lot of decomposing vegetable matter that needs digestion, and they go about with satisfaction to themselves, but not to us. In my opinion, if we and our ancestors had lived as naturally as the cows do, we would have as good digestion, as peaceful sleep, and, like them, get fat on malaria. By keeping the alimentary canal and system generally clear of rubbish and by cultivating good digestion, not by taking quinine, may we hope to resist malaria.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

#### THE FOURTH STAGE OF LABOR.\*

By DR. GEORGE WILLIAM WINTERBURN.

THE subject of the laceration of the perineum, and its repair, is one of much importance if, as has been claimed, few women escape this accident of childbirth. The three stages of labor have long been classic, but the attention which women should receive after the birth of the placenta may well be dignified with the title of the fourth stage. It is the non-recognition of the necessity of such attention which leaves so many women to suffer from an unrepaired rupture. If the ordinary family doctor could be made to understand that it was his duty to know just what is the actual condition of the vagina and uterus after the birth of the placenta, and that even a small laceration might be productive of serious immediate

danger, and of long continued suffering to his patient, a great advance in the practical application of our art would have been made. It is to this careful supervision of the parturient canal immediately after it has been emptied of its contents, to which I would apply the title, *The Fourth Stage of Labor*.

The duty of the obstetrician to the woman in the case is not ended until he has seen that every particle of soil and dampness is removed from the bed, her own person gently but thoroughly cleansed with boiled water, followed by rubbing the parts which have been wetted with hot alcohol, and that the clean linen used has been thoroughly baked, and put on while yet quite warm. This whole process of changing the linen and bathing should not occupy more than ten minutes' time, everything having been prepared during the moments the woman is resting. The doctor should then proceed to examine carefully the condition of the uterus, vagina, and perineum. Laceration of the cervix may usually be treated on the expectant plan. I do not recommend immediate repair of the cervix to the practitioner inexperienced in operative procedure, though believing that in skillful hands it is a wise measure. Laceration of the vagina is apt to be more serious in both immediate and remote consequences, and these lacerations are almost always overlooked. They should be carefully searched for and repaired. The roughened surface will indicate the location of the tear, but its extent is usually much greater than would at first appear. The perineal body is not infrequently injured even when the commissure remains intact.

While these rents in the vagina are of much importance, those of the outlet are no less so. These latter do not usually involve the perineal body, but are confined

\* Abstract of a paper read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, at the semiannual meeting in New York, October 4, 1892.





H. H. BAXTER, M. D.,  
CLEVELAND, O.

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to the mucous and submucous tissues which overlay it. It is quite important that these rents should be at once repaired. Practitioners are too ready to believe that nature will take care of the case. When healing by granulation takes place, a weakened structure results, ready to break down again at the culmination of the next pregnancy. It is these cases in which rupture has supervened on rupture which are apt to cause such serious derangement of health in later life.

In the more serious lacerations, where the fibers of the perineal body are torn apart, or even the sphincter ani and rectum involved, the need of immediate repair is obvious. There may be circumstances in which delay is advantageous, but these are exceptions. The more serious operations may be delayed in order to give time for the woman to react from the depression of a long lasting labor, or in order to obtain efficient assistance at other desirable conditions. Such a delay, of twelve hours, or even a day or two, when necessary, does not take the operation out of the category of primary.

The primary operation for perineorrhaphy is much less formidable than the secondary, and has this decided advantage: that when properly performed subsequent parturition is less likely to cause a new rupture. By the primary operation also a functionally perfect perineum is more surely obtained. It is not at all uncommon to see women whose perinei have the appearance of being perfectly restored who yet have but slight control of the perineal muscles. The results are analogous to those, by no means infrequent, cases of concealed rupture where the perineal body has given way, but the mucous covering has remained intact.

As to the operation itself, while the main question is as to the means by which the

best final result may be secured, preference should be given to that method which requires the fewest assistants, the least elaborate preparation, and occupies the shortest space of time. Although I advise that every lesion of the parturient canal should be repaired at once, whenever possible, I by no means deny that spontaneous cicatrization is possible even when the injury is considerable. Under good homeopathic medication also, much may be done, and I am by no means as skeptical of the efficiency of this mode of treatment as most surgeons are. Yet in no one given case have we reason to expect so fortunate a termination of the accident, while even moderate skill can insure, when aided by proper attention to the general health, a satisfactory result.

Before beginning the operation the obstetrician should find out the exact state of the tissues. The wound is usually much larger than it appears to be. The success of the operation depends upon coaptating the torn muscular fibers. The stitches must be put in with only just sufficient tension to draw the fibers into place. The torn surfaces must not be pressed together tightly, or their vitality will be injured. It must not be forgotten that the parts will, in a day or two, become greatly swollen, and the wounded surfaces should have an equal chance to expand with the contiguous tissues. In this way union can almost certainly be secured.

The common error in repairing severe but incomplete laceration is to treat it as a longitudinal tear of the posterior vaginal wall, when, as a matter of fact, it is usually a transverse tear at right angles with and immediately within the orifice. The contraction of the muscles causes a retraction of the upper (vaginal) portion of the involved tissues, resulting in the production of an irregular raw surface, which on in-

spection looks and feels like a longitudinal tear; but if the upper portion is seized in the median line with a pair of dressing forceps, and drawn forward and downward, its true form will be perceived. Generally this initial tear is complicated by the extension of one or both of its outer extremities upward along the vaginal wall, caused by the splitting apart of the fibers of the levator ani in the direction of their length.

In this particular form of laceration, which, as it does not involve the commisure, is so frequently overlooked by the "busy practitioner," I use the following simple procedure: An extra large, fully curved needle is made to enter through the skin just in front of the anus, and three quarters of an inch from the median line, and guided by a finger in the rectum is carried directly upward into the upper portion of the perineal body, and swept downward to correspond on the other side of the median line. The sutures must not show in the wound. If they do, it will be necessary to supplement them with a row of superficial stitches (continuous catgut) in the vagina. A second suture is parallel to the first, and about one-third of an inch in front. From three to five such sutures will be needed. The external sutures are first put in, but not tied. Then the vaginal ones, if these are necessary. These latter are secured properly and then the primary ones, in the inverse order of their introduction, are tied over a roll of gauze, care being taken to free the wound of clots before finally closing it.

In conclusion, while reiterating the statement already made that all lacerations should be immediately repaired, I would enter a protest against the kind of midwifery which permits such lacerations. It is a disgrace to the obstetrical science of the day that any considerable portion of our cases fare so badly at our hands.

Laceration is evidence of carelessness or incompetency, if it occur often in any man's practice. Not every man who studies medicine can make of himself a skillful obstetrician. Most practitioners dislike midwifery, and only practice it because it seems a necessary adjunct to family practice. Anyone who approaches any class of work in that spirit will fail to achieve the best results. Enthusiasm is the key which unlocks the door of success, and in midwifery this is eminently so.

I have recently discussed the relation of the perineum to normal labor, from the standpoint of the evolutionist. The argument in favor of the natural stability of that organ seems to me complete. The subject, however, is too important to be more than alluded to here, but I would be glad to mail that paper\* to any reader of this magazine who may desire it.

No. 230 WEST 132D STREET, NEW YORK.

## A COMPARISON.

### *Alcoholism.*

1. Pupils normal or dilated.
2. Respiration nearly normal; pulse rapid and finally feeble.
3. Face may be pallid.
4. Skin cool, perhaps moist.

### *Opium Poisoning.*

1. Pupils contracted.
2. Respiration and pulse slow and full.
3. Face suffused and cyanosed.
4. Skin warmer than in alcoholic poisoning.

Goodness! Here is the Homeopathic Society suggesting a law for the prevention of unwise matrimonial unions! Such a law might be good for the constitutions of the human race, but would it be constitutional?—*N. Y. Journal.*

\* "The Perineum in Its Relation to Normal Labor." Read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Michigan, at the annual meeting, in Detroit, May 10, 1892.

## Society Meetings.

### NEW YORK.

—Several hundred of the leading homeopathic physicians of the State closed their forty-first semiannual council by a banquet. [See issue of this journal of October 15 for further report of meeting.] During the day topics of interest to the profession were discussed. Dr. William M. D. Fiske of Brooklyn, president, was in the chair.

Some of the papers read and discussed were the following :

"Prognosis in Organic Heart Disease, with Original Observations," J. M. Schley ; "Chorea, Illustrated by Three Cases," L. A. Frazier ; "Asthma a Result of Pleurisy with Effusion," W. S. Garnsey ; "Amyl Nitrite in Heat Flushings," H. M. Hicks ; "Observations upon Bright's Disease, Especially Interstitial Nephritis," F. F. Laird ; "Orificial Surgery in the Care of Mental Diseases," C. A. Church ; "The Therapeutic Action of Electricity in Nervous Diseases," F. E. Caldwell ; "Colonization of Epileptics," W. M. Butler ; "Removal of Facial Blemishes by Electricity," W. H. King ; "A Fracture of the Skull with Delayed Symptoms," H. B. Minton and H. B. Sage ; "The Prisoptometer," J. L. Moffat ; "New Mexico as a Health Resort," F. W. Seward ; "Thoughts on Skin Diseases in Children," M. Deschere ; "Stomatitis," J. O. Chase ; "Three Cases of Appendicitis (?)—No Appendix," Sidney F. Wilcox ; "The Necessity of a National Quarantine Under Federal Control," J. M. Schley.

The first session was characterized by a lively discussion on the cholera epidemic and the quarantine measures taken to check it. Dr. Jenkins and President Wilson were complimented on their zeal and energy, but the doctors thought a different

system of quarantine was necessary for the safety of the whole country. Dr. J. Montfort Schley, of Fifth Avenue and East Forty-second Street, considered the placing of quarantine under Federal control as a department of the Marine Hospital the better plan.

Dr. J. W. Dowling wanted a homeopathic hospital for contagious diseases. He wanted this immediately in view of the visitation of cholera to this city next year, which he considered absolutely certain. He said the best result ever obtained by allopathic treatment in cholera is to reduce the death rate to thirty-three per cent., while in the present cholera epidemic the death rate in allopathic hospitals was sixty per cent. Homeopathic treatment in the European hospitals showed a death rate of but ten or twelve per cent., and in some four per cent. He contended that arrangements should be made at once in this city to prepare for the coming epidemic of cholera, so that the superior treatment could be within reach of homeopathic families. The wealthy and liberal homeopaths of the city were ready to contribute toward the establishment of such a hospital, but if one were established it would, of course, be under direction of the city Health Board and could be closed at the whim of that body. It was necessary, therefore, to get a law passed authorizing such a hospital, that might be under direction of the city Health Board, but still independent.

The banquet at Sherry's was attended by the leading homeopathic physicians of the city with their wives and the visiting doctors. Many of the friends of homeopathy were present. Governor Flower, who is an enthusiastic homeopathist, was to have attended, but was prevented by the duties of state. Dr. William Tod Hel-muth was the toast master, and after an



elaborate menu he introduced the toasts of the evening with witty remarks.

Dr. Laird made a very witty speech on "Woman." He closed by saying: "The ladies, God bless them! They fondle us in infancy, fool us in youth, and fascinate us in old age. In very truth 'the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.'"

—The Monroe County Homeopathic Medical Society met at the hospital cottage, Rochester, October 1. Dr. H. M. Paine of Albany was present to speak on the necessity for State asylums for the insane in which homeopathic methods of treatment shall be followed.

The members of the society were heartily in accord with Dr. Paine's views, and the chair was empowered to appoint a committee on publication, a committee on petitions and statistics of insane patients who desire homeopathic treatment, a committee on subscriptions, a committee on resolutions, and a committee on legislation.

The quarterly meeting of this society was held October 18. The following programme was presented: "The Advantages of a Post-Graduate Course to the General Practitioner and Specialist," Dr. N. M. Collins; "Fracture of the Spine," Dr. S. R. Snow; "Rheumatism," Dr. Julia F. Haywood. Dr. P. W. Neefus was elected to membership in the society.

—A quarterly meeting of the Western New York Homeopathic Medical Society was held October 14 at Rochester. Afternoon and evening sessions were held and papers of great interest to the profession were read. The attendance was large.

In the afternoon these subjects were discussed: "Subinvolution," Dr. W. A. Noble of Suspension Bridge; "Pain as an Aid to Diagnosis of Eye Disease," Dr. E. J. Bissell of Rochester; "Deflected Septums," Dr. O. S. Bamber of Rochester;

"Cholera," Dr. G. R. Stearns of Buffalo; "Rational Treatment of Throat and Nose," Dr. A. L. Bull of Buffalo; "Professional Courtesy," Dr. L. B. Hawley of Rochester.

At the night's session two subjects were discussed: "Apostoli's Method of Treating Disease of the Pelvic Organs," by Dr. Emily F. Swett of Medina, and "Diphtheria," by Dr. W. E. Hathaway of Hornellsville.

Dr. Stearn's paper was one of general interest. Among other things he said that as cholera is due to the existence of a germ it is therefore to be prevented. The characteristic symptoms he described as distress in the chest and pit of the stomach, extreme prostration, vomiting, purging, intense cramps and spasms, great loss of bodily heat tending more or less to complete collapse. A preliminary symptom that should be immediately attended to in case of the existence of an epidemic is slight cramps and looseness of the bowels. The question of treatment involves precautionary measures such as general quarantine and improvement in general hygienic conditions, thorough cleanliness of surroundings of the body and the avoidance of anything tending to depress vital forces. In this last line of precaution is included temperance in eating, drinking, bathing, exercise, and mental strain, the general fear of the disease having a great deal to do with predisposing the system to onslaught. In recognizing the preliminary symptoms the patient should be kept quiet and placed under the care of a reputable physician at once, all quack nostrums tending to be injurious rather than beneficial. Dr. Stearns also quoted figures officially collected and authenticated showing the superiority of homeopathic treatment over any other method of treatment in dealing with cholera.

—The annual meeting of the Oneida County Homeopathic Society was held in Dr. MacMaster's office, Utica, afternoon of October 18. Dr. Clara Barrus read a paper on "Literary Therapeutics," and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Marion MacMaster; vice-president, Dr. F. F. Laird; secretary and treasurer, Dr. C. G. Capron.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Brooklyn held its 277th regular meeting October 18. President W. M. Butler was in the chair. Secretary W. S. Risk read the minutes of the preceding meeting. The society was informed that Health Commissioner Griffin had appointed Drs. R. C. Moffat, H. Willis, and E. Hasbrouck to confer with the six members of the old school on the health committee permanently. Dr. Herman E. Strick of 98 Brooklyn Avenue was elected a member of the society. The papers to be read for the evening were announced as follows: "A Case of Vaginal Thrombosis," by O. G. Hunt of New York City, and "Promiscuous Cases in Gynecology and Surgery," by H. Willis, M. D. Dr. Willis discussed among other things the advantage of the open treatment of wounds after amputation over the closed method. One case, that of a young, healthy Italian, twenty-two years old, whose leg had been amputated and treated with the closed method, was compared with that of a man fifty-two years of age, whose limb had been taken off some three weeks later and the stump treated with the open method. The elder man was discharged, thoroughly well, some time before the Italian, who had been treated with the closed method, recovered. Dr. Willis also stated the case of a man who had been shot in the left breast. In his opinion the ball must have touched the heart, being extracted at the back, but, strange to say, the man was rapidly recov-

ering from the wound. He cited the case of Bill Poole, who was shot thirty-five years ago and lived seventeen days after being wounded, an autopsy after death showing that the bullet was imbedded in the heart. As election day falls on the second Tuesday of November, the society adjourned until the third Tuesday of that month.

—The National Society of Electro-Therapeutists is the name of a new society just organized. The following persons constitute the charter members: Drs. F. A. Gardner, Washington, D. C.; E. Stillman Bailey, Chicago; Clarence Bartlett, Philadelphia; F. E. Caldwell, John L. Moffat, H. D. Schenck, Nathaniel Robinson, G. H. Doty, W. H. Bleeker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theodore Y. Kinne, Paterson, N. J.; Edwin De Baun, Passaic, N. J.; Eugene H. Porter, Arthur B. Norton, Sidney J. Wilcox, John B. Garrison, George William Winterburn, F. E. Doughty, Loomis L. Danforth, J. T. O'Conner, J. M. Schley, William Tod Helmuth, William Harvey King, George W. Roberts, New York; De Witt G. Wilcox, Louis A. Bull, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Lee, Rochester, N. Y.; and H. F. Biggar, Cleveland, O.

The following officers were elected, for a year: President, William Harvey King, M. D.; vice-presidents, E. Stillman Bailey, M. D., Clarence Bartlett, M. D.; secretary, F. E. Caldwell, M. D.; treasurer, F. A. Gardner, M. D.

The National Society of Electro-Therapeutists, it is intended, shall include within its membership all physicians who are interested in the development of electricity as an adjunct in therapeutics. Persons desiring to become members should send their name and one dollar, the dues for the first year, to Dr. F. E. Caldwell, secretary, 151 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

A meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the county of Philadelphia was held October 13. Dr. G. Maxwell Christine read a paper on "The Practical Phase of House Disinfection, Including that of the Sick Room."

He referred to the use of bichloride of mercury, chloride of lime, and carbolic acid as disinfectants, making reference to the fact that heat absolutely destroys all infected material. He advised the use of automatic disinfectants for water closets, sinks, etc. Closing, he called attention to the importance of bearing four words in mind, and these are "cleanliness, ventilation, sunlight," and disinfection.

—A regular meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Delaware, Chester, and Montgomery counties, was held in Philadelphia, October 12. The attendance was large and the meeting a very interesting one. A valuable paper was read by Dr. G. F. Baer of Norwood on "Post-Partum Hemorrhage," followed by a discussion.

The annual election was held, and Dr. D. P. Maddux of Chester was chosen president; Dr. S. Starr of Chester vice-president; Dr. H. Still of Norristown recording secretary; Dr. Samuel C. Webster of Media corresponding secretary, and Dr. H. M. Bunting of Norristown treasurer. The meetings are to be held monthly hereafter.

—The Twenty-third Ward Homeopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia comprises an active membership of twenty-one members. At the annual meeting on Wednesday, October 19, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. A. C. Heritage of Jenkintown; vice-president, Dr. W. C. Powell of Bryn Mawr; secretary and treasurer, Dr. S. G. Godshall of Edge Hill; censors, Dr. R. C. Allen of Frankford, Dr. J. M. Beyer of Bustleton,

and Dr. C. Lewis of Holmesburg; necrologist, Dr. C. Weaver of Fox Chase.

—A regular meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern Pennsylvania was held at Dr. Lange's residence, Scranton, Thursday, October 20. Essayists were Drs. Montgomery of Scranton, Miller of Pittston; leaders of discussion, Drs. Heilner and Coolidge of Scranton.

## CONNECTICUT.

The semiannual meeting of the Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society was held in Meriden, October 18, and was largely attended. The opening session was at eleven o'clock. A. J. Givens of Suffield and W. C. Tillotson of Rockville were accepted as members.

Following are the titles of the papers presented.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine: E. C. M. Hall, M. D., chairman; W. D. Anderson, M. D., New Haven, "Cases from Practice"; Adelaide Lambert, M. D., New Haven, "Pruritus Hiemalis"; E. B. Hooker, M. D., Hartford, "Growths in the Vault of the Pharynx"; E. C. M. Hall, M. D., New Haven, "The Restoration of Normal Chest Capacity, after Pleuritic Effusion"; C. B. Adams, M. D., New Haven, "A Remarkable Recovery from Extensive Injury to the Brain."

Bureau of Materia Medica: E. S. Smith, M. D., chairman; E. S. Smith, Bridgeport, "A Comparison of the Cerebral Symptoms of Epiphegus, Onosmodium and Chionanthus"; E. E. Case, M. D., Hartford, "Clinical Confirmations in Intermittent Fever and Hemorrhoids"; C. N. Payne, M. D., Bridgeport, "A Comparison of the Respiratory Symptoms of the Carbonates of Ammonia, Lime, and Potash."

The next meeting will be held in New Haven the third Tuesday of May, 1893. The physicians present were:

G. H. Wilson, E. A. Wilson, F. H. Monroe, J. D. Quill, Meriden; P. R. Watts, Stafford Springs; E. C. M. Hall, C. B. Adams, Adelaide Lambert, Sarah B. Newton, E. J. Walker, Isadore Murray, J. L. Mowbray, New Haven; A. P. Sherwin, Suffield; C. Payne, C. S. Hoag, C. E. Sanford, E. S. Smith, Bridgeport; W. C. Tiltonson, Rockville; W. S. Mills, Stamford; C. E. Stark, Norwich; E. E. Case, E. B. Hooker, Hartford; W. F. Hinckley, Waterbury; W. H. Putford, Ansonia; J. H. McDougall, Middletown; C. H. Colgrove, Willimantic; A. J. Givens, Stamford; Emily Pardee, South Norwalk; E. L. Styles, New Britain; H. P. Cole, Bridgeport; J. H. Allen, Norwich.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The fifty-third semiannual meeting of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society was held in Boston, October 12. The president, Dr. L. D. Packard, presided.

The following new members were then elected: Drs. J. Francis Bothfield, Westboro'; Ellen L. Keith, Westboro'; Will Wallace Nutting, Lowell; Frank W. Patch, South Framingham; George Alson Suffa, Boston; Frank C. Walker, Taunton; H. G. Peterson, Boston; James R. Coke, Boston; J. E. Constans, Brockton.

A proposed amendment to the by-laws of the society, relative to the notification of members of the holding of meetings, by Dr. I. T. Talbot, was referred to the proper committee.

The oration was delivered by Dr. Charles L. Nichols of Worcester. He began by quoting the words, "Know not for the sake of knowing, but to become a star among men forever."

His thoughts were in part as follows: The old classical education had put out of

mind the body. To-day our educators asked how to help mankind not only mentally but physically. The attention of the hearers was called by the speaker to education not of the masses, but higher education, research and specialization, the education of the best of the hundreds of by no means inferior natures. Genius was too rare for the world to neglect it. Napoleon had called medicine not an exact science, but a science of research and investigation. The early teaching of medicine had not been satisfactory, even to the people of the times.

The powers of mind necessary for medicine were power of observation, of imagination linking the past with the future, and the power to draw conclusions with certainty. Scientific imagination, scientific induction, drawing from past facts and knowledge, theories for unknown cases of untried fields, was the secret of the success of the great scientific investigations. The difference in physicians was in the educated use of the imagination in this scientific induction. The efforts to raise the standard of medical colleges were a sign of being abreast with the times. It would bring to light the men who should, in the language of Goethe, "know the limits of the knowable."

Chemistry, physiology, and microscopic anatomy were the lines offering the best fields for investigation.

Human minds, like sheep, followed a leader. A great theory was successful inasmuch as it arranged facts in logical order and opened the way to new discoveries. The doctrine of evolution also was an attractive field, but the greater of all was perhaps the study of bacteriology, in which much had been done and there was much to be done. The laboratories of this country were not up to the standard necessary for the best work.

## Colleges.

### KENTUCKY.

The stockholders of the new South-western Homeopathic College and Hospital held their first meeting in Louisville, September 28. All the homeopathic physicians in the city who are interested in the enterprise were present, together with several from other points in the State. Twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars of the \$25,000 capital stock was subscribed, and arrangements were made to rent at once a suitable building in the central part of town for a college, dispensary, and infirmary. The dispensary and infirmary will be opened as soon as a building is secured, and it is intended to open the college in the spring or as soon as clinical material is assured.

The faculty selected is as follows: C. P. Meredith, M. D.; R. W. Pearce, M. D.; J. A. Lucy, M. D.; A. L. Monroe, M. D.; M. Dills, M. D.; I. T. Bryan, M. D.; S. B. Elliott, M. D.; A. G. Smith, M. D.; G. O. Erni, M. D.; Sarah J. Millsop, M. D.; Allison Clokey, M. D.

The directors elected Mr. August Scheffel, president; Dr. A. A. Clokey, secretary; and Dr. Adam Given, treasurer.

The following chairs were arranged: Theory and Practice, Dr. Given; Materia Medica, Drs. Lucy and Meredith; Gynecology, Dr. Monroe; Obstetrics, Dr. Pearce; Surgery, Drs. Dills and Elliott; Physiology, Dr. Clokey; Anatomy, Dr. Erni; Hygiene, Dr. Millsop; Diseases of Children, Dr. Bryan; Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Dr. H. H. Crippen; Medical Jurisprudence, Judge James H. Bowden.

The college will be the first of the kind in the South, and every effort will be made to put it on a firm paying basis at the start, and to begin on a high plane of ex-

cellence. Female as well as male pupils will be admitted.

### ILLINOIS.

A petition for mandamus was filed in the circuit court, Chicago, October 8, by the National Homeopathic Medical College, Christian P. Ham, Harry Preston Pratt, and Anna Louise Buttner, to compel the State Board of Health of Illinois to officially recognize the homeopathic college, and to issue certificates to Ham, Pratt, and Mrs. Buttner, authorizing them to practice medicine in this State. The State board in July last passed rules which do not recognize the National Homeopathic Medical College as being in good standing, and therefore declined to issue the certificates. It is claimed that the rules are contrary to law as being against public policy. If the State board is allowed to enforce the new rules, it is said, it will prevent competition and also the establishment of any similar medical colleges in the State.

### MARYLAND.

J. B. Gregg Custis, M. D., and Zeno B. Babbitt, M. D., both of Washington, D. C., have been elected members of the faculty of the Southern Homeopathic College. Dr. Custis will fill the chair of Professor of the Practice of Obstetrics, and Dr. Babbitt will lecture on General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.

## World's Congress Notes.

—The Committee on a Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons is composed of J. S. Mitchell, M. D., chairman; R. Ludlam, M. D., vice-chairman.

—The Woman's Committee on a Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Sur-



geons has Julia Holmes Smith, M. D., chairman; Elizabeth McCracken, M. D., vice-chairman.

—P. C. Majumdar, L. M. S., of Calcutta, India, editor of the *Indian Homeopathic Review*, who wrote the history of homeopathy in India for the Atlantic City Congress, will personally attend the Chicago Congress, and hopes to be able to give "a very cheerful account of the progress and advancement of homeopathy in India."

—Dr. E. T. Adams, a prominent member of our school at Toronto, Canada, will attend the congress and is taking an active interest in its success.

—B. N. Bouerjee, who also sent a very interesting account of homeopathy in India to the last congress, writes that he will be present at the World's Congress at Chicago. Both Dr. Majumdar and Dr. Bouerjee are good English scholars and will add greatly to the interest of the sessions.

—Engagements for rooms at the hotel already made indicate that the profession will be well represented at the congress. Rooms will be furnished during the week of the congress at regular rates.

Address, Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

—Addresses arranged for are as follows: The Homeopathic School and Public Health, R. Ludlam, M. D., Chicago; Historic Development of Homeopathy in Germany, A. Von Villers, M. D., Germany; The Further Improvement of our Materia Medica, Richard Hughes, M. D., England; Homeopathy and Prophylaxis, P. Jousset, M. D., Paris; The Value of Specialties in Medicine, F. Park Lewis, M. D., New York; Bacteriology, A. Haupt, M. D., Germany; The Value of Efforts to Enlighten the Public on Homeopathy, A. C. Pope, M. D., England; The Relation of Adjuvants to Therapeutics, J. D. Buck, M. D., Cin-

cinnati; Medical Education in the Homeopathic Colleges and Hospitals of the United States, I. T. Talbot, M. D., Boston; The Future of Homeopathy, J. P. Dake, M. D., Nashville; The Selection of the Homeopathic Remedy, T. F. Allen, M. D., New York; The Development of Medical Science through Homeopathy, Martha A. Canfield, M. D., Cleveland.

—Sections: Gynecology, O. S. Runnels, chairman, Indianapolis; Materia Medica, A. C. Cowperthwaite, chairman, Chicago; Clinical Medicine, Chas. Gatchell, chairman, Ann Arbor; Obstetrics, T. G. Comstock, chairman, St. Louis, Mo.; Surgery, H. C. Van Lennep, chairman, Philadelphia; Ophthalmology and Otology, A. B. Norton, chairman, New York; Pedology, Emily V. Pardee, chairman, Hartford; Mental and Nervous Diseases, Selden H. Talcott, chairman, New York; Laryngology and Rhinology, H. F. Ivins, Philadelphia.

## Obituary.

Dr. Erastus R. Scholl of Philadelphia died October 13. Ten years ago while dressing the wound of a patient, whose limb he had amputated, he contracted blood poisoning by the pus coming in contact with a wound upon his hand. He then became seriously ill, and was confined to his bed for several weeks, and during his last illness he repeatedly stated that he had never been a well man since that blood poisoning. About a year ago a small tumor developed in the perineum, from which he suffered greatly. Deceased was fifty-eight years of age. He began practicing in 1856, and continued up to his last illness. He was one of the founders of the Homeopathic Hospital. For several years he was a member of the Birks pension examination board.

## Globules.

—We present with this issue the portrait of H. H. Baxter, M. D., a distinguished practitioner of Cleveland, O.

—W. C. Tillotson, M. D., has moved from Vineland, N. J., and permanently located at Rockville, Conn.

—Prof. K. B. Waite and Geo. W. Spencer, of Cleveland, have gone over to the Faculty of the (Cleveland) Homeopathic Hospital College.

—The commencement exercises of the Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital was held at Trinity Church, October 13. Four nurse graduates received diplomas.

—Dr. Georgiana D. Read, formerly resident physician of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, is now at the Minneapolis Medical and Surgical Institute. Before leaving Brooklyn Dr. Read was the recipient of a handsome microscope, at the hands of some of her hospital friends, a memento of value.

—Erigeron, the oil, in 3 to 5 drop doses, successful remedy for profuse and alarming post-partum or other hemorrhage. Passiflora has never been proved; empirically, it has been found wonderfully efficacious in neuralgias in 5 to 10 drop doses of tinct. Fine, also, in liquor and morphine habit. And not to be forgotten in lockjaw in man or beast.

—The biggest verdict ever given in a libel suit in Baltimore, Md., was recorded in the City Court, October 12, in the case of Dr. Michael J. Buck against Drs. Eldridge C. Price, James A. Barnard, Henry F. Garey, Nicholas W. Kneass, Henry Chandler, and Howard Lindley. The award of the jury was for \$18,000 in favor of the plaintiff, which is only \$7000 less than the amount claimed. The case was on trial for twenty-two days, and created much interest.

—*The Key-Note* of Kansas City, Mo., is the title of the former *Medical Standard*. We congratulate our brothers on the happy title selected, for it certainly means something to the homeopath to have *The Key-Note*. It was an original and direct inspiration—this title. Long life to you!

—Salt water (one-half teaspoonful to the quart), by rectal injection, has been recommended in severe acute anæmia, for instance, from great loss of blood intra-partum, recalls statement made by Professor C. E. Walton at Cincinnati, as to the value in anæmia from loss of blood of a hypodermatic injection of salt water in the femoral vein.

—The lack of suitable foods for convalescents from severe illness, and in the treatment of typhoid and other low fevers is often felt by the practical physician, and in such cases Malted Milk will form a very welcome addition to the dietary of the sick room. The basis of this food is pure, fresh, sterilized milk, in which the casein is rendered digestible by the action of the plant pepsin produced by a special method of malting the cereals originated by the manufacturers.

—There is quite a fight on between the physicians, especially between the homeopaths and old school doctors of Zanesville, O. Dr. S. F. Edgar, a homeopathist, ordered the home of Mrs. Brown placarded, saying her daughter had the diphtheria. She thought differently, and had the girl examined by four old school physicians, Drs. Holden, Schooley, Lodgson, and Crossland, among the best in the city. They all say that the child has not diphtheria, nor has she had it within the past two weeks. The board of health has had the card taken down, and Dr. Edgar threatens to prosecute them for so doing. The feeling among the physicians is very bitter.

—*Daily Paper*.

# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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IT is to be regretted that the I. H. A. people, or some thereof, in their Bureau of Homeopathic Philosophy, are belittling and criticising Hahnemann, pointing out his errors and fallacies, much as these I. H. A. people charged the Institute "eclectics" with doing. If even the avowed Hahnemannians do not scruple to befoul the homeopathic purple, what can be expected of others, who have never deified the Founder of Homeopathy, but have taken his theories and measured and weighed them in the light of current science and progress? THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST believed itself justified in antagonizing one of the most prominent of pioneer homeopaths, Dr. Dudgeon, because he, apparently, belittled the teachings and writings of Hahnemann. But Dudgeon never, at any time during his long and honorable career, professed or pretended to *worship* the master, as these members of the I. H. A. seemingly do. And yet this latter organization, while parading the "Organon" and "Chronic Diseases" as the bulwark of their faith, do not hesitate to riddle both works—in effect, sawing off the limb between themselves and the tree. If the Organon be as faulty as Fincke points out, for honesty's sake, either throw it out of the association entirely, or keep quiet about it!

TO be candid, though critical, to the I. H. A., doubtlessly this organization has ceased any longer to have a cause for its existence. In 1880, when the memorable secession from the Institute took place, there may have been reason sufficient to justify the break. Even then the cooler heads of the dissenters might have pondered that the best way to save a sinking ship was *not* by deserting it. But let that go. No fair homeopath of to-day (and we include the Hahnemannian) can truthfully allege that the Institute refuses to recognize the single remedy, the single dose, and the potentized medicine. What more have the Hahnemannians? Speaking personally, we have attended every session of the Institute, beginning 1886; we have occupied a place in each meeting where the proceedings of the materia medica men came to our ears and pen, and we defy any Hahnemannian to show that there has been any spirit evinced of excluding a fair hearing of any potency or of any cure.

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A GAIN, what more have the Hahnemannians?

Promptly following the recommendation of President O. S. Runnels, the Institute adopted and ordered the introduction into all the schools of the Organon; and it is

there yet ! It is taught in every college to-day as the basis of a thorough knowledge of homeopathy.

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DO we hear the sarcastic refrain that it is improperly or wrongly taught ? Then we answer that it is *honestly* taught with all the light that science and current progress can give it ; and it is not picked to pieces, and Hahnemann's theories paraded as inconsistent in order to prove the infallibility of Finckeism.

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AS we recall the original platform of the I. H. A., the potency test was not required of any applicant for membership ; that was left to each man's will. Now, the trend of the argument of several of the papers in the Bureau of Homeopathic Philosophy is toward the exemplification of the very highest potencies, and to create the impression that the use of the very highest potencies is a prerequisite of every member.

If this be the fact, then, indeed, has the I. H. A. fallen away from the rational common sense, non-fanatical policy of Allen and Kent and Wesselhöft.

The I. H. A. and, of course, the general homeopathic profession were "regaled" or "scandalized" during the last twelve-month by the bringing of charges by one fanatical member of the association against the incumbent president for heterodoxy. When it is recalled that the accused is Dr. Bell, the author of "Therapeutics of Diarrhea," and one of the most skillful prescribers and surgeons of Boston, if not of the East, we may wonder, like the sailor in attendance on a sleight-of-hand performance, and who was blown out of a second story window by a premature explosion—we may well wonder what "will be done next."

WHICH returns us to our text, namely : that the glory of the I. H. A. has departed. If the potency question is *not* an issue in that association, then it has no grounds for farther separate existence, for everything else is conceded by the Institute, which is the true, representative homeopathic body of the WORLD.

It is no answer to charge that the surgeons use bichloride and antiseptic solutions, or the gynecologists, tampons and pessaries, for Hahnemann carefully lays down the law in §§ 1 and 7 concerning therapeutics, and the *causa occasionalis*. But conceding for the nonce that the charge be valid, would not the Better Way [thanks, Brother Winterburn] be to show up the errors, and instruct in the right way ?

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IF Christianity had contented itself with its immediate circle of believers, or had refused to go out among the unbelievers and by works and words converted the heathens, there would be no Christianity to-day. The I. H. A.'s place and duty is in the Institute. It is but a repetition of a common fact that so long as outside troubles assail, the body is a unit in repelling and fighting the invader. Remove the outer attack, and the body fights among its component parts. The Institute, having seen the error of its ways, has, year by year, added to its usefulness, until to-day it contains *all* of homeopathy, and no man or woman need hesitate to subscribe allegiance. It ceased to attack the I. H. A.—in fact, it adopted all of the ideas of that body ; and this latter having no longer any cause for fighting its parent, now turns its weapons upon itself. The society is lukewarm ; it is impoverished ; it does not publish its transactions, and when it does get to the public eye, it says such outrageous rot as that, if the indicated remedy

be given in some cases, *it kills*; or that the Organon is full of errors! Either return to the purity of motives and principles as advocated by Kent or Allen during the palmy days of the association, or else stop making this indecent exposure of Finckeism and Hitchcockism!

### RACHITIS.

By J. OSCOE CHASE, M. D.

**R**ICKETS is a constitutional disease which usually makes its appearance during the first two or three years of life. Ashby and Wright define it as characterized by nutritional changes and by deformity of the bones, weakness of the muscles and ligaments, and various peculiar nervous disorders. Dentition is retarded, and there is frequently enlargement of the liver and spleen.

We have good authority for stating that the failure of the nutrient powers is an important factor in bringing about the changes which produce rickets. Diabetic, hygienic, and climatic influences, as well as hereditary weakness, play a large part in its production. Rickets is most frequently found among the lower classes in thickly crowded tenement houses, a wet soil and humid atmosphere; manufacturing cities, where mothers, from necessity or choice, are unable to suckle their infants; where condensed milk and indiscriminate food is substituted for cows' milk, and infant life is exposed to the bad influences which poverty and ignorance produce.

Rickets is a more prevalent malady than is commonly believed. Physicians from the West and South who come to New York for clinical advantages, say that the disease is of rare occurrence where they live; but after going through the hospitals and dispensaries, and seeing rickets in all its phases, they return to their homes and

have since written that they find cases of rickets in their practice which were previously unrecognized.

In Europe, according to statistics, 30 to 40 per cent. of all sick children are rachitic, while in this country the rate is much smaller—10 to 20 per cent.

The three leading symptoms of rickets are excessive perspiration, hyperæsthesia, and tenderness to touch. An early and most important symptom is a catarrhal derangement of the digestive tract. Constipation is first observed, but it is soon followed by an irregular or relaxed state of the bowels. Jacobi believes that the bowels are confined because of weakened muscular action. From some slight existing cause, such as exposure to thermic changes, or as an alternating condition with the constipation, the movements become very loose, of bad odor, and at times are intermixed with mucus. The looseness is aggravated by improper food, and by variations in the humidity of the temperature. If severe purging comes on, the child emaciates rapidly and has symptoms simulating cholera infantum. Fresh milk will sometimes, when given after condensed milk or starchy foods, produce constipation for a day or two, when there will pass masses of casein covered with mucus and streaked with bile. This state will continue for three or four days, when there will be noticeable a more uniform color of the passages and less stringy mucus. They almost always lose in weight, but the muscles gain in firmness and the abdominal distention is lessened.

Bronchitis and catarrh of the laryngeal and nasal mucous membranes are common with all the cases of rickets. It is not necessary for the thorax to be misshapen or especially weakened in the bronchitis of this disease. Bending of the ribs is frequently observed without other alterations



in the chest. Bronchitis, followed by broncho-pneumonia and imperfect dilatation, will, in young children, produce deformity in the thorax, and the altered configuration of the chest may be great while there is little ephyseal thickening.

The nervous phenomena of rickets are sources of danger against which careful physicians must guard to insure a stability



of brain power in adult life. Convulsions in children are often seen at the onset of acute disease and with deranged digestion, but the primary cause is the weakness of the ganglionic centers due to the imperfect nourishment resulting from rickets.

Improper food produces an unhealthy state of the stomach and intestines, and in consequence there are cycles of constipation and diarrhea, the one irritating the nervous system and the other weakening it.

The period of dentition is, in the popular mind, fraught with many dangers, because physicians have failed to inform mothers of the cause of fits and other convulsive attacks, but have tacitly agreed with the parents in attributing it to teething. Dentition is a physiological process which should progress without the alarming symptoms ascribed to this period. Delayed as well as irregular and crossed teething are constant companions of maxillary rachitis.

Laryngismus stridulus as dependent upon rickets is noted by all writers, it being frequently absent in the most pronounced cases, and present in the lighter forms of the disease, especially after nine months of age.

Muscular weakness varies in severity from inability to support the head and trunk, seen early in rickets and usually in infants with bone changes, to the transient loss of power in the second year and after.

Excessive perspiration of the head and upper part of the chest is a symptom of rachitis that is frequently ascribed to weakness. The perspiration is most severe when the child is asleep, the occiput, neck, and forehead are constantly moist with the transuded fluid. Sometimes there is so much perspiration that great drops stand on the forehead and run over the face and neck. The hair is soft and fine, except over the occiput, where the surface is denuded, or there is only a downy growth.

Facial eczema is so frequently associated with rickets that its presence should lead the physician to make a careful examination of the bony structures to determine the existence of changes in the epiphyses.

Late rickets "is due simply to weak health, bad air, long standing, poor food ; in short, to bad hygienic conditions at a time when growth is active in the limbs—



WILL S. MULLINS, M. D.,  
HENDERSON, KY.

*Supplement to*  
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in fact, mainly to those causes which produce rickets in early life."

The accompanying illustrations show this form in a marked degree.

Charles Harris, aged fifteen (colored), was admitted to the Five Points House of Industry in 1879. For the following record I am indebted to Dr. Griffith, the

marked degree of knock-knee deformity, only walking with the aid of crutches, and then with great difficulty.

Minnie Harris, aged eighteen, sister of the former, was operated on by Dr. Lowry, November 13, 1884, for a remarkably bad anterior curvature of both tibia. On December 27 he performed a second oper-



house physician: "On November 7, 1884, Dr. Ed. N. Lowry, acting under authority of Dr. Doughty, performed an operation for knock-knee, which proved to be of great service, the limb being perfectly straight." There is no record of how long the limb remained straight; but the patient now, as you see, shows the most

ation for knock-knee. These operations required the removal of four wedge-shaped pieces of bone, and the production of six compound fractures. The result is far more satisfactory than in the former case, and has accomplished all that could be desired. Eight years have elapsed, and the limbs are almost straight, strong, and serviceable.

The lateral curvature of the spine is marked, but the mental and physical functions are keen and active. Minnie was kept in a recumbent position for a year after the operation, while her brother Charlie was allowed to go about in six months, and has since been obliged to go up and down stairs a great deal, which may be a factor in producing the bad results in his case.

In the treatment the hygienic surroundings and dietetic measures must be carefully observed. The child suffering from rickets in the acute stage, requires albuminous and fatty foods in the most concentrated and easily digested forms, while saccharine and starchy foods must be avoided or taken in the most moderate quantities.

It has been proven that prolonged doses of phosphorus, and to some extent lactic acid, will produce rickets or osteomalacia; thus we have a scientific basis to work upon, and the large number of cures from phosphorus show that the law of "similia" is the most applicable. The specific salts, especially in bone disease, must be given low; and the best therapeutic agents which have come under my notice for rickets are the salts of lime, soda, and potash with their compounds. Calc. phos. stands pre-eminently at the head, and with calc. fluor., calc. sulph., and phos., we have our sheet anchor in diseases of the bone and connective tissue. Ferrum phos. for affections of the blood and muscle; kali mur. for the mucous membrane; kali phos. for atrophic conditions; kali sulph. for skin affections; magn. phos. for functional and nervous disorders; nat. mur. in cartilaginous changes; nat. phos. for increased acidity of the digestive organs; nat. sulph. for increase in serum; and silicea in glandular and suppurative disturbances.

NEW YORK.

## NITRIC ACID IN HEMORRHAGIA.\*

DR. S. D. AMERMAN.

NITRIC acid in hemorrhagia has not received the credit it deserves; but little is known of its action, or its power to control that class of hemorrhages, though its action is certain and sure if given when indicated, as it is in a majority of all cases of hemorrhagia, especially following abortion.

There are but few works that mention it at all, and then merely a line or two. Ludlam in his "Diseases of Women" speaks of it as a remedy of great value. So far as I know he is the only one to place it where it belongs, and give it the honor it deserves. Instead of being one of the most obscure, I claim it should head the list as having no superior in hemorrhagia. For years it has been my sheet anchor in all such cases, and it has never disappointed me, although I have handled many severe, stubborn and troublesome cases. I will give you three cases showing it is all I claim for it.

1. Mrs. N., brunette, aged thirty-eight, on going to the barn on the evening of December 10, slipped and fell on the ice, producing an abortion at the second month. I was called and found her flooding excessively. I gave her *secale*, china, etc., and soon controlled the present trouble; but there remained a slight long continued hemorrhage of a liquid nature.

After two or three weeks of such flowing and all remedies seeming powerless, I gave nitric acid 1x20 drops in a half glass of water, teaspoonful every hour. In two days all the trouble was at an end, and she gained rapidly, and she was soon about at her usual work.

2. Mrs. H., blonde, aged forty. Periods irregular, often lasting two weeks. Came to me for treatment, stating that this time she had "been unwell" for seven weeks.

\* Read before the Indiana Institute.



No pain, but a constant hemorrhage day and night, liquid in form. Gave nitric acid 1x as in case No. 1, and in a few days was all right, and has had no further trouble.

3. Mrs. N., brunette, aged twenty-seven. Miscarriage, brought on by riding in a wagon to the woods to gather nuts. Came to me for treatment. I found her case a complicated one. She had been flowing for three months, was pale and haggard, almost bloodless. Nervous to a great extent, reduced almost to a skeleton, and with it all insomnia; could not rest or sleep day or night; fearful at all times, especially at night; was afraid to be alone; would beg for someone to stay with her, so great was her fear at night. I did all I could for her, and was almost discouraged with the result, when as a last resort I gave nitric acid. The change for the better was rapid and sure beyond all that I had anticipated. Soon one by one all the nervous symptoms had disappeared, the flowing stopped, slept well, appetite returned, and I was rewarded by seeing her out hearty and well. So much for nitric acid. Gentlemen, try it once in these most troublesome cases, and it will not disappoint you.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND.

### AN INTERESTING PLUMBUM CASE.

By W. D. GENTRY, M. D., Chicago.

A GENTLEMAN, after having suffered for over two months with almost constant "excruciating pain in umbilical region, shooting to other parts of abdomen," especially to left side, and causing internal oblique muscle to contract into a knot, and draw upon its point of insertion or attachment at crest of ilium, was sent to Chicago for surgical treatment. He had been under treatment by a practitioner of

the ancient or "regular" school of medicine, who diagnosed a tumor located deep in the left side of the abdomen. The gentleman and his wife came, fully expecting him to go into some hospital and have the "tumor" cut out. Through an acquaintance he was advised to consult me before submitting to an operation. On inquiring for peculiar and characteristic symptoms, he gave me symptom after symptom suggesting plumbum, and on examination I found the abdomen contracted with a lump or knot as large as a good-sized lemon located in left side of abdomen. I diagnosed the case: myalgia of bowels producing symptoms similar to "painter's colic," and prescribed plumbum, according to the homeopathic law, the first dose of which gave relief. He continued to improve right along, and in one week returned home to resume business. A letter just received from him says he is well as ever after three weeks, and that homeopathy is the only scientific method of treating disease.

### FAT FOLKS.

R. BOOCOCK, M. D.

I HAVE a great deal of sympathy with the poor "fatties" who carry so much useless material about with them; so I have been trying to care for them with phybolacca berries. I am still at work with the berries, and am not sure that I have got hold of the keynote for it yet. This much I have found out, that the berries have a specific or direct action on the walls of the abdomen; for when taken in large doses it will produce a colicky feeling there—not in the intestines, but outside of the peritoneum—as if it were in the muscles of the abdomen, followed by a feeling of heat. Hence I believe it will always reduce the big belly if taken rightly.

Then it cheers up the individual, giving a happy feeling, as if everyone was his friend. It also produces a springy feeling when walking, as if one could step out and take long strides—like a boy, wanting to run, skip, shout, laugh, jump, and do any of the many foolish things of early adolescence.

The appetite is greatly improved; dyspepsia forgotten; everything tastes good, and a lot may be ingested and yet does not increase the rotundity or weight. I myself measured forty-two inches equatorially when I began using the berries; now I am thirty-four, with weight 164 lbs.

There is a "growing" feeling, stretching often, like the "growing pains" of childhood, only now there are no pains. I am looking out for a fat boy or girl—one of these stunted ones, who seem to be growing laterally instead of altitudinally. And another person I am looking for is one of these poor people who were born sour and twisted; who never smile, and always look as if they had buried their last friend. These are excellent patients upon whom to experiment with the berries, and if the melancholy individual refused to be cured by *phybolacca*, then I would give him an intercurrent of *aurum* for a few weeks. Between or with the two I believe we could "medicine his weariness" out of him.

FLATBUSH, L. I.

#### MENTAL SYMPTOMS.

**H**AHNEMANN wrote: "The moral state of the patient is often the most decisive in the choice of the homeopathic remedy. *Aconite* seldom or never effects a rapid and permanent cure when the patient is quiet and even; or *nux vomica*, when the disposition is mild and phlegmatic; or *pulsatilla*, when it is lively, serene, or obstinate; or *ignatia*, when the

mind is unchangeable and little susceptible to either fear or grief."

#### CHIRONIAN NOTES.

—In ulceration of the esophagus we are liable to get vomiting of blood and mucus which must be differentiated from the blood and mucus sometime vomited from the stomach. That coming from the esophagus is bright red, unchanged in character, and comes up without retching, at least, scarcely any; while that from the stomach has been acted on by the gastric juice more or less, and so looks like coffee grounds or tar. The retching is more marked and the quantity usually more than that from the esophagus, which comes up more in mouthfuls.—*Dowling*.

—Before operation of even a slight character it is the duty of the surgeon to declare to the patient or to the immediate friends (and this in the presence of a witness) the possible contingencies of the operation. Many of the populace are possessed of the idea that unless the result of an operation renders the body as perfect as when it came from the hand of the Almighty, something is radically wrong on the part of the surgeon.—*Helmuth*.

—It is remarkable that a person affected by scrofulosis or tuberculosis usually recover from serious operations remarkably well. It may be owing to the fact that two scrofulous affections are seldom present in different parts of the body at the same time, and to the removal of a continued source of irritation from the body.—*Helmuth*.

—There is one class of insane people who do not endure operations well, and that is women affected by emotional insanity. In such patients the extreme and uncontrollable restlessness which often exists, tends greatly toward fatal exhaustion.—*Helmuth*.

—The salivary glands are undeveloped up to the third month of infancy, wherefore no starchy materials should be given a child in artificial feeding during the first three months.—*Deschere*.

—Before the administration of *ether* as an anæsthetic, the urine should always be examined for the presence of albumen, as nephritis contra-indicates its administration.—*Helmuth*.

—An overabundance of fat in a child shows a want of proper oxygenation. The very fat, chubby children are the ones who succumb most quickly to intestinal disease.—*Deschere*.

—The two remedies most frequently indicated in esophagitis are arsenicum and phos. The application of a hot flax-seed poultice may also prove of some value.—*Dowling*.

—Unless immediate operation is indicated it is better to wait till after menstruation, as there is always more or less irritation normally present in the female organism at this time.—*Helmuth*.

—Strange as it may appear, a man in robust health is not as good a subject for surgical procedure as one whose body has become inured to the heavy hand of pain.—*Helmuth*.

—Shock, pseudo-arthritis, erysipelas, or difficulty in healing is very liable to follow an operation upon a person accustomed to what is usually called "*moderate drinking*."—*Helmuth*.

—Women *cæteris paribus* are much less affected by surgical operations than men.—*Helmuth*.

—The unskillful use of the stomach pump is not an infrequent cause of esophagitis.—*Dowling*.

## HOMEOPATHY GROWING.

DR. COGSWELL GIVES SOME INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING THAT DEPARTMENT OF THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. C. M. Cogswell gave the following interesting account of what is being done by the homeopathic department of the State University of Iowa.

The department is in a highly satisfactory condition. The class now numbers 63, in actual attendance, against 149 in the other medical department. Inasmuch as the allopathic school in the State outnumbers the Homeopathic 5 to 1, the proportion of students in the two departments should be 1 to 5. The fact that it is less than 1 to 2½ is entirely a gratifying state of things. One of the most potent factors in the development of the department, is the hospital. Since the beginning of the term the number of patients applying for treatment at the surgical clinic has kept the beds all occupied, and made it necessary to rent rooms outside for the accommodation of the overflow. The number of cases is so large that the professor of surgery cannot give them all attention in the time set apart for the general clinic, and has been compelled to hold sub-clinics, one every day of the week, excepting Sunday. The number of these sub-clinical cases averages one a day. This plan is very beneficial to the classes, as sections of the senior class only attend and have admirable opportunities for close inspection of cases and operations. It may not be without interest to note that there has been but one death in nearly four years in the surgical department.

—Patience on a monument is not the kind of patients that warm the cockles of the doctor's heart; in fact, the further removed from the monument, the better.

## BROMIDE OF ETHYL AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

BROMIDE of ethyl has been employed in Vienna for anæsthetic purposes. In Professor Billroth's clinic it was used three hundred times without mishap. Death, however, subsequently occurred in the case of an out-patient who was about to have a very large boil on the arm incised. While anæsthesia was being induced in the usual way the man suddenly became cyanotic and the respiration and cardiac movements ceased. Artificial respiration was persevered with for an hour and a half, but was of no avail. At the *post-mortem* there were found adhesions in both lungs; the heart was fatty and easily torn. The microscope showed fatty and parenchymatous degeneration of liver and kidneys as well as the heart. There was no hyperæmic condition of the brain as in death under chloroform. It would seem, therefore, that whatever anæsthetic had been employed the patient might have died; so that no serious degree of blame can be attached to the bromide of ethyl.

## INHALATION OF OXYGEN.

DR. GONZALES ALVAREZ of Madrid states that he has found oxygen inhalations of peculiar value in many diseases of childhood. A tube from the washing bottle of the generating apparatus can be placed in close proximity to the child's mouth and nose so that respiration is carried on with air containing a large proportion of oxygen, and of course it does not matter whether the child is awake or asleep. This plan has been found very advantageous in congenital debility, in asphyxia of newborn infants, in early scrofula, and in anæmia arising from any cause. In phthisis in adults Dr. Alvarez appears to have had more success from oxygen inhalations than has fallen to the lot of

physicians in this country who have tried them. He mentions, too, a grave case of malarial cachexia in which this treatment was remarkably successful, the extravasation of blood simulating purpura hemorrhagica with extensive ecchymoses, epistaxis, and melæna all passing off. Oxygenated water has also proved useful in the author's hands in many forms of gastric and throat disorder both in children and adults. Most patients cannot take more than a quarter of a glass without experiencing some nausea, but one old lady who suffered from dyspepsia and anæmia took for a considerable period a whole syphonful of the water with every meal, with the best results.

## RESTRAINT OF JUVENILE SMOKING.

IT is time the attention of responsible persons should be seriously directed to the prevalence and increase of tobacco smoking among boys. Here and there we have observed a strong repugnance in the public mind against this form of juvenile perversity; but we still lack the support of a general and outspoken objection to its continuance. At the same time no man who has really given any thought to the matter would hesitate in condemning the injurious folly of this practice. Stunted growth, impaired digestion, palpitation, nerve exhaustion and irritability have again and again impressed a lesson of abstinence which has hitherto been too little regarded. A lad was in the habit of smoking cigarettes and cigar ends, and after an attack of sickness died suddenly. The *post-mortem* examination revealed fatty changes in the heart, which there was little doubt had been fatally supplemented in their influence by the smoking habit. It is, after all, only the strongly colored illustration of effects upon health which are daily realized in thousands of instances. Not even in manhood is the



pipe or cigar invariably safe. Much less can it be so regarded when it ministers to the unbounded whims and cravings of every heedless urchin. The parent in certain classes is as ignorant of consequences and probably as apathetic as the boy. We have therefore no hesitation in asserting our conviction that it is incumbent upon the legislature, in view of its known pernicious effect upon mind and body during boyhood, to restrict this habit by an age limit which will fall outside this period.

#### TRANSVERSE PRESENTATION ON TWO CONSECUTIVE OCCASIONS.

ON July 22, 1889, I was sent for to see a young Hindoo woman, about nineteen years of age, the wife of a farmer, living some miles from Satara, who had been in labor for some time. I found the arm protruding from the vagina, swollen and discolored, with the cutis peeling off. She had been in labor about two days, and the uterus was contracted on the child, which was evidently dead. Patient was put under chloroform and turning attempted, but the child was so firmly down in the pelvis this was impossible. Evisceration was therefore performed. The contents of the chest and abdomen being evacuated through an opening in the axilla under the presenting arm, I divided the child, leaving one arm and shoulder attached to the head and neck; the lower portion of the body was then withdrawn, and the arm and shoulder, with the head and neck attached, were easily removed afterward. The patient made an excellent recovery.

I lost sight of the woman until July 6 of this year, when she was brought to the Satara hospital, a distance of about five or six miles, suffering again from obstruction. She had been in labor since the preceding day; the membranes had ruptured about

midnight. On examination I found the hand and arm presenting, the parts hot and dry, and the uterus in a state of tonic contraction. The patient was put under chloroform, and the child, which was dead, delivered by turning. She did well.—*D. C. Davidson.*

#### SWALLOWING FISH BONES.

ON March 8 last I was requested to attend Mr. D., and on arrival found him in bed complaining of some abdominal pain and also considerable thirst and retching; the temperature and pulse were normal, but the tongue was coated. The history was that about a month previously he was partaking of fish when a somewhat large piece of fish bone slipped down his throat. He rose from the table, endeavored to eject the offending substance, but without success, and it eventually passed into the stomach. Since the date of the occurrence he had not felt much inconvenience, but occasionally suffered from pain in the bowels, and also found he could not exert himself or stoop much without causing pain. As the pain got worse and sickness commenced, he sent for me. The symptoms daily increased in severity. The pulse rose to 120, also the temperature three or four degrees. The vomiting became constant and was accompanied by purging; there were also pain and tenderness in the abdomen, especially in the ileo-cæcal region, and considerable perityphlitis; the stools were of a typhoid character. The case was one in which the symptoms of gastro-enteritis and typhoid fever were closely combined. In about a week several pieces of fishbone were passed per anum; the largest was a piece of the backbone about an inch long, with spines attached. Amelioration of the symptoms at once



began, convalescence being established in a couple of weeks. A sequel which I consider of interest in this case is that the patient was insured in an accident company and claimed compensation for the accident which he had met with, which he obtained.—*J. R. White.*

## Society Meetings.

—The regular meeting of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society was held at the office of Dr. Lange in Scranton, October 21, Dr. Lange, president, in the chair.

In the absence of the secretary, Dr. Johnson of Pittston, Dr. Hill of Tunkhannock was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

The members present were Drs. Clark, Roberts, Van Bergen, Brewster, Heilner, Ware, Lange, Linderbury, and Coolidge of Scranton; Dr. Ayers of Wilkesbarre; Dr. Sandel of Plymouth; Dr. Miller of Pittston; and Dr. Hill of Tunkhannock.

Dr. Miller read an exhaustive paper on "Hay Fever," which was discussed thoroughly by the members present and many cases reported. Dr. Ware of Scranton says that he treats successfully all cases by thoroughly cauterizing the nose. The homeopathic treatment was also presented.

Among the diseases of the month were diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever.

The essayists appointed for the February meeting were Drs. Lindaburg and Ayers. The meeting adjourned at ten o'clock, to meet in Wilkesbarre in December.

—The Homeopathic Medical Society of Minneapolis listened to two papers at its regular meeting, October 25. The first was by Dr. Asa S. Wilcox on "Endometritis," and the other by Dr. H. C. Aldrich on a comparison between the two remedies, "*Cimicifuga*" and "*Caullophyllum*."

The papers were followed by brief discussions.

—The Rock River Institute of Homeopaths held an interesting session in the office of their president, Dr. C. B. Kinyon, in Rock Island, Ill., October 19, and Dr. M. J. Hill of Sterling acted as secretary. Drs. R. W. Blunt, J. S. Lowell, and C. Gruber of Clinton, Ia., Drs. F. W. Gordon and Hill of Sterling, Dr. W. L. Winward of Lyndon, Dr. W. F. Spencer of Geneseo, and Dr. R. W. Salisbury were present, as was also Dr. R. R. Harlan of Chicago. After several good papers had been read, Clinton was chosen the next place of meeting, and Drs. Kinyon and Hill were re-elected president and secretary, and Dr. Lowell vice-president. Mrs. Kinyon entertained the doctors at a delightful dinner.

## Book Reviews.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or Signs of Character as Manifested Through Temperament and External Forms. By SAMUEL R. WELLS. New York: Fowler & Wells Co., 1891.

Whether one believes all that is taught in this or kindred volumes, there is no gainsaying the fact that it is "mighty" interesting reading; and an occasional half hour or longer in its pages causes no weariness or disrelish for future study. If it be true that the greatest study of man is man, then there surely can be no better or readier way of becoming proficient in the lesson than by reading this book. It is complete in all its parts. At times it reads like one of the old style fortune telling books, it seems so marvelous in its revelations and promises. It tells what a small head or a large one means; a narrow face or a broad one; a straight up and down

forehead, or one sloping back like a Dutch roof. It describes how to read the eyes, the nose, the mouth, chin, ears, color, speech, walk, action, etc., etc. In short, it gives a foothold in reason for what we, all of us, have unconsciously done, judged people, attributing it to simple likes and dislikes. That this is a science and immutable is unintentionally proved by the book itself, since it is but an unchanged reprint of a book published in 1866, with illustrations and pictures taken from life at and before that period. New pictures of the Prince of Wales, and General Burnside, and other celebrities might give the book a more progressive hue, but the text would not thereby be sensibly altered. It is a valuable addition to every professional man's library.

**A TEXT-BOOK OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,** For the Use of Students and Practitioners. By R. C. M. PAGE, M. D., author of "A Chart of Physical Signs of Diseases of the Chest," "A Handbook of Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Organs of Respiration and Heart"; Professor of General Medicine and Diseases of the Chest in the New York Polyclinic; Visiting Physician to Randall's Island Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Polyclinic Hospital, and the Northwestern Dispensary, Department of Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and New York Pathological Society. Octavo, 578 pages, illustrated. Red parchment muslin. Price \$4.00. William Wood & Co., New York, 1892.

In this practical and compact work Dr. Page has endeavored to present to the student and practitioner a digest of the practice of medicine as it exists to-day.

Though in many of its details not intended, or, rather, not suited to the needs of a homeopath, yet, in the main, he may use it with good results. We do not remember to have seen, at least not very lately, any series of medical pictures, woodcuts, half-tints, etc., which so graphically depict the heart, lungs, and liver in their normal and pathological states as they are set out in this book. The schematic action of the heart is very fine, and so are the illustrations of the various diseases of the liver. The volume is somewhat condensed, but yet contains all the important essentials of medical practice.

The author says that the chief objects in view in the preparation of the volume were, "to facilitate clinical instruction and enable both physician and student to obtain, in brief, the most practical as well as scientific view of the various subjects treated of in a work on medicine."

**THE CHINESE: THEIR PRESENT AND FUTURE; MEDICAL, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL.** By ROBERT COLTMAN, JR., M. D., Surgeon in Charge of the Presbyterian Hospital and Dispensary at Teng Chow Fu; Consulting Physician of the American Southern Baptist Mission Society; Examiner in Surgery and Diseases of the Eye for the Shantung Medical Class; Consulting Physician to the English Baptist Missions, etc. Illustrated with fifteen photo-engravings of persons, places, and objects characteristic of China. In one handsome royal octavo volume. 220 pages. Extra cloth, price \$1.75, net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1231 Filbert Street.

A charming "write-up" of an intensely afflictive topic—if the story of the writer be true—and there is every evidence presented that it is. It reads very much as

such an experience would impress anyone who followed in the footsteps of Dr. Coltman from beginning to close of his Chinese experience. The historical narrative depicts these inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom as steeped in densest ignorance on matters plain and legible to the average American boy or girl. It will be a revelation to some young persons, male and female, who are studying under the auspices of missionary societies and who anticipate graduating in medicine for the purpose of engaging in foreign medical missionary work. Such embryo missionary, after reading Coltman's narrative, will be a brave Christian, indeed, not to abandon the project, and turn the attention to something nearer home. By implication, this author shows conclusively, as the *Medical Record* has said, that the purely theological missionary is an expensive encumbrance in these foreign lands; and that the medical missionary outranks him in usefulness and in palpable results. It is easily conceivable that among these ignorant, unphilosophical peoples, as at the dawn of Christianity, *works* were needed to establish *faith*. After reading some of the heroic dosage resorted to by the author, the wish rises that homeopathic medication might be given an opportunity to evince its effectiveness. Perhaps it has. Yea, it has, for one of the graduates of the Homeopathic Hospital College (Cleveland), Dr. Mary Gault, is a medical missionary in Shantung Province, China. Her experiences will some time make a book as interesting, possibly, as this of Dr. Coltman's. Upon laying this book down, one is moved to paraphrase Socrates' three diurnal "thanks": first, that we are American; second, that we are a physician; and third, that we are a homeopath. The book is well worth the small price, and will repay several readings.

HOMEOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the United States, from the year 1825 to 1891 inclusive. By THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M. D. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tofel, 1892.

Here is a book, a very large book, that is not intended to be read, simply examined for the record of your own imperishable greatness, plentifully spread out under various heads. The labor of compilation, it is conceivable, must have been almost endless, and the wonder truly is that the work is so well done.\* When the second edition is ready for revision we will see to it that our three pages in this new edition will not be confined to two lines of print, for great is the man who writes his own life and history and revises the proof.

An unusually clever book for reference purposes. Its historical data seems complete and succinctly arranged.

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## Globules.

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—We present with this issue the pleasing face of Dr. Will S. Mullins, of Henderson, Ky.

—It is claimed that the altitude of Atlanta, Ga., is a safeguard against cholera. This idea is supported by Dr. George Carey in an able article in the *St. Louis Homeopathic News*. The doctor positively declares that the disease cannot originate or spread in high or mountainous regions.

—It is not too soon to call attention of the bureau chairmen of the Ohio State Society that the Toledo meeting takes place May 9 and 10, 1893. Stir up your members *now*, and keep them stirred up until they go to work in self-defense, if for no nobler motive.

—It is said that the rage for Ah Sepsis and Aunty Sepsis is on the wane. Wake

up, you ultra-clean operators! Give us another (medical) sea serpent to amuse our readers with, during the dog day dullness.

—Pratt's *Orificial Journal* will make it slightly caloric for his sarcastic enemies, of whom Kellogg of Babble Creek and his journal may be which.

—If Foulon of the *Clinical Reporter* doesn't quit foolin' with our patronymic, we will pun on his name; *i. e.*, if that raw-boned female with the red hair and green bonnet goes to sleep again, I will point her out to the congregation.

—TABLE TALK.—Among the multitude of published guidebooks, it is not at all out of place that the stomach should have one; and no better than *Table Talk* could be devised. Its knowledge of what to eat and how to prepare it is absolute. It is master of all the dainty and healthful dishes, the new as well as the old, and its directions for the concoction of them are so plain and practical that the veriest beginner in kitchen art can scarcely be puzzled. *Table Talk* is published in Philadelphia.

—The Indiana Institute of Homeopathy (says the *Hom. Phys.*) took up the "Keeley Cure." "It came up for consideration and was freely discussed, a resolution being introduced and passed to the effect that no definite action should be taken by the society until more was known about it." There, now, is a body of men and women who are wise in their day and generation. They are not shying any bricks into the neighbor's yard until fairly sure no bricks will be returned.

—A MODERN METHOD OF MEDICATION.—Among the many methods of administering medicaments, the soluble elastic gelatin capsule is growing to be one of the most popular. There are many efficient but unpalatable medicaments which may be readily exhibited in this way, without

offending the palate of the most sensitive patients, and capsules are much easier to swallow and more soluble than pills. Few physicians are aware of the many medicaments that are now administered in this way. Cod-liver oil is readily taken by this method.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. were among the first to make this method popular, and will be pleased to afford physicians interested all desired information concerning this agreeable method of medication.

—Salol has at last been obtained in solution as a pleasant, palatable liquid. Elixir of salol, as described, is a solution, by mechanical means only, of five grains of salol in each dessert-spoonful, making a palatable liquid. When the elixir is administered, the saliva or the water that it may be mixed with produces a permanent emulsion, which insures a much speedier therapeutic effect on account of its fine state of division, which cannot be obtained by triturating the powder.

The elixir of salol is prepared by F. H. Freericks, Ph. G., Cincinnati.

—CINCINNATI, October 17.—Many of the physicians of this city are discussing the startling move that was made by the Mississippi Valley Medical Association by amending the constitution so as to admit to membership all legally qualified medical practitioners who are in good standing. This is a most radical step on the part of the regular profession, as heretofore their societies would admit to membership none but graduates of an allopathic or regular school of medicine, while now the homeopaths and eclectics will be admitted. Many members of the medical profession are strongly criticising the movement taken.

—A new invention is an automatic medicine stand consisting of two cups, two spoons, and an index that automatically



marks the next cup from which medicine is to be taken.

—Dr. J. N. Hummer of San José, Cal., died suddenly, September 21, of heart failure. He was one of the pioneers of homeopathy on the Pacific slope.

—According to the *Conglomerate*, there were 944 patients in the State Homeopathic Hospital for Insane, New York, of whom 481 were males and 463 females.

—The students of the Southern Homeopathic Medical College, Baltimore, have formed a society called the Herrig Medical Institute. Its object is to bind the students closer together, and also to aid them in their college work. The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year : C. A. Stultz, president ; M. G. Wiley, vice-president ; J. H. Clement, secretary ; H. L. Fair, treasurer ; William F. Reilly, member of the executive committee.

—A unique circular has been issued by the Londonderry Lithia Water Co. of Nashua, N. H.; it is in the shape of a bottle ; is, in fact, as well as it can be pictured, a facsimile of the bottle used by them. The address of the physician to whom it is sent is written upon a tag apparently fastened to the neck of the bottle by a wire.

—Dr. Hunter Robb advises (*Maryland M. Jour.*, May 14) the use of phenacetine "as a substitute for morphine in gynecological practice," and says it is largely replacing the opiates in these States.

—Any physician resident of any city, whose time is not wholly occupied, can add something to his income by representing us, and without possible harm to professional standing. For particulars address J. O. Sherman, 78 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

—A CLINICAL CASE.—A miss of thirteen came to me, July, 1889, suffering from general weakness, loss of appetite, frequent epistaxis, and, her mother adds, so nervous and irritable. I assumed that nature was asserting her right, and gave pulsatilla 200. I told her mother that I felt sure that she would feel better after a few days ; if not, come and see me.

After a few days the menses appeared, which very much relieved her every way.

She still complained of weakness and languor ; said that she had so much beating of the heart that it tired her ; her school was distasteful to her ; her mother said that she was low-spirited and unlike herself. She was pale and sallow. Kali phos., 30th trituration, completed the cure. I have prescribed the same once since for similar symptoms, with perfect relief.—Dr. S. N. SMITH, 135 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

—"WHERE TO LOCATE NEW FACTORIES" is the title of a 150-page pamphlet recently published by the Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, and should be read by every mechanic, capitalist, and manufacturer. What interests the public must necessarily interest the physician. It describes in detail the manufacturing advantages of the principal cities and towns on the line of the Southern Division of the Illinois Central and the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroads, and indicates the character and amount of substantial aid each city or town is willing to contribute. It furnishes conclusive proof that the South possesses advantages for the establishment of every kind of factory working wool, cotton, wood, or clay. For a free copy of this illustrated pamphlet, address Mr. J. F. Merry, Assistant General Passenger Agent, I. C. R. R., Manchester, Ia.



# The American Homeopathist.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1892.

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FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

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ANOTHER new college has been, opened, this time in Louisville, Ky., with the title of the Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College. It numbers among its faculty Bro. A. Leight Monroe, formerly professor of Materia Medica in Pulte (Cincinnati), and a worthy and eloquent teacher he is, too.

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WE regret the selection of the name. There are so many names from which to select an appropriate one for a homeopathic college, without trading on a locality. Why this should be called southwestern and the Pulte a Southern college, is about as mysterious as the calling of the Baltimore school the Southern College, implying that the Hahnemann at Philadelphia is a Northern college.

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WHY not use the names of some of our immortal leaders—Dunham, Farrington, Hempel, Lippe, Hughes, Dudgeon, and others, living and dead? Then there would be no longer the necessity to put the word homeopathy, or its derivatives, in the corporate title.

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THE *Southern Journal of Homeopathy*, under its new editorship and business management, presents some wholesome and grateful changes. It is developing a happy faculty of speaking less of the per-

sonality of people who differ with the policy of the journal, and devoting more of its gray matter to general matters, such as pertain to the profession at large. There seems to be no reason why the *Southern Journal* should not become a power for great good. If the present editor, who is fully competent, from the evidence before us, to conduct his journal in first-class style, will emulate the *Medical Era* with the Illinois State Association, and decline to be an official organ, but leave the door open for *all* journals, he will be pleased as well as astonished at the cordiality of reception he and his journal will receive from the journalistic profession. Among journalists—medical, especially—the “official journal” racket is looked upon as the hog act.

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LET the South open her journal and her Association to every journal in the world; give the news to all of them promptly.

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THE trouble with Prof. H. C. Allen's *exposé* of how to use the Bönninghausen Therapeutic Pocket Book, is that it doesn't expose it at all. The eloquent paper of the distinguished editor and teacher does not show *how* “to work it”; and the pharmacies cannot have increased their sales very much. We say this in all

kindliness; but also with full knowledge that *Lycopodium Chapman* will annihilate us with his Irish bulls and apropos stories. Prof. Allen divides his paper (*Med. Advance* October, 1892) into three parts: (1) The taking of the case; (2) The totality of symptoms as the basis of the prescription; and (3) The comparative value of symptoms. And *that* is all! That is to say, it is one of his customary crisp and readable lectures on the Organon, but it does *not* give the first glimmering of an idea to the man who has never used a repertory or who has tried for years to learn the combination, as to how to use Bönninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book. Take an actual case, as Holmes and Chapman did, and give us the steps by which you proceed, and show us how far superior and easier it is to select the remedy with a repertory, than without. And we will ever pray, etc.

### LOCAL TREATMENT OF THE UTERUS.

By ALBERT CLAYPOOL, M. D.

BY local treatment I mean those local measures which are, or should be used successfully by the general practitioner regardless of whether he has any special surgical skill or not. To keep my paper from being too long I will confine my remarks to metritis, particularly to endocervicitis and endometritis of the chronic type, and will mention but few of the many drugs and means in use to-day.

In selecting this subject for your consideration, I recognize the fact that I am offering a topic that is old and worn threadbare, but in spite of that fact it is a subject that is of vital interest to our patients every day, because the majority of women suffering with uterine disease and consulting a physician are subjected to some form of local treatment, which results in either benefit or injury—too often the latter—ac-

cording as to whether the selection and application has been wise or otherwise. My principal object in offering you this subject is to bring out a discussion and an interchange of views on a common practice, which I hope will result in advancement to ourselves and benefit to our patients.

Local treatment is as old as gynecology itself; in fact, was the beginning of gynecology as a specialty. It is not my intention to give a history of local treatment nor to give an extended list of remedies used or indications for the same, but merely to offer a few suggestions that may be of some interest to the general practitioner. Neither must it be inferred that I advise the use of topical measures to the exclusion of internal medication, for such is not the case.

As to the advisability of employing local measures in the treatment of diseased pelvic organs, I think the majority of my readers will answer in the affirmative. I know that we have prominent homeopaths who condemn all local applications as being empirical and unhomeopathic. With them I take issue. They may be both empirical and unhomeopathic to the case, and they may be scientific.

I believe it to be a fact that this form of treatment is being constantly abused by careless or ignorant application. Next to indiscriminating cutting operations it is the bane of gynecology. Daily, women are subjected to local manipulations and applications without sense or reason, and it is called local treatment, but is nothing more than local meddling. No intelligent, self-respecting physician will subject his women patients to any procedure that he would not think the proper thing for his wife or sister if suffering with like conditions. It is a breach of professional integrity, through either ignorance or cupidity, to subject a woman to the mental and physical torture of local manipulations if the

cure can be brought about as promptly in any other way. It is unfortunate, but it is a fact, that the great majority of cases of the disease under discussion can be more promptly and surely improved by bringing to our aid local treatment, and some of these patients cannot be materially benefited without it.

If I am right in the assumption that such a state of facts exists, then it rests on us as representatives of an honorable profession to see that such measures are adopted and skillfully executed as will the most surely and speedily bring about a restoration of health.

And now as to the best measures, and the best manner of applying them, in the local treatment of inflammatory diseases of the uterus. I understand that there is a wide difference of opinion in the profession as to what is best. Let that be as it may, I have learned to discard many things as useless or positively harmful that I once thought useful.

I will say a few words in justification of my position in the management of these cases, to the homeopaths who discountenance all local applications. Surely local treatment that relieves pain or irritation, that changes an unhealthy surface for a healthy one, that establishes drainage and allows the escape of pent up *débris* from the uterine cavity, that does one or all of these things and thus stops nerve waste, cannot militate against the action of the indicated homeopathic remedy. Then again, I believe that in many cases such local applications can be selected as are directly homeopathic to the case; such as cerates or solutions of *acon.*, *apis*, *calendula*, *thuja*, *rus tox.*, *hamamelis*, and others, which can be used locally with benefit at the same time that the potentized drug is indicated internally. I believe it to be a fact that in the acute phases of the disease under dis-

cussion, the most successful applications are those that are directly homeopathic to the case. Of course it is conceded that there is not the necessity for local measures in the acute phase of diseases of the uterus as there is in the chronic, but in severe and painful conditions much relief to the patient may be secured by local applications judiciously selected and carefully applied.

But it is in chronic inflammatory diseases of the uterus local treatment accomplishes the most good—and I may say injury, too. It is here that two extremes of local management—I had better say mismanagement—are oftenest found. One physician will use iodine, or some other astringent or stimulant remedy, locally to the cervix in a routine way, without a serious thought as to the real condition and necessity of the part under treatment. This, in many cases, will be kept up for months or even years—if the patient's patience does not give out—and passes for intelligent local treatment. Another physician will apply caustics of one form or another to the cervical canal until its lining membrane is destroyed, and cicatricial tissue takes its place, and either produces stenosis of the canal or impinges on peripheral nerves, causing distressing reflex symptoms; and a bad condition is made worse. Better that afflicted woman be allowed to suffer unmolested than to be the victim of such local treatment.

Too many cases are subjected to local applications in the physician's office. Most patients suffer more or less irritation from the treatment, and should be directed to lie quiet for a longer or shorter period after each *séance*, which is practically impossible in the office of the doctor. Rest is of the greatest importance during the course of local treatment, and should be insisted on. Go to the patient's home or

send her to a hospital, and there will not be so many disappointed results. Do not use harsh manipulations during acute inflammation or irritable state of that organ. Allay the inflammation or irritable condition by constitutional remedies aided by soothing local applications. The hot water douche is *par excellence* here. In some cases much relief can be secured by the direct application to the uterus of dry heat, which can be accomplished by passing hot water through an appliance adapted to the purpose. Let me here make a claim for the honor—if there is any honor in it—of first calling the attention of the profession to the use of hot water to produce dry heat applied in direct contact to the uterus and in the pelvic cavities. This I did at the session of the American Institute of Homeopathy, in 1887, while the use of hot water was being discussed by the Bureau of Gynecology.

In some cases of subinvolution or other atonic conditions of the uterus, with slight reactive power, benefit can be secured by the application of dry heat and cold in rapid alternation. This can be readily done by connecting two water bags—one for hot and the other for cold water—to a modern dry heat apparatus in such a manner that alternate currents of hot and cold water can be turned on and off at will. It will stimulate nerve force, and improve the circulation of the part.

I know that T. Addis Emmet and a few other gynecologists do not advocate intra-uterine medication, because, as they claim, the uterus has no mucous lining, yet it will be conceded that the great majority of investigators in this specialty take the opposite view. I am satisfied from personal experience that much benefit can be secured by intelligent intra-uterine medication, but I have little use for escharotics.

In endocervicitis, the application can be

readily made, the greatest obstacle being the tenacious plug of mucus which is so often present and so difficult to remove. A sharp curette is one of the best instruments for its removal. A pledget of cotton wrapped on an applicator and saturated with the chosen remedy, makes a ready and easy method of applying the medication to all parts of the cervical canal.

In examinations avoid, if possible, the use of the uterine sound, unless the internal os is patulous and open, or is first dilated sufficiently to allow of free drainage. Also avoid the use of tents to dilate the cervix.

I seldom find a case of chronic endocervicitis without also finding endometritis present, but when I do, I generally succeed in curing the case by the local application of thuja o. It is far superior to iodine. Of course, if there is cystic degeneration, it should first be broken up, or if the canal is filled with a tenacious plug of mucus, if the lining membrane is thickened or in a stage of degeneration, the canal should be cleared with the curette. Erosions of the cervix are promptly relieved by thorough applications of thuja o.

Under ordinary conditions it is no easy matter to carry your medicine on cotton into the uterine cavity. Before you succeed in passing the os internum the solution is squeezed out of the cotton and it enters the cavity almost dry. To overcome this difficulty it is necessary to dilate the cervix, and even then it may be necessary to insert a cervical canula and carry your application through that. The remedies that I most frequently use in intra-uterine medication are thuja o., boroglyceride, iodine, hydrastis, or carbolic acid.

But I believe in going much farther than the mere application of drugs in most cases of chronic metritis. I believe that a great

majority of these cases can be more promptly and more surely cured by the more radical—but not more destructive—measures of dilating, curetting, and packing. Dilate the cervix—I prefer the graduated steel dilators—curette the uterine cavity, wash it out thoroughly to remove all *débris*, wipe as dry as possible with pledgets of absorbent cotton, and then proceed with one of the following plans, which I prefer in the order named. Pack the uterine cavity thoroughly with moist iodoform gauze or antiseptically prepared candle wicking, leaving it in position for two to four days. Or apply to the entire uterine cavity either thuja o., boroglyceride, iodine, hydrastis, or carbolic acid—if the latter is used the internal os should be protected by making the application through a cervical canula—and drain by the use of a hard rubber grooved stem, according to the plan of Professor W. Gill Wylie. Or make a thorough application of thuja or a strong solution of iodine and let the organ drain itself.

Electricity is a favorite remedy with many successful gynecologists, but it is a remedy that has caused great mischief in the hands of careless or ignorant operators. The galvanic current, used with proper knowledge and discretion, is an excellent remedy, but the operator should have positive knowledge of the strength of the current used, by actual measurement, therefore a milliampèremeter is a necessary adjunct to every battery used. It requires a great deal of study and a great deal of practical experience to get the best results from electricity, and for that reason I would advise that its use be generally kept in the hands of those who make it a special study, or at least that those physicians using it should give electro-physics more than a passing investigation.

There are a few points that I would like

to make emphatic; *i. e.*, That all women who suffer from pelvic or reflex irritation should not be indiscriminately subjected to local treatment—some of them do not need it, and other and pleasanter means will bring relief. That in acute metritis the local treatment—if used at all—should be homeopathic to the case. That chronic metritis should be placed in the domain of surgery, and that in surgery pathology plays but a minor part. That the object of local treatment should be to remove the cause of nerve waste, improve the circulation, and establish drainage. That in the treatment of chronic metritis thorough drainage is all important. And finally, that rest is a very important factor, and to get the full benefit of rest the treatment should be carried out at the patient's home or at a hospital rather than at the physician's office.

TOLEDO, O.

### CLINICAL PROVING OF SABAL SERRULATA.

By F. V. SMITH.

**I** SEND the following clinical proving of *sabal serrulata* in a painful affection of the mammary gland during lactation. In a case of four months' lactation with abundance of milk, both breasts, but especially the right, were severely affected after nursing.

The pain was of a stinging character, commencing at the nipple and extending into the gland about fifteen minutes after the child had been to the breast.

The sensation pervaded the entire gland, producing an excessively nervous state of the patient, that seemed to affect the entire body. A number of remedies were tried without avail. *Helonias* helped some, but trouble again increased. The *sabal tincture*, in solution, cured in two days.

WESTFIELD, N. J.



## A COMPLICATED OVARIAN CASE.\*

By W. R. BENTLEY, M. D.

MRS. C., aged twenty-six ; black hair and eyes ; dark skin ; a dark brunette ; married three years ; no children ; came to office November 11, 1890.

She had enjoyed fair health except various childhood diseases. Had chills when a girl, treated with quinine. Three years ago she had measles, which left some chest trouble, as she had had what some physicians termed congestion of lungs ; also had soreness in left infra-clavicular region ; stated that there had been a swelling that would puff up considerably at times in this region ; slight dyspnœa ; hacking cough.

At this time she came to see me. Said she had been sick for eight months with uterine trouble, having had an attack about one year after marriage something similar, but she had recovered sufficiently to attend to her household duties.

At the time she came to my office, she was objectively pale, emaciated, haggard in appearance, scarcely able to walk, eyes sunken. When walking, moved very slowly, especially careful about stepping, as least misstep, or jar, caused excruciating pains in pelvic region.

She had been for about eight months ; under allopathic treatment during most of the time. There was some swelling in the right ovarian region, described as egg-shaped and as large as a goose egg. Very tender to touch, jars, or missteps ; there had been a similar swelling on the left, but it had subsided before coming to me. There was some tenderness, and pain in left ovarian region.

A history of suppuration was given by her as stated by her former physician. From what I could gather I think there had been one or more labial abscesses, also

there had been some trouble in vagina, and perhaps in cervical portion of uterus, but I could not make out what it had been from her description. There had been a periodical flow which she denominated pus. This had been appearing and disappearing for five or six months, preceded each time by dull, heavy aching ; finally beating, after which this flow would appear, continue for more or less interval of time, then cease, only to be repeated.

The description of the flow given by patient favored the idea of its being pus. She also had had a sense of heaviness in uterine region, with a feeling as if contents of pelvis would come down and out. There was present when she came to me this sense of heaviness, and feeling as if all would come down and out. Great bearing down pains ; worse from 2 to 5 or 6 P. M. ; worse from least jar or misstep ; had to be very careful in walking not to jar or make misstep, as this caused intense pain in ovarian and uterine regions.

Former physician had been using iodine freely as a vaginal douche, and noting many symptoms from same, I gave three powders hepar as antidotal, telling her to report in two days.

November 13. Reported as follows : swelling in right ovarian region about same ; dull throbbing in same region ; worse from jar ; from 2 to 5 or 6 P. M. ; swollen spot in left, infra-clavicular region ; tenderness over same ; slight dyspnœa ; dry cough ; same attending uterine conditions as described above.

Gave belladonna, one powder, to be dissolved in one-fourth glass water, teaspoonful every hour until better.

November 18. Reported better in every respect, said second dose quieted pain, swelling in ovarian region greatly reduced : less sensitive to jar.

December 1. Not feeling quite so well ;

\* Read before the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, Morristown, Ind.

increase of swelling in ovarian region ; misstep or jar causes increase of pain in pelvis ; worse afternoons ; had been same feeling as of a gathering in uterine region, followed by a vaginal discharge which patient said was pus. The pains were of a throbbing nature ; gave belladonna.

December 9. Better feeling and looking decidedly better ; can walk around more comfortably.

December 20. Reports a stinging pain in left infra-clavicular region ; no thirst ; dry hacking cough, slight dyspnœa ; said pain in left chest sympathized with trouble in right ovarian region ; left side of chest very tender to touch, a slight swelling just above mammæ. I gave apis 30x two doses.

January 1, 1891. Chest better ; dyspnœa less ; stronger.

January 20. Complained of such a fullness in lower part of abdomen ; rumbling in bowels ; feels terribly bloated ; bowels constipated ; bloating worse in last half of afternoon ; slight return of swelling in right ovarian region. Gave lycopodium.

February 4. Better ; bloated feeling gone ; swelling gone in ovarian region ; bowels regular. Reports she has gained eighteen pounds since commencing treatment.

March 1. Still improving and able to do her household work.

MORRISTOWN, IND.

## KUMYSGEN.

By WILLIAM DAVIS, M. D.

THERE is a growing tendency on the part of the most enlightened members of the medical profession to pay more and more attention to the matter of diet in certain diseases. Nor is this supplanting of medicine by diet to be looked upon as

an evidence that the healing art is declining ; there are not a few diseases where food becomes medicine and outranks all other medicines in importance.

Among the prepared foods to be found in the market at the present time there is one but recently introduced. I refer to Carnrick's kumysgen, as it is called. As its name shows, its preparation was suggested by the great popularity of kumyss as ordinarily made from milk, and experience warrants the contention of its inventor that it has all the advantages of kumyss and more besides.

The difficulty with the digestion of milk by weak stomachs lies in the effort required to break up the curd which is at once formed by the action of the gastric juice. In the preparation of kumyss this is overcome by mechanical means, and the curd is finely subdivided and mixed with the whey in such a manner as to form a smooth liquid, or, pharmaceutically speaking, mixture. But the chief difficulty with kumyss is that its preparation is something of an art, and, as it will not keep, it must be made frequently ; in kumysgen this difficulty is overcome. The curd having been dried and concentrated by evaporation of its water, its fine separation is easily accomplished, and in the powdered form in which it is prepared it readily makes a solution whose particles are much finer than in kumyss, while at the same time it is possible greatly to increase the nutritive power of the drink prepared.

An affection in which I have found kumysgen a great boon is the vomiting of pregnancy ; it has been my experience that milk is not well borne in this situation, and although even milk and Seltzer or milk and Apollinaris water often fails to agree, I have found kumysgen highly satisfactory. No doubt its effervescence is a great help, but that this alone is not enough is shown

by the frequent failure of milk mixed with an aerated water.

Again, for nursing women kumysgen is an admirable addition to the diet, for the purpose of maintaining the flow of milk with as little expense to the system of the mother as possible. It is particularly valuable for those women with whom cow's milk does not agree, for it is certain not to offend the digestive organs, and is fairly palatable. I am confident that here is a great field of usefulness for this preparation.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

### A BOOMERANG.

THE circular signed by eleven allopathic physicians, and sent out advising all regular physicians in Illinois to vote against Fifer, proved a boomerang. Because Governor Fifer appointed a homeopathic physician surgeon general to the State, eleven disgruntled allopaths asked all Republican physicians and druggists in the State to vote for Altgeld.

The circulars were returned by the score and hundred with indignant protests against the attempt to drag the medical profession into politics, and with emphatic condemnation of the physicians who became a party to so contemptible a trick.

Not one regular physician in Chicago or elsewhere has been found who defends or even excuses the originators of the circular.

### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

THE general secretary deems it proper to publish the following announcement:

At the recent session of the Institute it was announced that the United States Government had authorized the holding of a series of congresses on subjects of a

scientific and social character, during the continuance of the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, in 1893. Among these there will be a World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. The Art Building, now in course of erection, is for the free use of these congresses, and for their sectional meetings, committees, etc.. The Department of the Exhibition known as the World's Congress Auxiliary has appointed a committee, consisting of a number of homeopathic physicians of Chicago, with Dr. J. S. Mitchell as its chairman, to prepare and arrange for the Congress of Homeopathy.

Acting on this announcement, and on motion of Dr. Mitchell, the Institute appointed a committee to consider what action should be taken in reference to it. This committee afterward presented the following recommendations, which the Institute adopted unanimously:

1. The meetings of the congress and of the Institute to be held in conjunction, after the plans of the previous congresses.
2. That the officers elect of the Institute hold office for two years.
3. That the business meetings of the Institute be held daily during the continuance of the congress, and that it adjourn to meet with the congress.
4. That the sectional meetings of the Institute bureaus, appointed at this session, and other scientific proceedings of the Institute, be deferred until the session of 1894.

The Institute has thus ordered that for next year its own sessions be limited to the transaction of its general business, and that all its scientific energies shall be devoted to the interest and success of the World's Congress.

At the congress at Atlantic City, in 1891, there was an attendance of 1024 homeopathic physicians and visitors. At

the Institute meeting in Washington, in 1892, there were present 881 members and visitors. There are good reasons to believe that the Chicago Congress will more than double the larger of these numbers. The indications of a large attendance from abroad are far more encouraging than in 1891.

During the past two years the Institute has added more than four hundred names to its roll of membership, notwithstanding the fact that the meetings were held within little more than a hundred miles of each other. The general secretary considers it perfectly feasible to secure at least four hundred more during the Chicago Congress, and expects to labor earnestly and persistently to that end. He suggests that all societies, State and local, appoint committees to canvass their membership to secure large representation in the National society. This work should begin now. Blanks will be forwarded on application, College faculties should endeavor to secure members from among their alumni, and thus enhance their collegiate influence in Institute councils.

The Institute has adopted a resolution requesting investigations on the subject of comparative mortality statistics in all our larger cities. One of our largest cities is already taking measures to this end, through its county society.

All reports secured should be communicated to Dr. T. F. Smith, 264 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,  
General Secretary.

#### MENTAL REST.

DR. HINGSTON'S plea for rest is worthy of great elaboration, especially as in his view there is greater unrest and hurry on the other side of the Atlantic than on this. There is great

danger lest the want of time for calm and patient thought may soon beget the want of inclination for, and even the loss of power of, continuous thought. The mere prevention of hasty judgments, ill-considered opinions, and erroneous views would not be the only result of such a frame of mind on the part of surgeons. All their work would be better done. It is a vain regret, however; and while we reap such a rich harvest of advantage from all the modern discoveries and methods which so destroy mental rest, we must be prepared to pay for it in full.

#### A THOROUGH ACQUAINTANCE.

SEVERAL conditions are necessary for the medical man—conditions which are neither many nor formidable. In the first place, he must acquaint himself thoroughly with the hygienic character of the place in which he settles. He must not only have made a perfect study of its climate, of its local sanitation, including its water supply, its drainage, and its dietetic resources, but he must have indocinated himself, by association with the consultants native to the locality, in its soundest medical traditions, especially in the ætiology, the course, and the treatment of the maladies indigenous to the soil. A practitioner in Rome, for instance, would often find himself at an awkward disadvantage if he had not previously familiarized himself with the local malaria, with the best scientific findings as to its nature, its origin, its semeiology, its periodicity, and its response to clinical invention. To attain this familiarity he must have put himself in friendly relation with his professional brethren, who have had the local experience he desiderates, until he assimilates the knowledge they possess and so becomes capable of relying on his own

judgment and on his own methods. To profit by such neighborly intercourse, he must have what is called a "working knowledge" of the language, not difficult to acquire from his previous grounding in Latin. By this means he is able to meet the native physician or surgeon in consultation, and with mutual advantage to compare impressions or views as to the patient. In these circumstances, moreover, there is much less danger of those misunderstandings so apt to result in the interposition of obstacles to practice—obstacles imposed on practitioners by the civic authorities, and occasionally, we believe, at the instance of a jealous colleague with whom a few minutes' conversation would have removed any cause of offense.

#### APPLES AS MEDICINE.

CHEMICALLY, the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime, and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter (lecithin) of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear, and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach, rather than provoke it. Their vegetable sauces and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.—*Southern Clinic*.

#### DOES CHLOROFORM PROMOTE POST-PARTUM HEMORRHAGE?

IN this paper Dr. John Byers draws attention to the fact that it is not so frequently employed by accoucheurs as might have been thought to be the case. In explanation two reasons are assigned: 1. The deterring effect produced on the profession by the alarming and disastrous results which have too often followed the use of chloroform in surgical practice. 2. Its alleged effect in promoting *post-partum* hemorrhage. In support of this view he discusses the two arguments usually put forward: (*a*) the teaching of authorities; (*b*) personal experience. In reference to *a* he shows that there is no unanimity among teachers on this point, and hence the question can only be settled by (*b*) personal observation and experience. He shows the fallacy of the argument that, because chloroform was given and hemorrhage followed, it was cause and effect, and argues that the great majority of cases of alleged flooding after delivery occurring when the anæsthetic was used can be explained as being due to rapid delivery and to a want of proper management of the third stage of labor.





CHAS. N. HART, M. D.,  
DENVER, COL.

*Supplement to*  
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST.  
December 1, 1892.



In conclusion, the author gives his own experience of an extensive and increasing employment of chloroform in obstetrics, which warrants him in stating that this anæsthetic has no effect in causing *post-partum* hemorrhage, provided that in all cases care is taken not to effect delivery too rapidly, and also to manage the third stage of labor according to modern teaching

#### RHINE WINES.

CHOLERA has never occurred in the Rheingau, the heart of the wine district, where some of the most famous vintages occur, and where the "wine of the country" is the common beverage. From this fact, and also the good reputation these wines enjoy among local medical men in treatment of gastro-intestinal disorders, the inference is drawn that the better classes of white Rhine wine may with advantage be prescribed for cholera patients.

#### REMARKS ON BURNS AND SCALDS.

1. That burns to the third and fourth degrees are frequently fatal when not a fourth of the entire surface is involved. They are probably often fatal in young children when not a seventh of the entire surface is affected. 2. That since "shock" appears to be such an important factor in these results—even when death occurs after the second day—the "warm bath" treatment recommended by authorities is, in the case of those unused to baths, distinctly contra-indicated during the first forty-eight hours, as tending to increase the shock. This applies especially to children. 3. That the great proportionate fatality in children may be partly explained by the fact that in them the shock to the nervous system, falling largely on the medullary

and emotional centers, expends itself on parts essentially organic, and of vital importance, which parts are in no way re-enforced, as in adult life, by the later yet less vital (?) cortical controlling centers.

#### IMPORTANCE OF ATTITUDE IN AUSCULTATION OF CHILDREN.

THE difficulty often experienced in analyzing and localizing abnormal heart sounds in the very young is well known. The reason is that in the child the following elements come into play, viz., great rapidity of heart-beats, the complicated character of the bruits, and their vagueness. In such cases the puzzled practitioner contents himself with the hypothetical diagnosis of peri- and endo-carditis. Dr. Azoulay states that he has devised a means of rendering the problem much easier of solution, and has been enabled to localize the extra- and intra-cardiac abnormal sounds. He places his little patients in the following attitude: trunk horizontal, dorsal position, arms raised vertically, lower limbs completely flexed, head raised. In this position of the body the normal sounds are considerably re-enforced, while the beats are slowed; consequently, the abnormal sounds are intensified and better localized. The assumption of the above position notably increases the pericardial friction sound. The utility of variations of attitude is great in examinations for life insurance and in the examination of recruits. If a person supposed to be in good health experiences, when lying down, dyspnoea and erythema, and if the heart-beats are not slowed—all of which symptoms are absent in the upright attitude—a lesion of the myocardium may be diagnosed and a fatal issue from asystole at a date more or less remote, according to the intensity of the above symptoms expected.

## CONTRACTION OF THE BLADDER.

By GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, M. D.

PROF. JOHN W. S. GOLEY, in *Philadelphia Medical News*, in speaking of contraction of the bladder, says that if the capacity of the bladder has become increased no matter how thick the walls may be, there is a prospect that the patient may live a long time; but if its capacity is so diminished that it can hold only one or two ounces of urine, prognosis is exceedingly bad, and as a remedy he advises gradual hydraulic dilatation by the force of water, etc. A good old patient thirteen years ago applied to me for relief, claiming that he could not hold his water more than twenty or thirty minutes, and, being unable to void it without getting on his feet, he was almost worn out for want of sleep, etc. I irrigated the bladder with warm water, and found it would not hold two ounces. I adjusted a syringe to a soft rubber catheter and injected a weak dilution of muriatic acid and followed it with a weak solution of carbonate of soda; he claimed that was stretching things, but was not decidedly painful. I furnished him with a supply of the medicine and ordered it used once a day; after the effervescence had passed away, to inject a very clear decoction of anthemis; he informed me that quite a quantity of ropy mucus passed from him, and, after using the treatment less than three weeks, he could hold his water two hours; then, feeling such relief, he stopped further treatment, and now, up to this time he has had no serious bladder trouble. I gave my old friend, Prof. Prince of Jacksonville a history of this treatment—he laughed and said it was heroic, but believed it was a good thing.

LA HARPE, ILL.

## THE HERING COLLEGE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST.

There have been so many misstatements, designed and undesigned, set afloat regarding the management and purposes of the Hering College of Homeopathy, that I shall be grateful for a small allotment of space in which to outline our intentions.

First, we shall teach, in all chairs and under all circumstances that the Homeopathy of Samuel Hahnemann, as published by him in his *Organon*, and as interpreted and practiced by Hering, Dunham, and Guernsey, is the surest, safest, and speediest method yet revealed to man for the healing of the sick. We shall teach the purest homeopathy without apology, hesitation, or evasion; we are proud of our position, and we shall leave excuses and explanations for those who are members or allies of that stupid, shifting, and baseless school whose only common ground is ignorance of and prejudice against the application of law in therapeutics.

That we neglect the teaching of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, surgery, microscopy, bacteriology, or anything else essential to a sound medical education, is so absurd that it is passed without further notice.

That we are anything more or less than members of the great homeopathic profession, neither better nor worse than our brethren, we deny most positively.

We have over sixty students at our lectures and clinics; we have harmony in our faculty, money in our treasury, and principles that have lived since time began. We believe most firmly that we have a great work to do. We are sure that whatever suspicions may have been lodged against us by well-meaning brethren will

disappear in the face of thorough work and dignified persistency.

Finally, it is respectfully suggested that certain critical persons, connected with colleges that started with less than a dozen students, ought to remember that people who have a fondness for common sense and sound logic will be apt to conclude that a college that opens with over sixty matriculates has about six times as many reasons for opening as one that begins with ten.

HOWARD CRUTCHER, Registrar.

CHICAGO, November, 1892.

## Society Meetings.

—The Worcester (Mass.) Homeopathic Medical Society held its twenty-sixth annual meeting November 9. Among the doctors present were noticed, George S. Adams, Westborough; Lamson Allen, J. M. Barton, Carl Crisand, Jennie S. Dunn, E. A. Fisher, E. D. Fitch, C. L. Nichols, J. P. Rand, J. K. Warren, all of Worcester; W. H. Bennett, D. B. Whittier, Fitchburg; S. M. Cate, Harvard; H. W. Cain, Upton; E. A. Clark, G. B. Dunham, Westborough; G. F. Forbes, West Brookfield; E. R. Miller, Leominster; E. A. Murdock, Spencer; F. W. Patch, South Framingham; C. E. Perkins, Warren; C. S. Pratt, Shrewsbury; N. W. Rand, Monson; O. W. Roberts, Springfield; G. A. Slocomb, Millbury; G. F. A. Spencer, Ware; F. P. Todd, Danielsonville, Conn; P. R. Watts, Stafford Springs, Conn.; G. H. Wilkins, Palmer; J. F. Worcester, Clinton. There were also present Drs. Spooner of North Brookfield, Packard of Berlin, Keith of Westborough, Flynn of Worcester and W. E. Cole of this city.

The following programme was presented: Report of Bureau on Mental, Nervous and

Skin Diseases, Geo. J. Adams, Chairman; Psychological adjuvants, in neurasthenia, D. B. Whittier; Kali phos. in neurasthenia, C. S. Pratt; Discussion, W. S. Hinks; Insanity in aphasia, Ellen L. Keith; The vibrometer and its uses, E. A. Clark.

After reports had been presented by the secretary and the treasurer, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, E. A. Fisher, Worcester; first vice president, E. D. Fitch, Worcester; second vice president, G. A. Slocomb, Millbury; secretary and treasurer, Carl Crisand, Worcester; librarian, Jennie S. Dunn, Worcester; censors, Charles L. Nichols, J. P. Rand, Worcester, and P. R. Watts, Stafford Springs, Conn.

—The Marion (O.) County Homeopathic Medical Society met Thursday afternoon, November 10, at two o'clock. Dr. Jackson of Bucyrus, and Dr. Sawyer of LaRue, with the other physicians of the county were present. Several cases were reported, both surgical and medical, and a generally interesting time was enjoyed by all present.

—The meeting was held at the same place the last Thursday in November. A good programme included Dr. T. P. Wilson and Dr. H. F. Biggar of Cleveland. Dr. Wilson's address was on the "Theory of Homeopathy" as taught by Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy.

—The County Homeopathic Medical Society of Syracuse, N. Y., met November 1. The report of the bureau of gynecology was read, after which papers were read by Drs. Cooper, Hallock, and Flint of this city and Dr. Young of Liverpool. Dr. Hallock presided at the meeting. A very spirited discussion followed the reading of papers. At the December meeting, the bureau of clinical medicine, of which Dr. Candee is chairman, will report.



—The semi-annual meeting of the Vermont Homeopathic Medical Society was held at Montpelier, Vt., last month, and many topics were discussed. Three new members were elected : Drs. W. H. Weeks of Wheelock, F. H. Davis of Lyndonville, and E. E. Whittaker of Newport.

—The Rhode Island Homeopathic Hospital Aid Society held its annual meeting November 10. The report of the secretary showed that the society was doing a good work. The treasurer reported the receipts for the year to have been \$2513.21 ; expenses, \$2451.89 ; balance on hand, \$61.32.

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## Book Reviews.

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**BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS. TABULAR AIDS FOR USE IN PRACTICAL WORK.** By JAMES EISENBERG, Ph. D., M. D., Vienna. Translated by NORVAL H. PIERCE, M. D., Chicago. Philadelphia and London : The F. A. Davis Co., 1892.

Its subtitle indicates the practical value of this book ; it is designed more as a ready reference to rules governing the varied details of this art. It does not deal with the speculative division except incidentally. One is caused to marvel at the degree of knowledge attained in a subject so comparatively new. It goes without saying that in hustling, bustling America, sufficient time could not be found from other active dollar-and-cents work to engage in such profound labors and speculations. It is well to remember that one reason for this greater facility for plodding, and digging out abstruse problems, is that these plodders are either under direct pension from their governments or the recipients of a life salary in some institute of learning ; so that the cares and responsibilities which ordinarily dog the footsteps of the Ameri-

can are not part of the foreigner's make up. This is a handsome book as to make-up, and meets the wants of the Bacteriologist.

**DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.** By JEROME K. BAUDUY, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and of Medical Jurisprudence, Missouri Medical College, St. Louis ; Late Physician in Chief to St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane, etc., etc. Second Edition. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co., 1892.

Prof. Bauduy, whom we knew personally before we reached our present heights (?) as a medical man, is an agreeable lecturer, a very pleasant speaker, and fails not to make his hour interesting. On this topic, he is, perhaps, without a rival in his school of practice (allopathic), unless another St. Louis physician, Dr. Hughes, may be said to fill that place. Both are mental giants, and both masters of diseases of the nervous system. In the book before us, Prof. Bauduy simply prints and publishes nineteen lectures, elaborately augmented beyond that needed in the lecture room, and now presented for reading and studying in the quiet of the office or library. As Prof. Bauduy is an omnivorous reader, and an unceasing student of the very latest advances and discoveries in neurology, it is safe to say that the book before us, which we make no pretense to having closely read, is all that is necessary to become familiar with the subject and lay the foundation for the further pursuit of the art, if so inclined. Every student of medicine, as well as every general practitioner, knows how difficult is the study and practice of nervous derangements ; but this treatise, whenever we have read a lecture, renders the task pleasant and does not befuddle the intellect with unnecessary because impractical hypotheses.

There is a peculiar fascination about this study, which a reading does not wholly satisfy. Again, a careful perusal of some of the lectures on mania, etc., gives the average reader a shock, because of the general similarity of the manias described with some of his personal eccentricities. It also accentuates somebody's remark: that if all insane people were incarcerated there wouldn't be enough sane people left outside to act as guards.

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## Globules.

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—Dr. Wm. Watts of Toledo, O., went to the police station to examine the records on file in the health department, for the purpose, as he explained it to Dr. Fisher, allopath, of procuring data for a compilation showing the percentage of deaths in charge of physicians of each school.

Dr. Fisher refused to allow access to the records, and now Dr. Watts is seeking redress. He threatens to bring suit in the Court of Common Pleas, and to take the matter before the police board.

—"When I first went into the show business," said a wealthy, retired circus man, "one of my chief attractions was a pair of giraffes. Giraffes were a novelty in those days, and these proved a great card; but before I had them a month they were both taken with sore throats. Do you realize what it means for a giraffe to have a sore throat? It pretty nearly bankrupted me to provide for their cure."

—A. Cuvier Jones, M. D., has moved from Holden, Mo., to Canon City, Col.

—The managers of the homeopathic hospital, Rochester, N. Y., have purchased the residence and grounds of the late Freeman Clarke on Alexander Street, and will establish the hospital there. It is said the

price paid was \$70,000. There are several acres of land in the premises, which have a frontage of five hundred feet on Alexander Street. Plans have not yet been prepared, but the new hospital will be on the college plan. The managers were arranging to build a fire-proof structure on the site of the present hospital, but that proposal is now abandoned.

—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce that the recently completed edition of Foster's Text-Book of Physiology, in four parts, is to be supplemented by the issue of an appendix on "The Chemical Basis of the Animal Body," by A. Sheridan Lea, Sc. D., F. R. S. Dr. Lea is lecturer on physiology to the University of Cambridge, England.

—There will be a vacancy in the position of House Surgeon to the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital, January 1. A competitive examination for this position will be held December 8.

This is a fine opportunity for a physician desiring to make surgery a specialty as over four hundred operations were performed at the hospital last year; this included over fifty laparotomies; eight hystorectomies, eleven amputations of breast; amputations of limbs, etc.

Address all communications to E. J. Bissell, M. D., Secretary.

—During the summer of 1891 Dr. L. D. Rogers, with the assistance of a few friends, organized and established the Chicago Baptist Hospital. On the twenty-seventh of last September the institution celebrated its first anniversary. The ladies from thirty-three Baptist churches in and about Chicago gave a reception at the hospital and served refreshments to more than a thousand guests, among whom were many of the élite of the city.

The Chicago *Evening Post* considered

the reception a society event of such importance as to give it a two column report.

The Chicago Baptist Hospital is the only denominational hospital in Chicago that has a homeopathic staff. It is also the largest homeopathic hospital in Chicago, and on account of its large and influential constituency it will probably always remain the largest. It is the only hospital in Chicago open alike to all homeopathic physicians.

—*Childhood*, the new magazine for parents, is just out, and contains many valuable articles. This magazine is not medical and should receive encouragement from every physician. It would hardly be possible to find any work more worthy of recommendation.

—DUBUQUE, IA., November 5.—Brimful of faith, a carload of cripples left here yesterday for Canton, Minn., to be cured by a vision in a church window there.

—"Let us proclaim loudly enough to be understood that there are some things in the world besides microbes! It is a very flood of animalculæ that has been let loose upon the world. Let us stop; for mercy's sake, let us stop!"—*Charcot*.

—LAWRENCEBURG, IND., November 5.—Bitten in the arm by a cat, John Lachner, who is connected by marriage with one of the richest distillers in the West, immersed his arm in whisky to allay the pain. Lachner then drank an enormous quantity of whisky in his terror, but in three hours he was a corpse.

—*Pulsatilla* is now regarded by many practitioners as a very valuable emmenagogue.

—It is reported that a physician in Maine, recently finding his wife and her paramour asleep together, chloroformed them and castrated the latter.

—A NEW CAUSE OF MEASLES.—An English health officer recently received the following note: "Dear Sir, I beg to tell you that my child, aged eight months, is suffering from measles as required by Act of Parliament."—*Ex*.

—It is said the homeopaths of this country number something over 10,000.

—After eating asparagus, one's urine will respond to several of the leading sugar tests.

—Red pepper tea, as hot as possible to be taken, is recommended for obstinate hiccough.

—For a non-alcoholic red nose a five per cent. aqueous solution of boric acid will be found of service.

—Wetmore.—Did Old Soak leave any last word?

Dryden.—Yes, he said it was tough to be laid out on only one bier.

—EXTIRPATION OF THE UTERUS IN A MAN.—M. J. Baekel (*Acad. de Médecine*) making a radical cure of hernia in a man, extirpated a tumor consisting of a uterus bicornis, a fallopian tube and a testicle with an epididymitis and a deferent canal. No other example of female genital organs included in the bladder of a man is known. He was otherwise well formed.

—Mrs. Charles Billings, the wife of a poor, illiterate mountaineer, living in Ashe County, N. C., has broken the record in the way of child-bearing, and recently gave birth to six baby boys. They weigh from four and a half to nine pounds, and are all alive.

—It is stated that equal parts of peroxide of hydrogen and glycerin applied to the hands and face make the skin soft and white, and will often remove moth-patches and pimples.

# The American Homœopathist.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., CLEVELAND, OHIO, EDITOR.

"TO BE CALLED DOCTOR AND BE RESPECTED."

THERE is a legend," says the *British Medical Journal* of recent date, "in an ancient Buddhist manuscript of the early days of the physician of the Gôtama Buddha, whose name was Jiwaka, which puts the case for the aspirant for medical honors very aptly for our present purpose. It having become necessary for the youthful Jiwaka to select a profession, he considered the character of the eighteen sciences and the sixty-four arts, and determined that he would study the art of medicine that he might be called doctor, and be respected, and attain to eminence."

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WHO that has long borne the title of "doctor" does not appreciate the relief, though only temporary, of sojourning in a strange locality, or among the companions of his earlier youth, and being simply Mr. Smith, or Mr. Brown, or Hello, Dick, etc.?

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IN England, where titles are coveted for their social and financial worth, an honorable guild of workers, the surgeons, resolutely adhere to the democratic "mister," adding "surgeon," as the lawyer adds "attorney," to the end of the name. But in free America, where even the first reader boy knows that all men are born equal,

and that titles are relics of effete monarchies, undemocratic and therefore un-American, here we stickle for a little unmeaning title, as if the success of our ministrations depended upon the frequent iteration of "doctor."

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IF "doctor" had reference solely to medical men and their labors, some excuse might be made for its use, and the tenacity with which the profession clings to it; but it has no more application to the practitioner of medicine than to the "practitioner" of law, and the "practitioner" of morals. Its first and original meaning was and is a *teacher*, and not directly nor by implication a practitioner. Then there are other meanings, varying in respectability according to the source whence they emanate. "The books were doctored" seems to mean anything but cured, and so on. Consider for a moment also the vast tribe of petty notables who prefix "doctor" to their Smith, or Brown, or Robinson, who are engaged in occupations honorable enough perchance to escape the eye of the law, but who are not and never can be physicians—healers of the sick.

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AND as to that other almost as badly maligned title, "professor," where shall the limit of its commercial and pro-

professional usefulness be placed? The senior of two years ago appears before the freshman of his class and is "professor." An outlying town, moved or crazed by the prevailing mania, determines to have a medical college: the first essential is a company of sufficient financial ability to guarantee the rent and current expenses for one scholastic year—five or six months; then a suitable broken-down neighborhood in order to have clinical material (a violent assumption, by the way, that a graduate must deal in his first years with filthy diseases and filthy patients, and only later on, in after years, minister to "white" people and decent folks); then a ramshackle building. The faculty—oh, well, that is an after consideration; it would be a decidedly poverty-stricken community that couldn't produce fifteen males and *one* woman eager to be "professors." Qualifications? Go to!

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LET us have a halt to this doctor-ing and professor-ing of every man or woman who holds a parchment, or copies a lecture out of a printed book, and reads it hurriedly and monotonously to the class, forbidding all interruption, and insisting on the exact verbiage in quiz!

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EVEN in the army, where men earn their titles, and are therefore entitled to them, it is become the custom to be Mr. Alexander, captain, etc.

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THERE is no nobler title in America than MISTER. Why not Mr. W. Tod Helmuth, *Surgeon*; or Mr. Timothy Field Allen, *Physician*; or Mr. Chas. Deady, *Oculist*; as well as Mr. Harrison, *President*; or Mr. Dana, *Editor*?

TO be called "doctor" has long since ceased to be respectable; to-day it means nothing more than governor, or captain, or colonel, or major, or squire, applied to any middle-aged or elderly stranger.

### HYPERTROPHIA CAPITIS—A CLINICAL STUDY.

By HARVEY DALE, M. D.

HYPERTROPHIA capitis, known also as egotismus, or medical student's disease, is a peculiar malady which has heretofore received but little attention. Sufferers from it have naturally been modest about reporting their own cases, and those who have had it and recovered, as well as the few who have escaped it, have charitably kept silent. Thus it happens that much valuable knowledge concerning this disease is to-day unavailable to the profession, for it is securely filed away in mental pigeon-holes. The few facts herewith submitted embody all that can be gleaned from the literature of the day, together with a few original observations.

*Morbid Anatomy.*—On this point there is little or nothing that is authentic. While the brain has generally been considered the main seat of disease, Krankovitch discovered in three cases an enlargement of the columns of Goll. Poopooski, on the other hand, claims that there is a general softening of the cerebral cortex. Domphoole believes that there is a pseudo-hypertrophy, in reality a degeneration, of brain tissue. Many observers have noted elongation of the auriculæ, and Dennis has called attention to an undue prominence of the nates.

*Ætiology.*—What might be termed professional heredity seems to play an important part in the causation of this disease. Medical men of one generation bequeath



upon the next, through the medium of their words and works, a tendency to become a victim to this malady. The great superiority of medical men over "the laity," as mildly but systematically laid down by college professors, echoed by their satellites, and re-echoed by sub-satellites, is far-reaching in its results in this direction. The atmosphere in and around every medical college is believed to be saturated with a peculiar miasm. Believing this miasm to be the product of certain bacteria, eminent German chemists have been conducting elaborate experiments in the hope of isolating the micro-organism. One of them, Herr Noodelmeister, claims to have succeeded. Upon the whiskers of a first year medical student he found certain peculiar micrococci. Of these he obtained a pure culture, using calves' brains as a nutrient medium. He then inoculated a healthy goose, and developed all the prominent symptoms of hypertrophia capitis. This experiment is promising, but demands further verification.

*Symptoms.*—A fondness for speaking of "the laity" is one of the earliest symptoms. A disposition to look upon all society as mere frivolity, and to shun social intercourse, soon appears. A tendency to worship lofty but unattainable ideals, and to build professional air castles, becomes noticeable. In some cases there develop anorexia, nausea at the sight of common people, and severe mental tenesmus. Affectation of technical terms and a fondness for ponderous polysyllables are very common symptoms. The patient may complain that his hat is too tight. He may also exhibit, in walking, a tendency to mild opisthotonos, a throwing back of the shoulders and elevation of the chin, all of which are characteristic.

*Differential Diagnosis.*—There are but

few diseases with which egotismus can by any possibility be confounded.

In *spermatorrhea* there may be a disposition to shun society, but all other symptoms of this disease are radically different. The secondary stage of acute *alcoholism* may present the same peculiar head symptom, but will differ materially otherwise. Egotismus may be mistaken for a mild form of *insanity*, and in fact some observers hold that it really is so. This question is still unsettled.

*Prognosis.*—A large percentage of the cases recover. Those presenting the symptoms in a mild form will generally do so, but cases that are severe at the outset and continue to grow worse are usually hopeless.

*Treatment.*—*Tolle causam.* Admitting the direct ætiological relation of Noodelmeister's germ to this disease, it nevertheless remains true that there can be no bacillary growth unless the soil and other conditions be favorable. The avoidance of such conditions is therefore the great point to be attained. College professors, their satellites, and sub-satellites can do much by inculcating a spirit of humility in the patient. The latter should be frequently reminded that the practice of medicine is oftener a bed of thorns than of roses. But the most potent remedy lies with the patient himself, in cool, careful, conscientious thought. This will in time develop a realization of the facts that there are a few bright minds outside of the medical profession, that even the less brilliant intellects may be the more stable, and that a college diploma is not a guarantee of brains, either as to quantity or quality. When the afflicted patient comes to understand and appreciate all this, there is much hope for him. As the cure progresses, he will begin to see that "the laity" is but

an arbitrary and bombastic term, an imaginary line establishing a distinction without a difference. He will note that medicine is but the hub around which revolve all other attainments of the true physician; that social intercourse within reasonable bounds is both interesting and profitable, and that the medical hermit, like every other man of one idea, is a violator of the laws of nature, a mental abortion, a professional monstrosity. If the afflicted student learns all this at or before the time when he enters into practice, well and good, if not, probably "the laity" will ere long impress it upon him, perhaps painfully. Stern necessity will call him from his ethereal travels down to mother earth without ceremony, and the crashing of air castles will jingle in his ears most merrily. The suddenness and force of the reaction may cause temporary mental collapse, but in the end, with no other stimulant than common sense, recovery is certain.

Such will be the history of most cases, but, as has been mentioned, in some instances all ordinary measures seem to be useless. In the unfortunates belonging to the latter class, all symptoms go on from bad to worse. When one of these patients is allowed to run at large, he becomes the bane of sensible practitioners. Among his *confrères* he is arrogant, self-assertive, dogmatic—the essence of egotism, the epitome of pomposity. At medical gatherings he is in his glory, and his humbler brethren are regaled with his would-be wisdom *ad nauseam*. Treatment in such cases is not curative, scarcely can it be called palliative. It simply resolves itself into a question of general co-operative measures for the quickest and surest suppression of a nuisance. Anæsthetics may prove useful. Gagging is to be thought of. An improvement on the cold pack, in the

shape of twenty-four hours of solitary confinement in an ice box, has been recommended. Amputation of the tongue has its advocates. In fact, any known means, ancient or modern, tried or untried, if effectual, is justifiable.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

## ARSENATE OF IODINE.

By W. IRVING THAYER, M. D.

ON July 21, 1892, I received a telegram to visit a patient 170 miles from Brooklyn.

On arrival I found a lady, aged eighty-three years, who had suffered from a peculiar cough for nearly thirty years; always aggravated after eating, commencing about twenty minutes thereafter and continuing for nearly an hour. The expectoration would amount to quite a half-gill, consisting of long stringy matter that would indicate *kali bich.*, which never seemed to help the case in the least. Some of the ejected substance was a sort of half inspissated mucus, portions of which were a very light pea green in color, while other divisions were of a yellowish cast.

While the old lady's digestive apparatus above the duodenum has seemed to be in a good condition for many years, and digestion quite perfect in the bowels, there has of late developed a seeming paralyzed condition of the rectum that requires the assistance of an enema every other day.

This patient has been under observation for many years, and it has been noticed that when one end of the *par vagum* has been slightly excited, as by food in the stomach, the first branch of the pneumogastric would be considerably *irritated*, hence the cough and large expectoration.

Respiration 20, temperature 98.5° with extreme weakness, confining patient to her bed. Emaciation excessive. Requires

food four times a day. Bowels move every second day, but not without injections. The inactivity of bowels was attributed to senile causes and intensified by her weakened condition, so that that class of remedies the new school have, that produce such wonderful results in constipation, were not exhibited, save an occasional intercurrent remedy—sul. 3d. and 30th.

If the writer has not given all the symptoms, it is plain that arsenicum iodatum was a remedy that covered three or more symptoms—chief among which was *rapid and great emaciation!* The third decimal was given in half tumbler of water, twice daily, two teaspoonfuls at a dose.

In three days improvement commenced and continued till last of August, when the patient was able to sit up nine or more hours a day and walk out into her dining room. On November 1 she was comparatively strong and well. Sulphur, as intimated, was used as an intercurrent remedy that assisted in allaying the irritation of the two ends of the pneumogastric referred to.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

### AN INTERESTING ARSENICUM CASE.

By W. D. GENTRY, M. D.

DR. J. P. RANDALL, an old-time "regular," or old-school physician, of Holden, Mo., contracted the small-pox from a patient, and when the eruption was making its appearance left his room, went down town, and by the exposure aborted the disease. All traces of it had gone except the purple spots deep under the cuticle, and it never reappeared, but he became very ill in consequence of the retrocession.

For several years he was afflicted with various nondescript skin diseases, which baffled the diagnosis and treatment of the best skill, and from which he suffered un-

told tortures. A vesicular eruption finally came out all over his body and limbs. The surface would be red and swollen, or purple cracked, fissured and bleeding, or black and scaly, but all the time *burning with the fierceness of a volcanic fire*, and itching to the very point of frenzy. Finally, after many months of suffering, he became unable to rest or sleep, from soreness, swelling, and excessive pain. His whole person became a raw, running, angry sore, *burning and itching*, and discharging so much that his limbs had to be wrapped in cloths to protect the bed when he lay down, and his hands were tied up in cotton to prevent him from tearing himself to pieces.

He went to Kansas City twice, and consulted the best allopathic physicians there, without benefit. He then went to Chicago and visited the faculties of the allopathic colleges. They could not agree as to his complaint, nor give any hope. He then went to the Cincinnati faculty with no better success. They shook their heads wisely, but could not make out the diagnosis. He then went to Cleveland, where he was assured that there was no cure for him, and recommended to use and take anything in the world that would allay pain or give temporary relief. He was thus doomed to disappointment everywhere, and given over to suffer and die by the most learned and skillful of his school. He then went to Hot Springs and spent one whole winter under the treatment of the most reputable physician there. He got worse instead of better.

His disease had been pronounced by the different physicians, in the different cities, whose advice he had sought, chronic erysipelas, pemphigus, prurigo, elephantiasis, leprosy, and acute eczema, and he had been treated for all these different diseases according to the manner and custom of the "regular school." Having to

give up his practice, and his expenses being so great that all his money was gone, he returned to his home in Missouri to die. Had done everything he knew of or could hear of, except to try homeopathy, and his prejudice was so great against that that he could not even think of trying it.

He had come to the conclusion that his case was hopeless. He must be resigned to suffer and die a most horrible death. He felt that no human skill could reach his case. His wife and friends began to advise him just to try homeopathy, as his own pet system had so signally failed and there was no harm in trying something else, so simple, so easy. He would not listen to it. Would stand by his principles to the last and die game if he must. He ridiculed the idea ; scorned to be so weak, and resolved never to surrender. He now began to fail and one day became unconscious. He was given up to die by all his doctors. They said no more could be done for him. The wife then asserted her authority and sent for a homeopathic physician, who prescribed according to the symptoms and gave the indicated remedy, according to the law of similars. The patient quickly rallied and was soon able to be out again. He laid it all to a *coincidence*—nothing else—and still refused to be treated by a homeopath. In this manner he continued to linger and suffer, till one night about midnight he woke from a feverish, fitful slumber to find his wife crying. He knew the cause, and told her then and there that to please and gratify her he would yield the point and place himself under homeopathic treatment. Of course it was all nonsense, but he would give the treatment a fair trial to satisfy her. In the very depths of humiliation he went to the homeopathic physician and promised to abide by his counsel implicitly. He

yielded to the tears and entreaties of woman, man's best and truest friend.

The symptoms of *burning* and *prostration* in his case clearly and plainly indicated arsenicum, because no other drug will produce those symptoms so certainly upon a healthy person. It was given, and in a few days the red, black, purple, and spotted, scaly, suppurating, itching, and fiery burning sores, which exuded a sero-sanguinolent corroding fluid, which stained his bedding and clothing with indelible discolorations, commenced to dry up and disappear, and in a few months were well. He investigated the new system, and finding it to be founded upon fact, and that it was all which had been claimed for it, abandoned the old name and practice and adopted homeopathy. His practice was not so large the last time we heard from him as it was when he practiced allopathy, but among a decidedly more intelligent and better class of people.

CHICAGO, ILL.

#### BOILED MILK AS AN ALIMENT.

THE practice of subjecting milk to boiling heat before consumption has of late been widely adopted in European countries, whose public hygiene has hitherto been such as to counsel every means of minimizing the conveyance of infection. Travelers especially will be reassured by this salutary innovation, experience having taught that milk supplied in hotels, and added to their tea or coffee, has too often been tainted with the micro-organisms of infectious or contagious disease, chiefly from being diluted with impure water, or from containing the desquamatory *débris* of convalescents from scarlet fever. Milk after boiling is not only more easily digested, but has actually a higher nutrient



value than in the crude state. We allude especially to Dr. Chamouin's experiments, in which he fed a number of kittens on boiled milk and an equal number on the same milk as it came direct from the cow. Those of the former he found to be twice as fat and healthy as those of the latter. A kitten, however, which was left to its mother was the fattest and healthiest of all, though this was due to the assiduous attention which the maternal instinct supplied, and which the experimenter pleasantly admitted was beyond the resources of the laboratory.

#### UPHOLSTERY AND DISEASE.

HOUSEHOLDERS would do well to remember that the ordinary practice of covering a floor with carpet is not without its disadvantages and dangers. The particles which give substance to the pure search-light of a sunbeam as it penetrates the windowpane are of the most varied character. Harmless as are many, there are also many possessed of true morbid energy and capable of almost unlimited multiplication. Anyone can see therefore how, when sheltered in dusty woolen hangings, chair upholstery, and carpets, they render these articles veritable harbors of disease. The less we have of such the better, especially in bedrooms. Some practical deductions naturally suggest themselves. As to curtains and carpets, they should, as a rule, consist of the smoother and harder fabrics, which will bear thorough and frequent brushing. If thicker floor-cloths and rugs be used, they should be such in size and arrangement that they can be readily taken up and beaten. It is but part of the same argument to say that as much of the floor as possible should be either varnished or laid with oilcloth, so as to allow of frequent cleansing. Cane

and leather, for a like reason, are incomparably superior to the richest upholstery when we come to speak of general furniture. Only one circumstance is required in order to convince any of their real and practical significance, and that is the actual presence of infectious disease. When this appears, all forms of cumbrous comfort in the apartment must give place not merely to a freer and simpler arrangement but even to bare, sunlit, and airy desolation.

#### PYROGALLIC ACID.

ON May 15 last, at about 3.30 P. M., two patients, husband and wife, took pyrogalllic acid. From the statement of the husband and from the appearance of the bottle much more than a dram was taken by each. On arriving at the house at 4 P. M. I found the male patient under the influence of liquor, and taking a bath under a water tap. I administered an emetic to each, mustard and hot water. The male vomited, but the female did not. The vomit appeared to consist of water, mustard, mucus, and a white matter looking like pyrogalllic acid, which I at the time held in my hand. Finding that the patient did not complain of anything, I ordered twenty drops of dilute nitromuriatic acid to be taken every two hours, and at night six ounces of olive oil to be taken in three equal doses. Next morning I found the patients in their usual good health, but in both cases the tongue was painted deep black. The urine and stools passed over night were quite normal. I did not order any medicine. On the 17th I took the following notes from the male patient (the female never complained of anything abnormal): "Sensation of drowsiness coming on at intervals; the patient likens it to that produced by opium. There



is nausea, but no vomiting; slight paroxysmal numbness about the extremities and face; slight palpitation and dryness of the throat; tongue moist, still black; no abnormal sensation in the abdomen; passed a natural stool in the morning; heart sounds normal; pulse 62 in the minute; urine normal; perspiration rather scanty; no headache; slept well." Since the above date the patients have been continuing in their usual good health. No one was present to see the acid actually swallowed, but the patients said that they took it in handfuls.—*U. Banerji.*

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## Society Meetings.

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### SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual convention of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association, held in Hot Springs, Ark., November 23-24, was called to order by First Vice-President Eldridge Price, M. D., of Baltimore. It was announced that the president, Wm. C. Dake, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was detained at home by illness in his family. After hearing and receiving reports of officers, the convention proceeded to business. The first order was the report from public institutions, which was called for, and Dr. Walker of Cincinnati responded. Considerable discussion of this branch of the medical profession in the various States was indulged in. Dr. E. C. Ellis of St. Louis, Mo., was extended the courtesy of the convention and addressed the body on the evils of the "Doctor Drumming" system as practiced here. Several members of the convention entered into the discussion of this subject, and congratulated the local doctors upon their efforts to stamp out the evil.

Dr. Greene moved that the chair appoint a committee to draw up a series of resolutions condemnatory of the drumming system as it exists, since it affects not only the local practitioners but every physician in the country who sends patients to this city.

The resolution was seconded and passed, and the chair appointed as such committee Drs. Duffield, Greene, and Crutcher.

Chairman Price read the annual address of the president of the association, to which the closest attention of the convention was given.

The attention of the convention was then given to the reading of papers on the practice of medicine according to the rules of the homeopathic school. The first paper was a study on "Gloniumin Headache," by Clara C. Plimpton of Nashville, Tenn. "Symptoms," by Dr. Wilson A. Smith, was the next paper. Dr. Clapp took the chair while Dr. Price read an interesting essay on "Therapeutic Institution." The subject of "Chemical Medicine" was then taken up, and the next paper was read by Dr. Lizzie Gray Gutherz of St. Louis, on "Remitting Fever." Dr. A. M. Duffield of Huntsville, Ala., followed with a paper on "Chemical Experiences with Schusster's Tissue Remedies."

The convention then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Dr. Eldridge C. Price; first vice president, Dr. A. M. Duffield; second vice president, Dr. Lizzie G. Gutherz; recording secretary, Dr. C. O. Mayer; treasurer, Dr. C. Englebach. Board of censors; Drs. T. L. McDonald, Ida J. Brooks, Clara C. Plimpton, M. J. Bliem, Sara J. Millsop. Chicago was decided upon as the place for the next meeting to be held at the time of the meeting of the medical congress, in May, 1893. This

meeting will be for deliberation purposes only, and the time and place for the holding of the next convention will be determined upon at that time.

—THE AMERICAN OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the American Obstetrical Society for 1892 was held in the reception room of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, New York, on Thursday evening, December 15, at eight o'clock. The following papers were read and discussed: Presidential address, "The Mother in Pregnancy," George William Winterburn, Phar. D., M. D., New York; "Problems in Midwifery," Professor John Nicholas Mitchell, M. D., Philadelphia; "A New Method of Treating Placenta Prævia," Professor George R. Southwick, M. D., Boston; "Pregnancy and Parturition in Vertebrates," illustrated, Professor Amos R. Thomas, M. D., Phila.

The free discussion of the topics introduced by the essayists of the evening has always been an important and interesting feature of the meetings of the society.

To become a member of this society send application to Dr. Thomas Franklin Smith, No. 264 Lenox Avenue, New York. The dues are but one dollar per year. Unless the applicant is personally known to one of the censors, or is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, he should send the name of his college and date of graduation.

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#### DEDICATORY EXERCISES OF THE KANSAS CITY HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE dedicatory exercises of this college took place last month. They were held in one of the lecture rooms, which was decorated for the occasion. The new college is a three-story brick building fifty

feet front. The present quarters were begun in August last and were completed quite recently. They are provided with all the modern improvements and with the appointments of a good medical college. Free clinics will be provided for the treatment of the poor, and excellent medical service in every department will be had. The number of the faculty is fifteen, and that of the students forty. The first session of the college was held in 1887.

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#### THE WORLD'S HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, November 20, 1892.

The Committee on Entertainment of the World's Congress of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons are pleased to inform you that they have made arrangements with the Great Northern Fireproof Hotel to receive the physicians who will attend the meetings of the congress, which convenes May 29 to June 3, 1893.

The hotel is one of the largest in the world, and has accommodations for 1800 people. It is fireproof, new, contains eight large restaurants, and is conducted on the European plan, so that one may sleep there and take his meals where he chooses. From advices already received by the committee it is probable that from twenty-five to thirty-five hundred physicians and members of their families will have to be provided for during that week so that it will be necessary to file your application with the hotel at once. Such applications will receive consideration in the order in which they are received and will be held subject to your disposal until May 19. A uniform rate of \$2.50 per day for each person for sleeping accommodations has been made, and while of course it will be impossible to assign a room to each individual, the management guarantees comfort and the best of care. The location of the

Great Northern is within three blocks of the Art Institute, where the meetings will be held, and its close proximity to all railroad stations for the World's Fair makes it a perfect situation. Yours fraternally,

J. H. BUFFUM, M. D.,  
A. K. CRAWFORD, M. D.,  
T. S. HOYNE, M. D.,  
Committee.

#### HAHNEMANN'S "ORGANON": A QUERY.

DEAR EDITOR: In my lecture on the "Organon" to-day I came to § 32, and I am sorry to say that I cannot fully agree with the master, and beg, therefore, for an explanation. It reads:

"For every true medicine (drug) acts at all times, and under *all* circumstances, upon *every* living human being, and excites its peculiar symptoms in the organism (even very perceptibly if the dose is large enough). Thus every living human organism is always (*unconditionally*) affected, and, as it were, infected by the drug disease, which, as stated, is not at all the case with natural diseases."

The italics I find in Wesselhoeft's edition, and my experience runs counter to that of the master. I know a physician who took ten drops of a tincture several times, and, though a close observer, never felt the least symptom from even such a perceptible dose. Some of my students proving for me were bullet-proof to drug action in health, whether given high or low, but responded promptly to the similitum when sick. In some provers the low potencies failed, but they responded to higher potencies, and *vice versa*. Even the dictum of a Hahnemann may be taken *cum grano salis* without showing irreverence to this great man. I will be glad if you show me where *my* error lies. Fraternally yours,

Dr. LILIENTHAL.—*Hom. Phy.*

#### Chironian Notes.

—Use the petroleum oils instead of olive or other vegetable oils for softening accumulations in the aural canal.—*Houghton*.

—Never poultice a furuncle occurring in the ear. Give the indicated remedy and locally apply hot water medicated with the same.—*Houghton*.

—Care should be taken to note the prover's condition before undertaking to prove a drug, that only the symptoms of the drug may be recorded.—*Allen*.

—In all cases where the vomiting of pregnancy does not yield to the ordinary treatment make an examination for displacement of the uterus.—*Danforth*.

—A simple measure which will often prove of benefit in the vomiting of pregnancy is the taking of a little light food and a cup of coffee before rising.—*Danforth*.

While proving a drug, do not change the ordinary habits of living; such changes alone will produce symptoms which will erroneously be attributed to the drug action.—*Allen*.

—Bicycle riding is doubtless the best mode of exercise for persons suffering from gastric troubles, where perfect rest of mind combined with hearty exercise of muscle is necessary.—*Dowling*.

—The pregnant woman should be instructed to take a daily sponge-bath in order that the skin shall not become inactive and its work be thrown upon organs already severely taxed, especially the kidneys.—*Danforth*.

—Cracked ice and brandy in cases of great nausea and vomiting often works like a charm in allaying the irritability of the stomach, especially when given in connection with the properly selected homeopathic remedy.—*Dowling*.



CLARENCE BARTLETT, M. D.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*supplement to*  
THE AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIST,  
December 13, 1892.





—When called to a case of so-called gastric fever when you are *sure* of its cause, do not make your diagnosis for a day or two till, perchance, if it is an exanthematous fever, the rash has had an opportunity to show itself.—*Dowling*.

—After exudation and exfoliation have taken place, in diffuse inflammation of the external ear, always make an examination and remove the dead epithelium and wax, for if left it may form the nidus for further inflammations.—*Houghton*.

—In treating a patient for chronic gastric catarrh, always make out a carefully selected list of the food you wish him to eat. You will find that a patient will think much more of you and it will help you greatly in the cure.—*Dowling*.

—Violent cases of poisoning never yield a profitable symptomatology, the whole system suffers from shock ; thus fatal poisoning by an enormous number of drugs produces convulsions, while a careful proving of these drugs will not show such symptoms ; a diarrhea is often produced by a large dose of a drug, nature's method of ridding itself of an obnoxious substance, the proving of the same drug showing a contrary action. To prove a drug we should use only the smallest dose which will produce its symptoms.—*Allen*.

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## Book Reviews.

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LIMITATION OF THE FAMILY. By FREDERICK WALLACE ABBOTT, M. D., Taunton, Mass. A reprint from the *Mass. Med. Journal*.

To start with, the title of this paper is a misnomer. It is catchy ; it seems designed for that purpose, as the reprint is for sale. Dr. Abbott simply handles the subject in its many-hued aspects without

giving the first intimation how to limit the family, except that time-stained, moth-eaten one with which everybody is familiar—*Don't!* Aside from its title, however, the essay is a fine one, and treats the topic of fecundation, improper and excessive coitus in a scholarly way and in the usual tentative form of all such essays.

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By GEORGE H. ROHE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene, and formerly Professor of Dermatology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, etc., etc. Assisted by J. WILLIAMS LORD, A. B., M. D., Lecturer on Dermatology and Bandaging in the College of Physicians and Surgeons ; Assistant Physician to the Skin Department in the Dispensary of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., publishers, 1231 Filbert Street.

This is No. 13 in *The Physicians' and Students' Ready Reference Series*, is bound in one neat volume of 303 pages. Although considerably abridged—remembering what immense volumes Morrow, and Fox, and Piffard have issued—this little volume very intelligently presents and discusses the subject. It seems to us that of the specialties of medicine now so much affected, there could be no more remunerative one than that of dermatology. What will not a man or woman give to be relieved of a skin trouble if it make its unwelcome appearance about the face, neck, and hands? Professor Rohe is very clear in his descriptive matter, and while his therapeutic treatment does not coincide with that advocated in homeopathy, yet it contains many suggestive and practical means which, when properly translated, eliminated, or elaborated, prove

curative. This book claims to be, and is, a practical one, and does not concern itself with the theoretical parts of the specialty.

**HOW TO FEEL THE PULSE AND WHAT TO FEEL IN IT.** Practical hints for beginners. By WILLIAM EWART, M. D., Cantab., F. R. C. P., Physician to St. George's Hospital; Clinical Lecturer and Teacher of Practical Medicine; Physician to the Belgrave Hospital, etc., etc. With twelve illustrations. New York: William Wood & Company, 1892.

The title of this book is so explicit that but little remains to be added by the reviewer. It promptly and forever negatives the assertion that anybody can feel a pulse. From its pages it is discovered that there is as much, if not more, to be learned from the pulse as from the tongue. It is a practical little book and very valuable. We take pleasure in commanding it to our readers.

**ESSENTIALS OF PHYSICS.** By FRED J. BROCKWAY, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

**ESSENTIALS OF PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.** By LUCIUS E. SAYRE, Ph. G., Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Kansas.

Both of above books are of the famous blue-bound editions of *ESSENTIALS* published by W. B. Saunders, 913 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, 1892. Every progressive student, and doubtless many progressive practitioners, are familiar with the value of the blue books. They are the output of practical teachers, specialists, and arranged in question-and-answer form; thus doing away with the mass of historical padding which sometimes fills the pages of a textbook. The first book, that on physics,

is interesting as well as instructive, because dealing with so many everyday practical questions, in a terse, logical everyday way.

**ROBERTS' RULES OF ORDER.** (Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1891.

Cushing's Manual, in former times, was the standard in all deliberative bodies: but it was cumbrous in many of its details. Then, again, parliamentary practice has made many changes in its routine, and their proper presentation, in a concise but intelligent way gave rise to this little manual, which may now be found near the Speaker's gavel everywhere. It is a remarkably clear statement of the many forms of questions which may rise to complicate even the simplest backwoods debating club, and yet it deals as well with the greater questions. Roberts' Rules are up to date, popular, and reliable. Get a copy and study it, there is no telling when you may have to preside; and of all uncomfortable places the Speaker's chair, with a half dozen amendments, substitutes, and adjournments clamoring for instant decision, unless "primed" on Roberts, is the worst.

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## Globules.

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—The annual election of the Women's Guild of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and Sixty-third Street, was held November 28. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth; vice presidents, Mrs. Timothy F. Allen, Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, Mrs. Homer I. Ostrom, Mrs. Robert Pittain, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Charles Watrous, Miss E. O. Butler, Mrs. W. L. Gurnee, and Mrs. Charles E. Campbell; treasurer, Mrs.

Abner C. Thomas ; recording secretary, Mrs. Henry J. Newton ; corresponding secretary, Miss Edwina Brown ; chairman executive committee, Mrs. J. M. Schley.

The hospital is entirely free and relies for support on voluntary contributions.

—H. O. Munson, M. D., has removed from Dakota to Astoria, Ill.

—Pawtucket, R. I., has appropriated \$3500 to a bed in the Homeopathic Hospital in Providence, R. I.

—Artificial larynxes are now being used successfully in Germany. And this is the way they work :

The pharynx now goes up ;  
The larynx, with a slam,  
Ejects a note  
From out the throat,  
Pushed by the diaphragm.

—We present with this issue the portrait of Dr. Clarence Bartlett of Philadelphia, Pa.

—Says Dr Howard Crutcher, "Speaking broadly and generally, journalists are the most fluent writers (although many times by no means the most accurate); lawyers and teachers come next ; business men follow, and the medical profession is away in the rear. Laying aside all thoughts of criticism, the schoolgirl of from sixteen to nineteen is the most charming writer in the world. She may misspell, misquote, miss everything, but the man who cannot remember the time when her effusions made his hair curl and his head swim has got a bad liver and a worse soul."

—It is not very often that the physician is overwhelmed with praises. It is seldom that he feels that his services are appreciated even.

It is impossible to place a value in money upon the larger proportion of the services a physician must render, especially

if he be an unselfish, conscientious, and sympathetic man.

Many patrons grudgingly dole out the few dollars stated in the bill as the physician's charges, and when that is paid feel that they have more than discharged their obligation. But few believe that the obligation to a family physician cannot be paid in money.

It is seldom that the secular press contains words of real praise for the physician. If he is an advertiser, or is some relative of an individual reporter, or there is money back of the report, there may be an exaggerated flattery with not heart in it, but seldom real, unselfish praise.

The following has the true spirit of appreciation in it and is quoted from an editorial in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* of September 8. It takes true Christianity to fully appreciate all there is in the services of a physician :

"Cholera has its germ, and we are told that this germ must be swallowed before one can have the plague. Adults, with years of experience, ought not to be babies and open their mouths to food or drink simply because they are hungry or thirsty. Do not unlimber your nerves and go into a panic, but calmly consult your doctor, do as he tells you, and then—*pay him*. No men in America earn their wages—paid or unpaid—more than do physicians. It is more than contemptible to rush for a doctor when you are in peril, and then sneak out of the obligation to pay the bill when colic, diphtheria, or other deadly maladies are out of sight and memory. During this cholera danger, that hero, your family physician, rises into just prominence. Treat him like a brother and be just and honest toward him as toward your brother."

—Mr. Gladstone's capacity for public business, for literary work of the highest

character, and his physical endurance, with the weight of years upon him—he is now more than eighty-two—is a remarkable fact. There are reasons, however, for this state of things in his case. He was born into the world a vigorous infant, of excellent ancestry. He has never had any pecuniary anxiety. He has lived a sober and a godly life. These are the conditions which, if they do not insure longevity, and mental vigor with the long life, go very far toward promoting it.

—Europhen so well supplies the need of the surgeon for a complete substitute for iodoform that therapeutists are already classifying it among the indispensable topical agents. According to Gilbert and Siebel europhen constitutes the best application we have yet had for burns and scalds, and is especially useful in combustion caused by corrosive substances.

—Dr. F. A. Cook, who was with Lieutenant Peary on his famous North Greenland Expedition, and which resulted in the closest approach to the pole yet attained, has written a commendatory letter to the Antikamnia Chemical Co., which is of interest as showing how an approved product becomes far-reaching in its work.

—One-half of the West Point cadets are obliged to wear glasses, it is said. This state of affairs is largely due to the fact that the barracks are lighted by electricity instead of gas. The board of visitors asks congress to appropriate \$50,000 to remedy the evil.

—It is not tobacco that is killing Americans. It is the worry about the ruinous expense.

—That German physician who prescribes barefoot walking for nervous disorders has never seen a young father after a night with a teething baby.

—Drs. Matchan, Leavitt, Ripley, Beau-

mont, Thayer, Horning, Hill, Avery, Neill, Higbee, Brazie, Hutchison, Wilcox, Ricker, W. E. Leonard, Williamson, Tucker, Bousman, and Aldrich are the physicians who will deliver the lectures to the nurses of the training school at the Minneapolis Homeopathic Hospital for the ensuing winter.

The course was begun last month, Dr. Avery delivering the address, and short addresses were made by Dr. Hutchison and Aldrich.

—The figure of Dr. Egbert G. Guernsey always attracts attention when it appears at the Windsor, New York, where the widely known homeopathic physician is often seen. Dr. Guernsey is always in a jolly mood. He still mixes allopathy with homeopathy in his practice. "The homeopaths tried to expel me from the county society," he says, "because I prescribed castor oil when I thought castor oil was what the patient needed, but they did not succeed. And, although I am still a homeopathist, I would prescribe a bottle of ink if I thought ink would cure."—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The proper course to pursue, when consulted by a married woman who has syphilis, was discussed by Professor Fournier in a lecture before his class, and the advice given was to keep the patient from knowing the nature of the trouble, but to inform the husband and let him communicate the truth or not to his wife as circumstances demanded. To get at the husband Professor Fournier tells the wife that it will be necessary for him to give her husband certain directions and asks her to send her husband to him. His idea is that if the wife has contracted the disease from the husband she will readily assent to this, while, if she has been exposed through relations with someone else, she will be unwilling to have her husband brought into the matter,



and will probably confess the source of her disease. The physician would do much better to treat the case from a medical standpoint and to let alone all intriguing.

—In operating, Mr. Tait does not follow the rules of the books very closely, but often pursues his own peculiar methods. I will illustrate this by a case of supra-pubic cystotomy, at which I assisted him. The man was given no preparation. He weighed about 275 pounds. His pubes were not shaved; his bladder was not filled with water, nor his rectum with air or water. He simply cut down on the bladder and then into it, with no sound to direct. With a forceps he withdrew a stone. He then stitched the bladder wound to the abdominal wound. A drain tube was introduced and left. The man recovered. Mr. Tait talks against any particular operation or interference with cervical laceration, and claims the trouble does not lie in the cervix, but in the endometrium. His internal therapeutics are very limited. Iron, ergot, and the salts of potassium, he employs very much. He has unbounded faith that the salts of potassium, *e. g.*, K Cl O<sub>3</sub>, will reduce a uterus suffering from subinvolution.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

—Dr. Heigh of Kansas says that sweet flag (*calamus*), if chewed, will relieve and stop persistent hiccup.

—Tinct. lobelia enemas are highly recommended for rigid os and tedious, lingering labors.

—Within the past few years a point in the Sand Hills of North Carolina, the highest known place in the long-leaf pine region, has been brought into notice as a health resort for those suffering with throat and lung troubles. A number of Northern physicians have been investigating and they recommend it in the highest terms, and several who stand high in the

profession have built fine residences for themselves. Dr. W. C. Wile, Surgeon General of the Grand Army of the Republic and editor of the *New England Medical Journal*, after a thorough investigation, says it is without question the most desirable location for winter residence yet discovered.

Many Northern people have built cottages there, and the town of Southern Pines today is the most beautiful place on the line of the Raleigh and Augusta R. R. It now contains about seventy-five fine houses, four hotels, and buildings are constantly being erected. There is a demand every day for more cottages, which can be erected at a very small cost on account of the cheapness of lumber and labor. The company owning the property sell large-sized lots desirably located on very reasonable terms. For information address John T. Patrick, resident manager, Southern Pines, N. C.

—Dr. H. Wells (*La Semaine Medicale*) has employed cocaine as a depresser of sexual excitability in man, whatever be its origin. It may be given either internally or by spraying it into the throat. Five centigrams (three-quarters of a grain) of the drug at a time are sufficient. It also may be employed as a lotion applied to the glands or prepuce, in a four per cent. solution, or injected into the urethra. The writer has observed that after spraying the throat or nasal cavity a considerable retraction of the penis takes place, with a manifest diminution of the sensibility of the glans and relaxation of the testicles. This observation suggested it as an anaphrodisiac.

—CONTAGION THROUGH FLIES.—If, as it appears to have been proven by experiment, flies may be the means of disseminating anthrax, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, they should be objects



of especial suspicion during an epidemic of cholera. They should be excluded from the house as far as possible, and all articles of food and drink should be protected by screens from contamination by them.—*New York Medical Record*.

—The next regular competitive examination for the position of junior assistant to the house surgeon of the Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., will be held at the hospital on Thursday, December 15, 1892, at 5 P. M.

Terms: First six months as junior assistant; second six months as senior assistant; third six months as house surgeon.

Applicants must show evidence of graduation from a recognized homeopathic college.

All applications must be addressed to the President of the Medical Board, the Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., and must be accompanied by a certificate of good moral character.

Applications must be presented not later than December 10, 1892.

—The late Dr. Yandell was fond of telling the following joke on himself: A lady patient of his, on entering his consultation room one morning, greeted him with the remark, "Doctor, I had such a singular dream about you last night." "Indeed," said the doctor; "what was it?" "Why, I dreamed I died and went up to heaven. I knocked at the golden gate, and was answered by St. Peter, who asked my name and address, and told the recording angel to bring his book. He had considerable difficulty in finding my name, and hesitated so long over the entry when he did find it that I was terribly afraid something was wrong; but he suddenly looked up and asked: 'What did you say your name was?' I told him again. 'Why,' said he, 'you've no business here.

You're not due these ten or fifteen years yet!' 'Well,' said I, 'Dr. Yandell said——' 'Oh, you're one of Dr. Yandell's patients, are you? That accounts for it. Come right in! that man's always upsetting our calculation in some way.'"—*Exchange*.

—At a teachers' examination in Jones County, Ia., in answer to the question, "What is hygiene?" a young lady applicant for a certificate to teach school answered: "It is the soft spot on the top of the baby's head, which gradually grows harder as the baby grows older."

—A Canadian named Trotter has invented a simple and ingenious device to be attached to all bottles containing poisons. It consists of a mechanism fastened to the bottom of the bottle, and so arranged that every time the bottle is lifted or moved it rings the bell. With a death's head for the eye, and a kind of death rattle for the ear, accidents ought to be avoided.—*Med. Record*.

—Mrs. Snooks: My husband has been ailing for some time, and medicine does not seem to do him any good.

Mrs. Brooks: Why don't you try the mind cure on him?

Mrs. Snooks: Because he hasn't any mind to cure.

—A lawyer, who is noted for his absent-mindedness, went up his own stairs the other day, and seeing a notice on his door, "Back at three o'clock," sat down to wait for himself.

—The rigid os, which protracts labor sometimes till the strength of the patient is exhausted, may be relieved, says a practical obstetrician who has tried it, by two or three twenty-drop doses of jaborandi given every half hour till perspiration is established.

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